"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Clearing today; tomorrow probably fair; southwest gales.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,622. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In New York City. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

HOUSE, AT 3:12 A.M., VOTES FOR WAR, 373 TO 50; $3,000,000,000 ASKED FOR ARMY OF 1,000,000; NATION'S GIGANTIC RESOURCES MOBILIZED

HUGE BUDGET FOR WAR

$3,401,000,000 Needed for the Army and Navy at Once.

ESTIMATES GO TO CAPITOL

Taxation and a $3,500,000,000 Bond Issue Considered as a Means of Getting Funds.

MAY RAISE INCOME LEVIES

Fixed Price of 3½ for Bonds Considered—Daniels Explains the Navy's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Three billion four hundred and one million dollars is needed immediately to place the United States on a proper war footing and to meet the first expenses of actual operations in the war with the German Government. This fact was disclosed when William G. McAdoo, as Secretary of the Treasury, today sent to the Capitol the first of the estimates from the various executive departments of the Government based on "military necessity." These estimates call for the appropriation of $3,401,865,684.87, of which the sum of $3,400,932,484.87 is for the army and navy alone, while the rest is for use by other departments as collateral war expenditures.

This total of $3,400,932,484 will enable the Government to raise, organize, equip and officer an army of 1,000,000 men during the next year, but will not pay for the employment of that force beyond June 30, 1918; it will enable the navy to raise its enlisted strength of 150,000 men, and the Marine Corps to increase its enlisted personnel to 30,000 men, in addition to certain active operations in the war.

The total of $3,400,932,484 is also in addition to the sum of $517,273,802 already provided for the navy's use during the next fiscal year by the Naval act of March 4, 1917, and the sum of $240,000,000 carried by the Army Appropriation bill which passed the House yesterday under a suspension of the rules.

Hastening War Measures.

Great strides toward getting the fighting forces of the United States ready for the war were taken by the various branches of the Government today. These included:

First—Secretary of War Baker conferred at the Capitol with Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee regarding the wishes of the President for authority to raise not less than 1,000,000 men, including the expansion of the regulars and guard forces during the coming year, and the raising of a force of approximately an additional 1,000,000 men next year.

Second—The Administration bill providing for the creation of this new army was sent to the Capitol with its provisions for raising two separate forces of 500,000 men each, to be composed of men between the ages of 18 and 25, to be obtained by a selective draft system.

Third — Chairman Fitzgerald and members of the House Appropriations Committee began consideration of the stupendous war budget within ten minutes after it had been received by the House of Representatives.

Fourth—Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, conferred with House leaders regarding plans to meet the financial demands for preparedness by a bond issue of $3,500,000,000, bearing interest at not exceeding 3½ per cent.

Fifth—Members of the House Naval and Military Affairs Committees conferred on proposals that a lump sum of $3,500,000,000 be placed in the hands of the President to spend on the army and navy as he deems necessary, thereby abandoning the ordinary policy of making specific appropriations in separate bills and making the details public.

Although the needs of the army and navy were not given in detail, the estimates submitted today by Secretary McAdoo, acting for the other departments of the Government, show that they cover all phases of the needs of the Government from doubling the number of men in the navy and marine corps and to quadrupling the number of men in the present regular army and National Guard force to providing extra watchmen for the State, War, and Navy Building.

McAdoo's Detailed Estimates.

These are the important recommendations made by Secretary McAdoo in his estimates to prepare the United States for entry into the war with the German Government:

First—To make an army of 1,000,000 men ready for war both in personnel and material within a year—$2,932,537,933.

Second — To increase the enlisted strength of the navy from its present authorized emergency strength of 87,000 men to full war strength of 150,000 men, and to increase the Marine Corps from present authorized emergency strength of 17,500 men to full war strength of 30,000 men—$175,855,761.87.

Third. Extraordinary expenditures on materials for the naval establishment, including guns, ships, and

Continued on Page 2.

American Men in Belgium May Be Interned in Germany

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from The Hague says:

"A frontier correspondent asserts that he understands General von Bissing, the German Governor General in Belgium, intends to order the internment of all Americans between the ages of 17 and 45 living in Belgium.

"The correspondent adds that they will be sent to Western Germany, probably to Aix-la-Chapelle."

FIVE GERMAN SHIPS AT BOSTON SEIZED

Crews Dispossessed Early This Morning On Port Collector's Order.

600 GUARD LINERS HERE

Malone's Neutrality Squad On Watch and He Waits Up All Night.

BOSTON, Friday, April 6. — Five German steamships, which have been in refuge at this port, were ordered seized, and their crews dispossessed, by Collector of the Port Edmund Billings early this morning. The vessels taken over are the Amerika and Cincinnati, passenger ships, and the Wittekind, Köln, and Ockenfels, freight steamers.

Malone Waits Up All Night.

Anticipating the passage by Congress of a declaration of war by this country against Germany, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, prepared to remain in his office all night. He has upward of 600 special guards about the German ships now in this port, the bulk of them in Hoboken, where are the greatest of the German vessels, and on which are 1,200 men and 350 officers. At midnight Mr. Malone said, "I am waiting," and authorized the statement that the heavy guards had been sent out.

It was evident that the guards were vigilant to prevent possible destruction of the vessels.

German officers and sailors aboard the interned liners in Hoboken, including the great Vaterland, were calm and ready for whatever might be demanded of them. Some officers thought the ships would be seized, others that, as German property, they would be held inviolate by this Government. Over the fact that the machinery of all of the ships has been damaged so that none now are navigable, there was unconcealed satisfaction.

Government tugs aided yesterday in moving the Maia and the German sailing vessel Indra, which have been at anchor near Staten Island since the beginning of the war, across the bay to an anchorage near the City Dock at Brooklyn. The Portonia, which was moved from an anchorage in the bay to Brady's Dock, Staten Island, on Wednesday, was also moved yesterday across the bay to an anchorage near the Brooklyn shore. The idea of the movement was to concentrate separated ships in the event of action by the Government.

The Teuton ships at this port are:

German.

Name and Dock.	Tonnage.
President Grant, Hoboken	18,072
President Lincoln, Hoboken	18,190
Vaterland, Hoboken	54,284
Nassovia, Hoboken	8,902
Armenia, Hoboken	5,544
Bohemia, Hoboken	8,414
Pisa, Hoboken	4,997
Pennsylvania, Hoboken	13,333
Harburg, Hoboken	4,472
Magdeburg, Hoboken	4,497
Adamsturm, Hoboken	5,000
Matador, (sailing,) Hoboken	1,468
George Washington, Hoboken	25,570
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Hoboken	19,360
Friedrich der Grosse, Hoboken	10,771
Prinzess Irene, Hoboken	10,803
Grosser Kurfurst, Hoboken	13,102
Barbarossa, Hoboken	10,984
Hamburg, 135th Street	10,531
Koenig Wilhelm II., 135th Street	9,410
Allemania, 135th Street	4,980
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, 135th Street	4,650
Prinz Joachim, 135th Street	4,790
Portonia, Stapleton	2,778
Maia, Stapleton	2,555
Clara Mennig, Stapleton	1,085
Indra, (sailing,) Stapleton	1,749

Austrian.

Dora, Brooklyn	7,037
Ida, Brooklyn	4,730
Martha Washington, Stapleton	8,312
Himalaia, Newark Bay	4,048

Malone Confers at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 5. — Collector Dudley Field Malone, who has general supervision over the war-bound German merchant ships in New York harbor, conferred with Secretary McAdoo today, and it was understood that the question of taking possession of the vessels was under consideration. Secretary Wilson, who would have jurisdiction over the crews of the ships under the immigration law, conferred with Secretary McAdoo last night.

A final decision as to whether the ships shall be taken over had not been reached today, and depends upon the final interpretation by the Government upon the Prussian-American Treaty of 1828, which, the American Government contends, has already been violated in several respects by Germany. The formal abrogation of the treaty has been considered.

In case the ships are taken, it is believed that they will first be turned over to the Shipping Board for repairs to their machinery, which was damaged when diplomatic relations were broken off.

Whimsical, merry, human Fontaine Fox, with his kids, and his Katrinka, and his Toonerville Trolley, and his Terrible Tempered Mr. Bang is now making his sketches for The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and The New York Evening Post. Meet and laugh with them to-night and every night.—Advt.

DETAILS OF THE ARMY BILL

Universal Service Embodied in Measure Presented to Congress.

SELECTIVE DRAFT AT ONCE

Regulars and Militia to be Put On a War Footing and 500,000 Others Called.

MEN 19 TO 25 MUST ENROLL

President Authorized to Enlist 500,000 More When Needed —Want Military Graduates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A bill embracing the War Department's recommendations for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States for use in the existing emergency was submitted to Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and to Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee today by Secretary Baker.

The bill provides for the raising of the regular army to full war strength, the drafting of the National Guard into the Federal service and raising it to war strength, and the enlistment of 1,000,000 additional men by selective drafting. Under the terms of the bill it is estimated that authority is granted to the President to raise and maintain an army of 1,727,846 men, including regulars, National Guardsmen, and those to be drafted under the principle of universal military service. This force would be made up about as follows:

Regular army, including five increments of increase, provided for by the National Defense act of June 3, 1916, when raised to full war strength—287,846 men.

National Guard, when raised to full war strength—440,000 men.

Additional force of men to be chosen by selective drafting—500,000.

Second additional force of men to be chosen by selective drafting—500,000.

Total—1,726,846.

Million Men This Year.

It is not the present intention of the Administration to raise and equip a force of more than 1,000,000 during the next twelve months. This is about all that could be brought together and properly trained with our present military facilities during the first year. If the bill is adopted the Government would begin raising the regular army to full war strength, would draft the National Guard into Federal service and begin raising its units to maximum war strength, and then raise the balance by selective drafting.

The enlisted men to bring the regular army and the National Guard up to war strength are to be raised by voluntary enlistment, but if the President decides that they cannot be so raised he may resor to selective draft. All other forces provided for by the bill which the War Department sent to the Capitol today are to be "raised and maintained by selective draft exclusively."

The bill submitted today is intended to serve only the needs of the Government during the present emergency and is not a permanent plan for the increase of the army. In voicing his indorsement of the principle of universal military service the President has adopted that method of obtaining soldiers only for the purposes of the present war. What is to happen after the war is over is considered another matter from the immediate and practical needs of the Government at the present time.

The selective draft, under the terms of the bill, will take in men between the ages of 19 and 25, which means that all males between these ages will have to present themselves for registration under penalty of imprisonment for failure to do so. The drafting is to be determined in proportion to the population of the various States, or at the ratio of about 1,100 for each Congressional district. Credit is to be given to each State and Congressional district for its quota of men furnished to the regular army or National Guard forces.

The act is not to be construed to compel the service of those whose creeds forbid participation in war.

The President is also authorized by the bill to exclude or discharge from the draft the following: Custom House clerks, persons in the United States mail service, workmen in Government armories, arsenals, and navy yards; mariners actually employed in American sea service, pilots, persons engaged in munition and military industries, those with dependents, and those physically or morally unfit.

To Train an Army of Officers.

In drafting its program the General Staff recognized the fact that the United States must start at the beginning and train first an army of 100,000 officers and noncommissioned officers to undertake the training of the thousands of youths who will enter

Continued on Page 3.

"Y & E" Office Systems reduced. Pre-inventory clearance sale surplus Filing Cabinets and Supplies. Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., 280 B'way.—Advt.

German Warships Seize Ship That Helped Save U-Boat

COPENHAGEN, April 5, (via London.)—The Tidens Tegen's Trondhjem correspondent sends a story of the capture by the Germans and taking into port of the Norwegian steamer Nanna, after the Nanna had endeavored to tow a helpless submarine in the North Sea to a German port. The steamer was taken to Hamburg by German torpedo boats and is being held there.

According to the story, the Nanna agreed to tow the helpless submarine, but the towline broke off the west coast of Jutland. The submarine thereupon signaled for assistance and eight German torpedo boats appeared. The crew of the Nanna was ordered below and the torpedo boats took the steamer, together with the submarine, to Cuxhaven.

The Germans, so the story goes, refused the request of the Norwegians to be piloted back through the minefield. Instead the Nanna was taken to Hamburg, where she is still detained, despite persistent efforts by the Norwegian authorities to obtain her release.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK; CREW SAVED

Unarmed Missourian, Returning in Ballast, Is Destroyed in the Mediterranean.

REPORT 5 OTHER SHIPS LOST

Two of Them Belgian Relief Vessels with Valuable Cargoes —Americans on Board Others.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The sinking without warning of the unarmed American steamer Missourian, which left Genoa April 4, with thirty-two Americans among her crew of fifty-three, was reported to the State Department today by Consul Wilbur at Genoa. The crew was saved. The Consul's dispatch, which was undated, follows:

"Unarmed American steamer Missourian, 4,981 net tonnage, Master William Lyons, built at Sparrows Point, owner American Hawaiian Steamship Company, fifty three crew all told, including master and officers, thirty-two American citizens, balance various nationalities, according to records this office sailing from Genoa, April 4, in ballast, bound for the United States, sunk without warning, according telegram just received from master, as follows: 'Dated Porto Mauridio, 5th. Sunk without warning, crew saved, leave for Genoa, 1 o'clock P. M., April 5. (Signed) Lyons.' As soon as master and crew arrive will prepare and transmit full report."

The American steamship Missourian, owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company and chartered by the France and Canada Steamship Company, left this port on March 8 for Genoa. The ship was unarmed and carried a general cargo. The Missourian was a vessel of 7,914 tons gross, and was built at Sparrows Point, Md., in 1904. She was first named the Missouri. For many years she was engaged in the New York-Panama trade, and was transferred to the Atlantic trade after the beginning of the European war. She was for a time in the service of the United States Government, having been taken over as a transport shortly after General Funston was sent to Vera Cruz in 1914.

AMERICANS ON 2 SHIPS SUNK.

Saved from British and Norwegian Freighters Destroyed by U-Boats.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Destruction of two more vessels, one British and one Norwegian, with Americans on board, was reported to the State Department today by Consul Lathrop at Cardiff. The Norwegian steamer Sandvikgoole was sunk by a submarine believed to have been German, while the British steamer Lincolnshire was sunk without any submarine being seen. Crews of both vessels were in small boats for two hours, in dangerous positions, before being rescued. Consul Lathrop's reports follow.

"Frank Kragle, American fireman on the Norwegian unarmed steamer Sandvikgoole, England to Gothenburg, cargo iron and iron ore, reports vessel sunk by submarine, believed German, about noon, March 27, five miles off Aberdeen. Warned, sank fifteen minutes after crew left. Weather clear and cold, sea rough, wind high; no vessel in sight; no passengers, crew rescued after two hours by British mine sweeper; landed Aberdeen; no casualties.

"Felix Morris, colored American Seaman on British unarmed steamer Lincolnshire, New York to France, reports vessel torpedoed without warning afternoon March 29, fourteen miles off Irish coast. Vessel sank six minutes after crew left. Weather clear, very cold; sea moderate; wind fresh; no vessel in sight; no passengers, submarine unseen;

Continued on Page 2.

32,000 PLANTS OFFERED

No Nation Ever Had Such Enormous Resources for Waging War.

TWO YEARS OF PREPARATION

Summary of What Has Been Achieved in Naval, Military, and Industrial Fields.

OUR NAVY READY FOR ACTION

Army Waits on Congress—Extraordinary Work by the Council of Defense.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Actual and potential resources which, all told, probably never have been equaled by those of any other nation in the history of the world, are brought into the great war under the American flag.

Into the balance against Germany are thrown a navy in strength and efficiency among the foremost afloat, an army comparatively small but highly efficient, backed by a citizenry of upward of 20,000,000 capable of military duty, industrial resources incomparably the greatest in the world, already mobilized for public service, and the moral force of more than 100,000,000 Americans awakened to their country's peril and united behind their President with a patriotic fervor reincarnating the spirit of '76.

Although much remains to be done, officials believe the nation's destinies are secure now, no matter how stubborn or prolonged the pressure of German militarism or how wide the scope of German intrigue. The slowly maturing preparedness sentiment has borne fruit in military, naval, and industrial measures which already have put the United States on a defense basis not even hoped for two years ago. What more it will do, the President believes, can be measured only by what the Administration finds will be necessary.

The navy, always the first line of defense, has cleared its decks of antiquated incumbrances, has added new units modernized to meet the German tactics, and through the patriotic cooperation of ship and material makers is hurrying to completion other mighty fighting craft that will be the last word in power and efficiency. Authorized but ten days ago to recruit to the full war strength of 87,000 men, the navy already has almost attained the total. To provide additional officers a class of midshipmen has been graduated three months ahead of its time. A newly organized coast patrol of submarine chasers is on duty, and hundreds of small craft to augment it are under construction.

Army Waits on Congress.

Army preparations are less complete because of the uncertainty over what Congress will authorize for that branch of the service. The regulars, numbering nearly 120,000 and trained and equipped in a way which their officers believe matches, unit for unit, the boasted efficiency of Germany's best, are ready to respond overnight to whatever call may come. The National Guard, 150,000 strong and hardened by months of service at the border, already has many units in active service for police duty throughout the country and can be fully mobilized on short notice. Without additional authorization by Congress the regulars and guardsmen could be recruited to a combined strength of 700,000, and detailed plans for whatever larger army may be authorized have been prepared, and great quantities of equipment for it purchased.

Industrial preparations, thanks to lessons of the war and the patriotic attitude of industry, have produced a great, compact scheme of national resources with almost unlimited possibilities. The Council of National Defense, in daily conferences with the nation's leading financial, commercial, scientific, and labor chiefs, not only has worked out a definite and detailed industrial mobolization plan, but has secured the indorsement and pledges of the men who can put it into effect at a moment's notice, bringing to the aid of the military arms of the service the full resources of the richest nation, organized with characteristic Yankee skill and business thoroughness.

For military reasons only a small part of the details of these preparations has been permitted to reach the public. It is known, however, that for many months the Government has considered war more than a possibility, and has strained every resource to make ready. In the tense waiting period since relations were broken, the President, while hoping fervently that hostilities could be avoided, has kept the whole machinery of the Government in motion day and night to prepare against eventualities. To any close observer at the capital it now is apparent that Germany again has misjudged if she thought to find the United States hopelessly impotent and unprepared.

Shipyards in Nation's Service.

The Navy Department, in order to complete in record time the enormous

Continued on Page 4.

List of Fifty Members of House of Representatives Who Voted Against the Adoption of War Resolution

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 6.—The fifty Representatives who voted against the war resolution were:

ALMON,	FULLER, (Ill.)	WOODS, (Iowa.)
BACON,	HAUGEN,	IGOE,
BRITTEN,	HAYES,	JOHNSON, (S. D.)
BROWNE,	HENSLEY,	KEATING,
BURNETT,	HILLIARD,	KING,
CARY,	HULL, (Iowa,)	KINKAID,
CHURCH,	MISS RANKIN,	KITCHIN,
CONNOLLY, (Kan.)	REAVIS,	KNUTSON,
COOPER, (Wis.)	ROBERTS,	LA FOLLETTE,
DAVIDSON,	RODENBURG,	LITTLE,
DAVIS,	SHACKLEFORD,	LONDON,
DECKER,	SHERWOOD,	LUNDSEN,
DILL,	SLOAN,	McLEMORE,
DILLON,	STAFFORD,	MASON,
DOMINICK,	VAN DYKE,	NELSON,
ESCH,	VOIGT,	RANDALL,
FREAR,	WHEELER,	

GERMANY GARBLES WILSON'S ADDRESS

Nothing About Mexican Intrigue or Spies Allowed to Reach the Public.

PRESS FURIOUS AT WILSON

His Distinction Between German Government and People Called False.

COPENHAGEN, April 5, (via London.)—The German public up to the present time has had no opportunity to hear the full story of the reasons leading up to the entry of the United States into the war, as only condensed and expurgated versions of President Wilson's message appeared in German newspapers yesterday under headings indicating that this was practically the complete text. This in part is apparently due to the fact that the first version of the speech telegraphed from England to neutral countries on the Continent on Tuesday were sharply condensed, whole sections having been eliminated, particularly from the latter part of the message.

President Wilson's reference to the attempt to embroil Mexico against the United States is deemed improper reading for Germans, nor are they allowed to hear President Wilson's reasons for the conviction that the autocratic German Government has not only no friendship for America, but is ready at any opportunity to plot against its security.

The reference to dynastic wars, too, is twisted into a shape which has aroused indignant comment from every German newspaper.

The full text of the message was received in Copenhagen only today. It reads almost like another document as compared with the earlier version. The first part of the two versions is substantially the same, except for condensations and omission of non-essential matter. The second part has been cut wholesale. The President's reasoning on the inadvisability of armed neutrality is given completely; no reference is made to the proposed financing of the Allies, and the paragraphs relating to Russia are dismissed in two sentences. Only the briefest summary is made in the German papers of the concluding paragraphs of the message.

But a comparison of this tabloid version as received in Denmark with that published in Berlin shows that the German censors' pencils had been vigorously employed to strike out references to the conduct of German agents, which constitutes one of the main items of President Wilson's indictment of the autocratic German Government.

Says Democracy Has Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 5, (via London.)—Regarding President Wilson's declaration that American hostility was not directed against the German people, but against the German Government, the Lokal-Anzeiger says it is the acme of hypocrisy to say that an autocratic Government provoked the war against the will of the German people.

"It is impossible," says the Lokal-Anzeiger, "that the ruler of a nation who has at his disposal the reports of his Ambassador and numerous other sources of information regarding the events of the early part of August, 1914, in Berlin, should really believe that this war was not begun with the assent of the German people. If he ever read the report of the Reichstag session of Aug. 4 he must know that his contention is untrue. If he upholds it, despite his better knowledge, he only does it to prove by an untruth his untenable theory of the only true and gratifying democracy, and his whole cardboard house of artificial evidence miserably collapses by which he seeks to prove to Congress the justification and honesty of his policy and the noble spirit of his attitude.

"The history of the war has proved the actual contrary to Wilson's contention. Those nations whose fate is determined by parliamentary representation have become tools without a will in the hands of small groups of vainglorious men and have been degraded to mere pawns on the chessboard of political intrigue. It is also true that the foreign policy of parliamentary government States remains the secret of a few men, just as it does in monarchical States. We cannot presume that this well-known fact, the truth of which is acknowledged by the radical press of all countries, should have remained

Continued on Page 3.

FRANCE AROUSED BY OUR DECISION

Members of Both Chambers Cheer for America — Many Cities Adopt Resolutions.

POINCARE CABLES WILSON

Deputies Suggest Offering Us the Port of Brest as a Naval Base.

PARIS, April 5.—This was America's day in France. Extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm over the United States's entry into the war were witnessed in both houses of Parliament, while municipal councils met in cities throughout the Republic and adopted resolutions acclaiming the United States.

In Paris the American flag was seen everywhere. The appearance of the Stars and Stripes in different parts of the city multiplied rapidly as the day advanced, and soon the available supply was exhausted. Such was the demand for newspapers that the evening editions giving the vote of the United States Senate on the war resolution were quickly exhausted. The crowded subway cars were more animated than at any time since the war began, while knots of soldiers and civilians in front of all cafes and at all street corners discussed the great event with manifest satisfaction.

The sentiment in Paris and throughout the country is epitomized by President Poincaré in the following cablegram he sent today to President Wilson:

At the moment when, under the generous inspiration of yourself, the great American Republic, faithful to its ideals and its traditions, is coming forward to defend with the force of arms the cause of justice and of liberty, the people of France are filled with the deepest feelings of brotherly appreciation.

Permit me again to convey to you, Mr. President, in this solemn and grave hour, an assurance of the same sentiments of which I recently gave you evidence, sentiments which, under the present circumstances, have grown in depth and warmth.

I am confident that I voice the thought of all France in expressing to you and to the American nation the joy and the pride which we feel today as our hearts once again beat in unison with yours.

This war would not have reached its final import had not the United States been led by the enemy himself to take part in it. To every impartial spirit it will be apparent, in the future more than ever in the past, that German imperialism, which desired, prepared, and declared this war, had conceived the mad dream of establishing its hegemony throughout the world. It has succeeded only in bringing about a revolt of the conscience of humanity.

In never-to-be-forgotten language you have made yourself, before the universe, the eloquent interpreter of outraged laws and a menaced civilization.

Honor to you, Mr. President, and to your noble country. I beg you to believe in my devoted friendship.

RAYMOND POINCARE.

Brest to Be American Port.

The first war measure to be taken in connection with the expected entrance of the United States into the war, which was introduced in the Chamber today, provides for an agreement with the United States, if necessary, for the use of the Port of Brest by American naval forces. The measure provides generally for the utilization of the port to the best interests of the national defense.

Not since the historic session of Aug. 4, 1914, has there been a parallel to the scenes in Parliament. Alexandre Ribot, the venerable Premier, arose immediately after the Chamber came to order and began an address in solemn and impressive tones to the silent assemblage which filled every part of the House. The Deputies listened with unbroken attention until the first mention of the United States. Then they broke out in applause. At first it was a decorous clapping of hands, and then the whole House spontaneously arose, cheering for the United States and President Wilson.

The American Ambassador, William G. Sharp, was in the diplomatic gallery. The Deputies turned toward him and the demonstration continued. The Am-

Continued on Page 6.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

DEBATE LASTED 16½ HOURS

One Hundred Speeches Were Made—Miss Rankin, Sobbing, Votes No.

ALL AMENDMENTS BEATEN

Resolution Will Take Effect This Afternoon with the President's Signature.

KITCHIN WITH PACIFISTS

Accession of the Floor Leader Added Others to the Anti-War Faction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 6.—At 3:12 o'clock this morning the House of Representatives by the overwhelming vote of 373 to 50 adopted the resolution that meant war between the Government and the people of the United States and the Imperial German Government.

War will formally begin this afternoon when President Wilson will approve the resolution which was passed by the Senate Wednesday night and was approved by the House this morning without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i."

The House presented an impressive spectacle as the roll call proceeded on the adoption of the war resolution. Nearly every member was in his sedt.

The galleries were crowded for the most part by men and women who had sat there all the evening, some of them since 10 o'clock yesterday morning when the House met. Some of the men and women were in evening dress. Men and women who were in the diplomatic box had come directly from dinner parties.

There were crowds also in the corridors outside the galleries, seeking a chance for a peep at the events inside.

Usually when the roll of the House is called there is much confusion, and it is often difficult to hear the responses of the Representatives as their names are droned by the reading clerk.

But there was a marked difference this morning. The House, which had been full of levity at times during the long debate, felt the solemnity of the moment. No sound disturbed the proceedings. Every member's answer came distinctly and was heard by the throng that listened almost breathlessly to the "Ayes" and "Noes" that followed the calling of the roll.

Miss Rankin Votes "No."

Miss Jeanette Rankin, the woman Representative from Montana, had been absent from the House most of the evening, but took her accustomed place while the roll call was in progress. When her name was called she sat silent. "Miss Rankin," repeated the clerk. Still no answer. The clerk went on with his droning, and floor and galleries buzzed.

On the second roll call Miss Rankin's name was again called. She sat silent as before. The eyes of the galleries were turned on her. For a moment there was breathless silence. Then Miss Rankin rose. In a voice that broke a bit but could be heard all over the still chamber she said:

"I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war. I vote no." The "No" was scarcely audible.

And the maiden speech of the first woman Congressman ended in a sob. She was deeply moved and big tears were in her eyes.

It was a sympathetic House, however, and although most of the persons there were plainly in favor of the war resolution, a wave of applause swept through floor and gallery.

When the roll call had been completed and a slip containing the count handed to Speaker Clark the latter's gavel came down with a bang. The House became quiet instantly.

"On this motion," said the Speaker, "the Ayes are 373 and the Noes are 50."

The cheers that followed drowned the Speaker's announcement that the resolution had been adopted. Then the floors and galleries cleared, Representatives and spectators knowing that war had again come to the United States.

The Senate adjourned Wednesday night, to meet again at noon today. As the resolution must be returned to the Senate, while that body is in session President Wilson will not receive the historical document for signature until this afternoon. From the moment of his approval war will be on.

The Early Morning Scenes.

At 1:20 o'clock this morning, when Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania began to express his views, the tally list showed that he was the eightieth member to address the House on the war resolution.

At that hour the galleries were crowded, women forming a majority of the spectators. All through the evening

there were but few vacant seats in the executive gallery and the diplomatic box, while the other gallery space was filled. Members of the Diplomatic Corps and women in evening dress showed keen interest in the debate.

At 2:35 o'clock, when Representative Ray of New Jersey had delivered the 100th speech, the House by viva voce vote rejected amendments that had been offered to the war resolution.

These were the proposals of Representative McCullough of Ohio that "none of the military forces of the United States may be transported for service in any European country except on express approval of Congress," and of Representative Britten of Illinois to prohibit the use of troops in Europe, Asia or Africa, without the approval of Congress, except troops volunteering for such service.

At 2:40 o'clock Chairman Flood moved that the committee of the whole rise and report the resolution to the House. This was adopted, and Representative Fitzgerald, who had presided over the proceedings, made the report, after Speaker Clark had resumed the chair.

Then Chairman Flood moved the previous question and the motion was adopted by a viva voce vote without dissent. The third reading of the resolution was ordered in the same rapid fashion.

Representative Britten moved to recommit the resolution to the Foreign Affairs Committee with his amendment that no part of the military forces of the United States should be sent to Europe, Asia, or Africa without the consent of Congress, unless such as volunteered. Mr. Britten demanded a roll call, but not a sufficient number of members backed him.

The roll call on the resolution then began at 2:45 o'clock.

A Feast of Speeches.

While a heavy northeaster raged outside the Capitol the House went through last night and this morning the throes of the most important debate that had fallen to its portion in many years. Yet "debate" is hardly the word to apply to the long discussion of the business before the popular branch of Congress. It was a speechmaking festival, member after member having his say, with few making the effort to answer any of the arguments that had been advanced for or against war with the German Government.

Before the House met yesterday morning it was freely predicted that a mere handful of Representatives would vote against the war resolution. But after a speech by Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, the Democratic floor leader, in which he argued against war and declared his intention of voting against the pending measure, there was seemingly a marked change among the contingent which had been wabbling between the two sides of the war controversy. Undoubtedly Mr. Kitchin swung a considerable number of weak-kneed ones to his side.

The speech of Mr. Kitchin and those of Mr. Mann, (Illinois,) the Republican floor leader; Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, the ranking Republican member of that committee, were the most important contributions of the day's debate. Mann and Flood were for war; Kitchen and Cooper for peace. But the stirring episodes of the discussion—and there were several—were furnished by other Representatives.

Levity Amid the Solemnity.

Mr. Heflin, Democrat, of Alabama, called on Kitchin to resign his leadership. Party friends of Kitchin resented this and showed their resentment in hisses. Later on Mr. Burnett of Alabama, another Democrat, declared that Kitchin had converted him to the pacifist view and took occasion to make remarks about Mr. Heflin which angered the latter. The two Alabama members shouted at each other while Representative Fitzgerald, who was in the chair, pounded with the wooden gavel of the mace, the Sergeant at Arms sought to quiet the disturbance and succeeded.

This incident was greatly relished by a large part of the members, who found keen enjoyment in egging on Burnett and Heflin. It was evident that the House was willing to inject a note of levity into a solemn occasion. This was particularly emphasized when Representative Talbott of Maryland, "the Father of the House," made an old-fashioned Star-Spangled banner speech that brought gales of laughter from the tired Congressmen, but at the same time aroused patriotic fervor on the floor and in the galleries.

No closure rule was adopted to limit debate which, unusual in the House, proceeded under a gentleman's agreement that no member should speak more than twenty minutes without unanimous consent. Later it was agreed to limit speeches to five minutes.

Flood Opens the Discussion.

"The crushing of Prussian militarism and the liberation of the world from the menace of Hohenzollern dynasty," was demanded by Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee in opening the debate. He recited, one by one, the German offenses against the United States.

"Didn't Great Britain's mines sink the Evelyn?" asked Representative Cooper of Wisconsin.

"Great Britain has not taken an American life during the war," retorted Mr. Flood. "The Evelyn was sunk by a German mine in a German field near the German coast."

Mr. Cooper insisted that Great Britain's violations of international law had been flagrant, yet no war was declared against her.

"They talk about human rights," he shouted, "and yet men are assailed because they object to rushing this country into war for the right of free speech. A mob breaks up a meeting in Baltimore. I wonder if this mob comprised descendants of those who stoned Massachusetts troops who passed through that city during the civil war."

Mr. Cooper added that he was willing to fight for defense.

"There is a difference," he said, "in an American defending his home from invasion and going away hundreds of miles to engage in a brawl."

Mr. Britten of Illinois, a Republican member of the Naval Committee and an advocate of preparedness, announced his purpose to oppose the resolution unless it included a proviso that only Congress should direct the sending of troops to Europe. His assertion that 90 per cent. of the American people were opposed to war was challenged by Mr. Glass of Virginia.

"How do you know the people oppose war?" Mr. Glass asked.

"Because I have been back home," said Mr. Britten, who added that there had been no public enthusiasm for a war parade in Chicago.

Kitchin's Stand Surprises Leaders.

The defection of Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, to the anti-war faction was the outstanding event in the debate. His opposition was known only to a few intimate friends. When other leaders heard of Mr. Kitchin's intention to speak against the resolution they urged him at least to remain silent and merely vote against the resolution. Representative Harrison, one of the Democrats of the Foreign Affairs Committee, appealed to him not to speak.

Mr. Kitchin's stand heartened the wavering pacifists, and after his speech Administration supporters increased their efforts to muster an overwhelming vote. Postmaster General Burleson was soon seen about the corridors.

Mr. Kitchin spoke with deliberation, reading his speech from manuscript—something he very seldom does. His enunciation was slow, and he spoke with almost a tremor in his voice. He was plainly overwrought, and when he left the chamber after speaking he was on the verge of tears.

At Mr. Kitchin's first announcement that he would vote against the resolution there was applause from perhaps a score of pacifists. When he concluded both sides of the House applauded him; but the applause was for Kitchin, the man, and his conscientious exposition of the reasons for opposing the war resolution, rather than for the sentiments he expressed. Administration leaders said that his speech had cost the resolution a number of votes.

Alabamians in a Rumpus.

At times during the afternoon the debate dragged, but under the influence of crowds that filled the galleries, bright lights, and increased attendance upon the floor the discussion became more lively in the night hours. It was during the late afternoon that Representative Burnett, an Alabama Democrat, who is only 5 feet in height, belligerently assailed Representative Heflin, also of Alabama, because the latter had virtually demanded the resignation of Mr. Kitchin as majority leader because of his speech.

"Start a petition and see how many men will sign it to have Mr. Kitchin resign!" shouted Mr. Burnett, addressing Mr. Heflin. "Are you going to enlist? Are you going to resign? Would you vote for conscription in this country?"

The confusion in the House was great, but above the uproar Mr. Heflin was heard shouting that he "would resign if necessary."

"A son of my sister has been on the border, and my son will go as soon as he is old enough!" he yelled. "I will go if it becomes necessary."

Mr. Burnett made an impassioned speech against the war resolution. He walked up and down the aisles in an excited manner, waving his arms and decrying the fact that the nation was being rushed into war. Mr. Burnett said that he had had doubts as to how he should vote, but finally made up his mind that he should oppose the resolution.

The pacifist trend was checked momentarily in the afternoon by Representative Clarence B. Miller of Minnesota, a Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who startled his colleagues by asserting that part of the Zimmermann note, which had been suppressed, proposed the establishment of a submarine base in Mexican ports and "an attack all along the border."

Mr. Miller asserted further that Carranza and Villa were dominated by Germany, that German reservists were now making munitions in Mexico and that a flood of German money was being poured into Mexico.

Secretary Lansing subsequently stated that the Zimmermann instructions contained "nothing of the sort" such as Mr. Miller asserted.

Why Wilson Must Sign Resolution.

The signature of the President to the war resolution is required because the legislation is in the form of a joint resolution, which must have Executive approval to become law.

As Congress has the exclusive right by the Constitution to declare war, action could have been taken without the President's assent.

A "concurrent" resolution, which becomes effective when adopted by the Senate and the House and does not require the President's signature, would have produced a state of war between the United States and the German Government from the moment the legislative formalities were concluded.

It was deemed more effective, however, to put the war declaration in the form of a "joint" resolution, requiring the President's approval, so that President Wilson could sign, and thus become a party to the warmaking transaction.

EBB AND FLOW OF DEBATE.

Pacifists' Pleas, with Interruptions, Provide Chief Interest.

WASHINGTON, Friday April 6.—Debate on the war resolution began in the House promptly at 10 A. M. yesterday, with Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee making the opening statement. Galleries were then only half filled and fewer than half the members were present.

Under the unanimous consent rule, by which the resolution was considered, Representative Flood could move the previous question at any time after an hour and, if sustained, bring the measure to a vote. The debate began without any limitation.

"War is being made upon our country and its people," said Representative Flood in opening. "Our ships are being sunk. Our noncombatant citizens, including women and children, are being murdered, our merchantmen are denied the freedom of the seas. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the acts of the German Government to enter into this most colossal war.

"The time for argument has passed; the time for heroic action is here, and our people will rally to the support of their Government in this high and patriotic hour and meet war's sacrifices and war's perils as a brave and patriotic people should.

"We should take our stand by the side of the allied nations which have been fighting humanity's battles for two and one-half years, determined that our power shall be so employed that complete victory shall crown their efforts and that Prussian militarism shall be crushed and the world shall be delivered from the threat and danger of the Hohenzollern dynasty."

Denounces Talk of Expediency.

Representative Siegel, Republican, of New York, favoring the resolution, said he could not disregard the fact that "though we cry peace, Germany answers by warring against us.

"During this week," he said, "intimations have come to me that political expediency required me to cast my vote against this resolution, and that contrary action on my part would mean a general effort from now on to end my Congressional career. I would be unworthy of American citizenship were I to be deterred from acting by such warnings. I say to my colleagues who are now hesitating that the people will know whether they are for this great land of freedom and religious liberty or whether they are going to be guided simply by the selfish question whether they will obtain more votes in 1918 by standing on the side of our foe. Let us give evidence to the world that we are united."

Representative Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi, assailed pro-German sympathizers and pacifists.

"I would suggest to them," said he, "that they now employ their talents and eloquence, not in attempting to cause dissension among the American people, but in addressing Kaiser Wilhelm, Bethmann Hollweg, the Reichstag, and the author of that remarkable sample of diplomatic 'kultur,' the Zimmermann note."

Cooper First to Oppose.

The first expressions of opposition to the resolution came from Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, who launched into a defense of pacifists generally and himself particularly.

"I have been called a pacifist," he said. "I voted for all of these preparedness bills. This campaign of slander has no regard for the truth."

Mr. Cooper also defended his vote for the McLemore resolution.

"I was right then," he said, "and so were the 144 other members who voted for it. It should have passed. Canada does not permit its women to travel on armed ships, and neither should we. Every pacifist in the country knows I am not a pacifist in the sense in which that word is used. Does it mean because I do not want to go to war with a nation 4,000 miles away, because England and Germany have violated our rights, that I am not an American?"

Mr. Cooper broke his eyeglasses and found trouble reading certain documents. A dozen members rushed forward and laid spectacles on the table in front of him.

Mr. Cooper, turning to the Chair, said: "Mr. Chairman, I cannot surrender all of my time to trying on specs."

A roar of laughter swept the House.

Mr. Cooper asserted that the German Government had never promised unqualifiedly to abandon its submarine warfare. Representative Flood made loud demands to be heard, but Mr. Cooper would not yield.

Mr. Cooper stated in conclusion that while all would stand united when war came, he would not be one to vote to plunge the country into war.

Representative Fess, Republican, of Illinois, held that the issue was the defense of American rights on the high seas and of the American flag. He said that when war came the German-born American would be as loyal and patriotic as the American-born.

Representative Britten, Republican, of Illinois, said he was not a pacifist in any sense, but was opposed to the resolution. Some Democrats, he said, had told him they were opposed to the resolution, but would vote for it.

Representatives Harrison of Mississippi and Heflin of Alabama, Democrats, called for names of such Democrats, and Mr. Britten replied by asserting that 75 per cent. of the Democratic members were really personally not in favor of it, and that 90 per cent. of the people of the country were against going into war.

Mr. Britten had read an amendment which he said he would later offer, providing that no part of the military forces of the United States should be ordered to do land duty in Europe until so directed by Congress. This aroused applause from a small number of members on both the Republican and Democratic sides.

Interest in the debate waned, and by 1:30 o'clock fewer than seventy-five members were on the floor. The diplomatic and executive galleries were empty and there were many unoccupied seats in the public gallery.

Representative Igoe, Democrat, of Missouri, stated that he would vote against declaring war because he thought his people desired that he should.

"With the passage of the resolution, however," he said, "my opposition will cease. I will vote for every measure to help carry on the war."

Sensation Over Zimmermann Note.

Representative Miller of Minnesota, Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, sprung a sensation by asserting that an unpublished paragraph in the "Zimmermann note" offered to establish a submarine base in a Mexican port, supply Mexico with unlimited quantities of arms and ammunition, and send German reservists in the United States to Mexico.

This unpublished portion of the Zimmermann note, as read by Mr. Miller, was as follows:

"Agreeably to the Mexican Government, submarine bases will be established at Mexican ports from which will be supplied arms, ammunition, and supplies. All reservists are ordered into Mexico. Arrange to attack all along the border."

Representative Miller further stated that he understood that three German schooners had reached the western coast of Mexico, and that Villa was surrounded by German officers who had taken charge of the drilling of his men. Reliable information, he said, also was that the Carranza army was "not much better."

Rush to Hear Kitchin Talk.

Word that the Democratic floor leader, Kitchin, would speak and vote against the resolution quickly filled the chamber. He began his unexpected onslaught on the war resolution soon after 3 o'clock. After saying that he would not criticise those who would vote for it, he stated that he thought he should vote his convictions regardless of consequences.

Mr. Kitchin reached a height of earnestness when, after a pause, he said:

"My friends, I cannot leave my children lands and riches. I cannot leave them fame. But I can leave them the name of an ancestor who, mattering not the consequences to himself, never hesitated to do his duty as God gave him to see it.

"Half the civilized world is now a slaughterhouse for human beings. This nation is the last hope of peace on earth, good will toward men. I am unwilling for my country by statutory command to pull up the last anchor of peace in the world and extinguish during this time the light of a world-wide war the only remaining star of hope for Christendom.

"I am unwilling by my vote today for this nation to throw away the only remaining compass to which the world can look for guidance in the paths of right and truth and justice and humanity, and leave only force and blood to chart hereafter the path of mankind.

"By the passage of this resolution we enter the war, and the unnatural will become one vast drama of horrors and blood, one boundless stage upon which will play all the evil spirits of earth and hell. All the demons of inhumanity will be let loose for a rampage throughout the world. Whatever be the future, whatever be the rewards or penalties of this nation's step, I shall always believe that we could and ought to have kept out of this war."

Mr. Kitchin said he had reached a decision to vote against the war resolution after prayer for guidance and with a full realization of the possible consequences to himself.

"Profoundly impressed with the gravity of the situation," he went on, "appreciating to the fullest the penalties which war will impose, my conscience and judgment, after mature thought and fervent prayer for rightful guidance, have pointed out clearly the path of my duty, and I have made up my mind to walk in it, if I go barefooted and alone. I have come to the undoubting conclusion that I should vote against this resolution.

"If I had a single doubt, I would dissolve it in favor of the view of the Administration and of a large majority of my colleagues, who have so recently honored me with their confidence. I know that I am criticised; that any member for advocating this resolution. I concede, I know, that he casts his vote in accordance with sincere conviction. I know, too, that for my vote I shall not escape. I am criticised, denounced from one end of the country to the other. The whole yelping pack of the defamers and revilers in the nation will, at once, be sicked upon my heels.

Cites Course Toward Britain.

Mr. Kitchin said that the United States did well to keep from war with Great Britain, although the latter nation had repeatedly violated American rights by closing to us the ports of neutrals, by unlawfully seizing ships and cargoes, by rifling mails, and making the North Sea a military area. The United States had protested, he said, and no American lives were lost because American ships remained away from the mine-strewn regions included in the British blockade area.

"We knew that these acts of Great Britain, although in plain violation of international law, were not aimed at us, but were inspired by military necessity," said Mr. Kitchin. "Rather than plunge this nation into war we were willing to forego our rights. I approved that course then and I approve it now.

"Germany declared a war zone sufficiently large to cover the ports of her enemy. She infested it with submarines and warned the neutral world to stay out. Though in plain violation of our rights and international law, we know that these acts are not aimed directly at us, but are intended to injure and cripple enemies with which she is engaged in a death struggle.

"We refuse to yield. We refuse to forego our rights for the time. We insist on going in. In my judgment we should keep out of the war with Germany as we kept out of the war with Great Britain by keeping our ships and our citizens out of the war zone of Germany as we did out of the war zone of Great Britain, and we would sacrifice no more honor and no more rights in the one case than the other.

"In this case no invasion is threatened. No foot of our territory is in danger. No vital right is contested. The acts of Germany are not directed directly at us. We are asked to make common cause with Great Britain and France, to support a cause, right or wrong. Every feeling of humanity combines to keep us out of war.

"When Congress has passed such a resolution as is now pending then and then only will it be the duty of the nation to make the voice of the Government its voice. Until then each person should have the inherent right to voice and vote his conviction."

Mr. Kitchin referred to the invasion of American rights in Mexico. The United States, he said, had not gone to war with Mexico, although the American flag was insulted, American lives were lost, and American property was ruthlessly destroyed.

Why Not Forego Violation of Rights?

"Why can we not, why should we not," he asked, "forego the violation of our rights by Germany and do as we did with Mexico and Great Britain and thus save the universe from being wrapped in the flames of war? I have hoped and prayed that God would forbid our country going into war with another for doing that which, perhaps, under the same circumstances we ourselves would do."

Mr. Kitchin pictured a situation where the United States might be at war with Germany and Japan with the ports of this country closed and its vessels swept from the seas and the nation facing starvation. Would it be unreasonable to assume, he asked, that this nation would use desperate measures, probably in violation of international law?

Mr. Kitchin concluded with a pledge to merge his personal judgment into the will of the majority once Congress had declared war. It would be the duty then of all Americans, he said, to accept the mandate of the country when written into law.

"The voice of law will command a patriotic duty, will demand loyal and earnest and active submission and obedience," he concluded. "Until then each should have and does have the inherent right, and it is his bounden duty to himself and to the truth, to vote his convictions."

Following Mr. Kitchin, Representative Rogers of Massachusetts recited a long list of cases in which Germany had invaded the rights of the United States. The list compiled by the State Department showed that in two years and two months 226 American lives had been lost as a result of illegal attacks on vessels by German submarines.

While Representative Borland of Missouri was speaking Representative Flood interrupted to announce to the House the sinking of the unarmed American steamship Missouriage without warning, and probably with the loss of American lives.

Representative London, Socialist, of New York, vigorously opposed the resolution. He said that in contrast with the fact that President McKinley in the war with Spain called only for volunteers, President Wilson's plan for conscription showed that the President realized the people were against the war. He said that war was indefensible.

Representative Sherwood of Ohio said that he was opposed to the resolution in a form which permitted sending troops abroad.

Non-Partisan Plea by Cannon.

Former Speaker Cannon, supporting the resolution, said that this was no time for partisan discussion; that the United States was not ready for war now, but must prepare at once.

Remarking that he had heard it suggested that the President should be impeached for arming American ships, Mr. Cannon said: "We would not make much headway there." He defended the loyalty of American citizens of German birth, and, amid enthusiastic applause, announced his intention of voting for war.

Representative Dill of Washington said that he had spent sleepless nights considering the war question, and stated that finally he had decided to vote against the resolution because he believed it the highest duty of the United States to keep out of the European conflict. Once in, he added, the Government would receive his entire support.

Intimates Kitchin Should Resign.

Representative Heflin, Democrat, of Alabama, told the House that he had been humiliated by the stand taken by Mr. Kitchin.

"If I had made it," he said, "I would have first resigned as majority leader, and after making it I would resign my seat in the House."

This statement was hissed from the floor, most of the hisses apparently coming from the Republican side.

"You may hiss, you who represent the Kaiser and not the President of the United States!" shouted Mr. Heflin.

The galleries and a few members applauded this statement. Mr. Fitzgerald, who was presiding, gave warning that the galleries would be cleared if there was a recurrence of the demonstration.

Mr. Heflin's arraignment of the pacifist group brought approving handclaps.

"You who have large populations of German constituents," he said, "think you are playing to them by opposing this resolution. As a matter of fact you reflect on their honesty and patriotism. I know of Germans who have offered to serve the American flag. I wish they had been here to hear Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Britten.

"The Kaiser today with the greatest war equipment in the world is stalking around with the thought that he is to rule the world. He has fallen upon us and destroyed our commerce. He waves us from the sea and murders our citizens.

"God of our Fathers, how long will there be divided loyalty in this country, how long? We paid a fearful price to remain at peace with Germany. There is no peace when war is made upon us. We must fight, gentlemen, or surrender as a nation—surrender our honor, our independence, and tear down our flag."

Representative Sloan, Republican, of Nebraska, asserted that the sober second thought of the American people, including Congress, was being felt, and that ten days' delay of the vote would defeat the resolution in its present shape.

Representative Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin, said that he would support the resolution because not to do so would mean "that we will submit to Germany warring on us without using force to prevent it." He denied that England, in planting mines in the North Sea, was creating a military zone there, had violated international law.

Toward 7 o'clock Chairman Flood, who was in charge of the resolution, sought an agreement to have the committee rise at 8 o'clock and report the resolution in the House, with a view to early action.

There was immediate opposition, Speaker Clark said that everybody ought to have a right to speak, and the House should stay in session until early in the morning or all night if necessary. Mr. Flood then withdrew his request and speechmaking was resumed.

Representative Burnett of Alabama, in the course of a speech against the resolution, challenged Representative Heflin to circulate a petition in the House to secure support for his declaration that the majority leader (Kitchin) should sign. He also asked his colleague to prove himself consistent by enlisting as privates in the army.

Interchanges between the two Alabamans were made to the accompaniment of shouts of applause from both sides of the chamber and the galleries.

Mr. Heflin, unable to obtain recognition, insisted on replying, shouting that he would resign and fight for his country.

Mr. Burnett continued his heckling, despite the roars of the members and the pounding of the gavel by Representative Fitzgerald, until the Sergeant at Arms produced the mace, symbol of the authority of the House, and compelled him to take his seat.

Only One Course, Says Mann.

Just before 9 o'clock Representative Mann, the Republican leader, took the floor to support the resolution.

"I wish," he said, "to pay a tribute to the courage of those members of the House who, in the exercise of the responsibility cast upon them, have expressed their opposition to this resolution. I want particularly to pay my tribute to the rare courage of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Kitchin.)

"I do not agree with them, but this is a time when members of this body, aye all citizens of the country, have the right to express their opposition to the war, for tomorrow, when the war is declared, it will become the duty of all citizens to hold up the honor and policy of the Republic.

"For two and one-half years I have done all in my power by voice and vote to keep this country out of the European war. I have believed that it was to the advantage not only of our people and our country, but to the advantage of civilization and humanity that we should keep out of the war at this time. But after all it was not because I was afraid of war. The American people may prefer peace, but they are not guilty of cowardice; it is not because we are afraid to fight.

"Now the situation is changed. The President of the United States, who has the responsibility of dealing with foreign countries and who is the spokesman of the people with the nations of the world, has asked us to declare war, and we have a resolution to that effect before us on which we must vote. We must vote to decide on war or vote down the resolution. What position would we be in if we should vote down the recommendation of the President? And what would be the effect on the rest of the world and on our own self-respect?

"The only thing left for us to do is to stand by the President, elected by the people. We cannot say to the world that our only goal is gold, that our only desire is wealth. We must, when the question is presented to us, declare that we will maintain the rights of Americans abroad as well as at home.

"There is a difference between a deliberate affront and an incidental injury. We have had incidental injuries from both England and Germany. A deliberate affront long ago would have brought a declaration of war. Now we are required to say that a deliberate affront has been made by Germany, and there is nothing left for us to do but follow the recommendation of our Chief Executive and engage in war and maintain our rights and our civilization."

At 9 o'clock general debate and discussion under the five-minute rule began.

Chairman Flood's suggestion that all debate close at 11:45 o'clock brought a storm of "noes." Some members expressed a desire to reach a vote before midnight because of Good Friday.

"We can stay here until sun-up if necessary," Speaker Clark assured members who feared that they would not have an opportunity to speak.

War for Human Rights, Gardner Says.

Representative Gardner, Republican, of Massachusetts, said that the United States was not going to war for 200 murdered Americans, but for the rights of man.

"The South and North," said he, "did not settle their differences like money changers on the corner of the street. They settled it as men always settle their differences. Now the democracies of the world are struggling to their feet, and the knell of autocracy has been sounded. Too long have we suffered other nations to bear our burden in this war for liberty. Now we must descend from the seat of ease into the blood and dust."

Representative Decker of Missouri said that he believed in national honor, but did not think "we would sacrifice it if we did not go to war."

Pointing to the large oil paintings of Washington and Lafayette that were hanging near the Speaker's rostrum, Representative Fitzgerald, of the Appropriations Committee, invoked the spirit of those heroes in announcing his support of the war resolution and pledging every resource at the hands of Congress to prosecute the conflict to a successful termination.

"Practically all of the belligerent nations have violated American rights," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "But the one nation that has been contemptous of us above all others, the one nation that has shown no regard for American rights is that nation which is tonight brought before the bar of our public opinion and upon which we pass judgment.

"No one can charge that Woodrow Wilson has hurried us into this war. I regret that war must come. But if we are to retain our self-respect, if we are to encourage those patriotic virtues without which we cannot exist, if we are not to be the laughing stock of the world, if we are not to be regarded as a nation of degenerates and cowards, there is nothing else to do but acknowledge that Germany has made war upon us and accept it.

"Although it will not be particularly pleasing to me, I believe it is the duty of the United States to co-operate with every other nation now engaged in making warfare against this enemy, to this end, that we may make common warfare against the common enemy of civilization."

Calls for "Vote" Futile.

As the night wore on there were loud calls for "vote" from members anxious to get away; but Mr. Fitzgerald, in the chair, waved away all efforts to cut off debate.

Representative Hulbert of New York tried ineffectually to secure agreement that if a vote were not had by midnight, which would encroach on Good Friday, the House should adjourn over till Saturday.

Representative Rainey of Illinois told the House "we war not against the German people; we war against the Hohenzollerns."

Representatives Moore of Pennsylvania, Small of North Carolina, and others urged a united front for defense of American rights.

Representative Sims of Tennessee insisted that time was being frittered away in speeches and wanted immediate action.

The Republican leader, Mr. Mann, counseled patience. If the country is going into war, he said, members must have patience, and all members should have an opportunity to express their views.

"We will gain nothing more," he said, "by a vote at midnight than by a vote at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, and it is too important a matter not to have free debate."

MOVED BY BELGIAN APPEAL.

Cosmopolitan Club Hears Story of a Relief Worker.

Many were moved deeply last night when John A. Gade, one of Herbert C. Hoover's Lieutenants, speaking at the Cosmopolitan Club, told eye witness stories of relief work in Belgium. Members and guests received blanks for subscriptions to the furd.

Mr. Gade said the work would fail if Americans did not come to the rescue. He declared it would go on despite this country's entry into the war.

Mrs. Francis Rogers and Miss Rosina Hoyt were hostesses at the meeting. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. David Francis, Ernesto Fabri, Mr. and Mrs. John Blair, Miss Charlotte Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilmerding, James Barnes, and George Barr Baker.

EXPECTS US TO WORST U-BOATS

Newfoundland's Premier Sees That as Our Most Effective Service.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 5.—The entrance of the United States into the world war against Germany was characterized by Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, as "the most momentous act that has occurred since Germany proclaimed war," according to a dispatch from London received by the Reuter Agency here.

"Not only is it important as regards the war, but in its future effect in the participation of the United States in the permanent peace of the world," Sir Edward is quoted as saying. "The German press seems to make light of the coming in of the United States, but that is merely part of their well known policy. They are crowing to keep up their courage.

"Now that the United States has come in, the navy of that country, if desired, is quite capable of safely convoying the whole of the American and British trade across the Atlantic as well as from the Mediterranean. The British Navy has the German fleet as safely locked up as if they were at the bottom of the sea, and we need not call upon the abundant resources of our new ally in this respect, but can safely rely on them to grapple with the difficulties now besetting trade routes."

HANG EFFIGY OF SENATORS.

Stone and La Follette "Strung Up" in Washington Business District.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A report came to Washington Police Headquarters just before midnight that Senators Stone and La Follette had been hanged in effigy at Fourteenth and H Streets, a prominent quarter in the central business section of Washington.

A policeman found hanging in front of 810 Fourteenth Street, N. W., a small figure three feet long, made out of cotton cloth, in the shape of a man. On one side was the name La Follette and on the other was the name of Stone. No arrests were made. The police said they had no idea as to the perpetrators.

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The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

ASKS $3,401,865,000 FOR WAR EXPENSES

Continued from Page 1.

equipment, aviation, storage facilities, and ordnance supplies, $292,538,790.

Fourth. To meet the expenses of the United States Civil Service Commission in getting thousands of artisans for various branches of the Government, $20,000.

Fifth. For increased help in United States Patent Office in connection with military patents, $144,200.

Sixth. To provide signal systems and wire communications with lighthouses and light stations along the coast, $440,000.

Seventh. For additional watchmen at the State, War, and Navy Buildings, $29,000.

Eighth. For detection of spies and secret service work by the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, $300,000.

In his letter submitting the estimates Secretary McAdoo submitted only this statement with his recommendations for nearly $3,000,000,000 for the use of the army alone:

"It is considered imperative that the amount estimated be appropriated immediately for military expenditures necessary for national defense." At the War Department, however, it was learned that the sum of $2,932,537,933 in the estimates for the army is intended only to pay for the raising, officering, arming, and equipment in every respect of an army of 1,000,000 during the next twelve months, and that fully to carry into effect the provisions of the War Department Emergency bill, as sent to the Capitol today, it will cost not less than $6,000,000,000 to raise, arm, and equip the army of nearly 2,000,000 that is contemplated by that bill to be raised in the next two years.

The estimates submitted by Secretary McAdoo are based, for the most part, on figures compiled by the Council of National Defense, and also take into consideration the reductions in prices of copper and other materials promised by manufacturers.

Taxes and Bond Issue Discussed.

Final plans for raising the first war revenue have not been formulated definitely, but the general belief is that part of the three billions making up the first appropriation will be raised by taxation, with a bond issue to cover the remainder. According to unofficial estimates at the Treasury Department, $2,000,000,000 could be raised at once without difficulty by a bond issue. The rate would probably be 3½ per cent. rather than 3 per cent. The Federal Reserve Board will have charge of handling the bond issue. The plan now contemplated is to decide the rate of interest permanently, giving the first issue the same rate as subsequent issues.

The underwriting of a large proportion of the proposed bond issue by private financial houses, while considered only informally, is understood to be generally favored as preventing any undue difficulty, in the opinion of officials, in obtaining all the money needed by popular subscription. The banks and business interests were characterized today by one official as "simply waiting to see how much is needed and what plans are adopted for raising it." To this attitude was attributed, in large measure, the recent dimunition of activity in the country's industries.

Would Utilize the Reserve Board.

A large proportion of the bond issue, it was indicated, might be handled through the Federal Reserve Board, which would act as the distributing or fiscal agent for the Government in placing the bonds, although it was thought unlikely that the Federal Reserve Banks themselves would subscribe for large amounts because of the need that their capital be held in a liquid condition. The 7,500 banks of the Federal Reserve system with their $16,000,000,000 in resources would, it was thought, be abundantly able if necessary to take care of one entire year's financing alone, without undue strain.

The Federal Reserve system, it was pointed out, today represents only one-quarter, approximately, of the total number of banks and banking institutions in the country, among the outsiders being a number of the big private banking houses of New York, Chicago, and other cities.

Plans Under Consideration.

Many plans for increased taxation are being considered. The Government will obtain through existing internal revenue taxes from $700,000,000 to $800,000,000 this year. Proposed increases include added inheritance taxes, increased taxation on large estates, and heavy additions to the income tax rates. The latter would probably take the form of both a lowered exemption—to $2,000, or even $1,000—and a heavily graduated supertax. There have been unofficial suggestions that this might go so high as to amount practically to confiscation of all incomes exceeding $100,000 a year. Heavily increased excise taxes on liquors, beer, and tobacco are among other possibilities.

President Wilson recommended in his address to Congress that so far as practicable the burden of the war should be borne by taxation of the present generation, rather than by vast loans, and it is believed that it will be the Administration's policy to urge this method on the Congressional leaders. The Administration has long been committed to this general policy. It is realized, however, that there is a limit to this method.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, conferred today with Secretary McAdoo on the war revenue measure, but he said afterward that only tentative proposals had been discussed. Mr. Simmons intimated that short term notes might be issued to a limited extent. Treasury experts are working steadily on data from which the final plan can be made up. Speed will probably be the chief consideration in deciding the method for raising the first authorization, leaving the permanent fiscal policy of the war to be worked out after the immediate emergency needs of the Government have been taken care of.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, ranking majority member of the Ways and Means Committee, which will have the final say in drafting the war revenue bill before its presentation to the House, said tonight:

"My view is that while the war lasts no man should enjoy an income of more than $75,000 or $100,000 a year, and that the Government should take all over this amount. We could obtain also $200,000,000 additional annually by raising taxes on whisky and beer to a level with what they were taxed in England before the war started.

"The excess profit tax, now in force, must be graduated, making it heaviest on largest profits. The tariff is impossible as a source of revenue during the war."

Daniels Explains Estimates.

Secretary Daniels said this afternoon that the President had today approved the estimates he had submitted to him of further appropriations required to put the navy in the highest state of preparedness in the quickest possible time, calling for a total appropriation of $468,394,551.87. Following the President's approval the estimates were immediately sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Daniels said that he had had the estimates prepared in budget form, one covering personnel, calling for $175,855,761.87, and the other material and calling for $292,538,790, and drew attention to the Naval act approved on March 4 last making immediately available appropriations totaling $517,273,802.08, which, added to the estimates the President approved today, would make available for the navy almost a billion dollars.

"The peace time strength of the navy," said Secretary Daniels, "fixed in the Naval act approved Aug. 29, 1916, was 68,700 men, and of the Marine Corps 13,740 men. The estimates submitted today, covering personnel, call for a force of 150,000 men for the navy and 30,000 for the Marine Corps, which are in addition to the 6,000 apprentice seamen authorized by law, the Hospital Corps, which is fixed by law at 3½ per centum of the authorized enlisted strength of the navy and Marine Corps, enlisted men detailed to the Naval Militia, the Flying Corps, and enlisted men sentenced to discharge. Including these latter, the present authorized strength of the navy and Marine Corps totals about 97,000 men. The proposed force exceeds that number by about an even 100,000—197,000 men all told for both the navy and Marine Corps.

"The estimate covering these increases covers the recruiting, transportation, clothing, subsistence, pay, ship drafting and training and provision for quarters for the marines.

"The other, or what we will term the 'material estimate,' is to provide for additional ships, guns and ammunition, various articles of ships equipage, materials and supplies of various kinds for aviation, storage facilities for ordnance supplies, additional employes at navy yards, and to meet the added expenses of the Navy Department.

"I have put this estimate in budget form because it is almost impossible at this time to say with any degree of accuracy just how much will be needed for any particular purpose or activity, and, furthermore, I feel that the department's activities would be lessened if restricted in the use of the money, for it may later become necessary for a use for it now contemplated to give way to some other unforeseen and more pressing object of expenditure. Funds should be available to meet any possible contingency, and this estimate was phrased with great care so as to leave the President unhampered in the expenditure of the appropriation to secure the best naval efficiency."

The text of the appropriation is as follows:

"For actual and necessary expenditures for the naval establishment and the Navy Department, and any and every purpose connected therewith, in addition to any and all other appropriations therefor, to be expended at the direction and in the discretion of the President, and to remain available until expended, $292,538,790; provided, that limitations imposed by existing law shall not apply to the expenditure of this fund."

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK; CREW SAVED

Continued from Page 1.

crew rescued after two hours by armed British vessel and landed Dunmore, Ireland; no casualties."

BRITISH FREIGHTER IS SUNK.

The Canadian, with Cargo of Horses, Had 56 Americans on Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The State Department received today a dispatch from Consul Wesley Frost at Queenstown telling of the sinking of the Leyland horse transport Canadian. The message read:

"Leyland horse transport Canadian, from Boston, bound for Li

ROOSEVELT WILLING TO TAKE UNDER RANK

Would Lead His Division Abroad in an Army Corps with a Regular General Commanding.

SEES NO UNSAFE PRECEDENT

Believes Americans Do Not Merely Want to Pay Others to Do Their Fighting.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt gave out a statement last night in which he said his purpose in applying for an army commission was to organize a division which would serve as part of an army corps of from two to three divisions, which he believed the American people wanted sent to Europe at once for service at the front under "one of our first class regular Major Generals."

The statement was issued after he had been told of dispatches from Washington which intimated that permission for him to raise a division would establish an "unwise precedent." He said:

"The American people are united behind the President in the determination to wage effective, aggressive war for our own rights, and for the rights of humanity and civilization. I believe that our people now realize that the system of universal military service is the only absolutely democratic system. I, of course, most earnestly hope for legislation establishing the principle of universal obligatory military service and training.

"In addition, I believe the American people desire that in the immediate future we send abroad an expeditionary force. It is an excellent, an indispensable thing to raise money for and furnish supplies for our Allies. This must, of course, be done. But more than this must be done. The American people wish to do their own fighting. They do not wish merely to pay others to fight for them.

"They believe we owe it to ourselves and to the national honor to send a fighting force of at least an army corps under the American flag to the front at the earliest moment. This army corps should be commanded by one of our first-class regular army Major Generals. It might consist of three or perhaps only two divisions.

"I have asked permission to raise a division which would be in an army corps and under a commander. No unwise precedent can possibly be created by permitting an ex-President of the United States of previous military experience to raise such a division, and to serve with it at the front, under the command of the general who heads the army corps."

Colonel Roosevelt spent yesterday in town in communication with men whom he hopes to have in his division, if permitted to go ahead with the sanction of the War Department. He is prepared to get the actual work of organization under way within a few hours after he receives word. As yet he has not heard from Secretary Baker.

NO SUBMARINE SEEN WHEN AZTEC WAS SUNK

Ambassador Sharp's Report Creates Impression That Mine May Have Destroyed Freighter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Navy Department received this cablegram this afternoon from Lieut. Commander William R. Sayles, Jr.:

"Lieutenant Gresham arrived in Paris. All enlisted men safe except Eopolucci, who is still missing. Was last seen in second boat that left ship."

Lieutenant Gresham was in charge of the naval gunners on the American steamer Aztec when it was sunk on April 1.

From American Ambassador Sharp at Paris came a report which indicated that the Aztec may not have been the victim of a submarine, but may have been sunk by a floating mine. The Ambassador's dispatch reads:

"Secretary State, Washington—Following taken from deposition of Captain O'Brien, steamer Aztec, 9:30 P. M., April 1: Nine miles W. S. W. Ushant Light, when on the bridge Captain saw a large flash on the port side forward on the bridge and simultaneously heard an explosion. The explosion was not very loud, but appeared to have great force, as the boat seemed to be lifted to one side. No submarine or torpedo was seen.

"Ship settled back, began to sink forward, listing to starboard; and continued to sink very rapidly. The explosion had disarranged the lighting system and wireless outfit. She was in complete darkness. All efforts were made to discover any presence of a submarine. Nothing was seen. After ten minutes the ship was completely under forward, so the Captain gave orders to stand by boats to abandon the ship.

"The moon was shining, but the sky was overcast with frequent hail and rain squalls. A light westerly gale was blowing and sea was very rough. About 9:40 the Captain gave the order to abandon the ship. Three boats were launched. Boats 1 and 3 were on the starboard. Boat two on the port side. Captain tried to get ship's paper, but when he returned on deck boat No. 2 was gone, according to the mate. She had been broken up in getting away from the ship, being on the weather side. Boats 1 and 3 were successfully launched containing all the remaining members of the crew.

"Owing to darkness and rain, it was impossible to tell who was in No. 3 boat. No. 1 boat contained nineteen men, Lieutenant Gresham, eleven of the armed guard, the first mate, the third mate, the third engineer, the boatswain, the wireless operator, the mess man, and the Captain. He saw no trace of No. 2 boat. No. 3 boat was lost sight of after fifteen minutes.

"The Aztec was visible for about twenty minutes, and then disappeared in a rain squall. The Aztec had her colors flying over the stern, but carried no lights at time of sinking. After three hours No. 1 boat was picked up by a French patrol boat, which, after unsuccessfully searching until after daylight for the other two boats, proceeded to Brest, where the survivors landed on the second instant.

SOUTH AMERICA APPLAUDS.

Press Recognizes Wilson as Champion of World Democracy.

RIO JANEIRO, April 5.—The Gazeta de Noticias says that President Wilson, for the honor of all free nations, has affirmed that right is more precious than peace and has traced a line of conduct for all the democracies on the continent.

"President Wilson," concludes the paper, "interpreted the sentiment of all citizens of the American continent and affirmed the solidarity of all humanity against Germany. He has inaugurated and put into practice methods for isolating her from the rest of the world."

The Jornal do Commercio says that President Wilson's speech is "a monument which will remain as a milestone in the evolution of the world." The Jornal continues:

"The message is equally lofty and moving. For those who ardently desire the final triumph of democracy the message is indeed a moral comfort."

The military critic of the Jornal do Commercio, commenting on the President's speech, says:

"President Wilson wishes to enter the war for the sake of humanity and the crushing of Prussian militarism, not of Germany. It is this idealistic attitude which constitutes a new factor in history. Seeing the most liberal peoples of Europe menaced, the Chief of the greatest American democracy invites his country to participate in the war, not in the interest of immediate profit, but for the cause of liberty."

MAY RAISE ARMY OF 1,000,000 THIS YEAR

Continued from Page 1.

the service with no notion of military duty or life.

Expansion of the present regular army to its full war strength of 287,846 enlisted men, and 11,700 officers, means many new regiments of all arms to be created by dividing existing regiments and filling each half to war strength with volunteers or drafted men. New regiments of the National Guard will be organized and the full limit of the National Defense Act will be invoked to wipe out any distinction between Federal and State forces.

Staff officers regard the plan proposed as the most effective that could be worked out to meet the present emergency. They regard the expansion of the regular army and the bringing of both that force and the present regiments of the guard to full war strength as vital, since for five months they expect to employ these agencies as a huge school from which trained officers and noncommissioned officers can be turned out. No other way presents itself to meet the need for officers, although additional steps are being planned to organize new officers' schools and supplement the work of all military colleges and schools now turning out prospective junior officers.

Full Text of the Bill.

The text of the bill follows:

A BILL

To authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, in view of the existing emergency which demands the raising of troops in addition to those now available, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized:

First—Immediately to raise, organize, officer, and equip all or such number of increments of the regular army provided by the National Defense act, approved June 3, 1916, or such part thereof as he may deem necessary; to raise all organizations of the regular army, including those added by such increments, to the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law. Vacancies in the regular army, created or caused by the addition of increments as herein authorized which cannot be filled by promotion, may be filled by temporary appointment for the period of the emergency or until replaced by provisional appointments made under the provisions of Section 23 of the National Defense act, and hereafter provisional appointments under said section may be terminated whenever it is demonstrated in the manner prescribed by the President that the officer has not the suitability and fitness requisite for permanent appointment.

Second—To draft into the military service of the United States, organize, and officer, in accordance with the provisions of Section 111 of said National Defense act, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms of this act, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserve, and said members so drafted into the military service of the United States shall serve therein for the period of the existing emergency, unless sooner discharged.

Third—To raise by draft, as herein provided, organize, and equip an additional force of 500,000 enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may at any time deem necessary, and to provide the necessary officers, line and staff, for said force, and for organizations of the other forces hereby authorized, or by combining organizations of said other forces, by ordering members of the Officers' Reserve Corps to temporary duty, in accordance with the provisions of Section 38 of the National Defense act, approved June 3, 1916, by appointment from the regular army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to Section 23 of the act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, from the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, from those who have been graduated from educational institutions at which military instruction is compulsory, or from those who have had honorable service in the regular army, the National Guard, or in the volunteer forces, or from the country at large; by assigning retired officers of the regular army to active duty with such force with their rank on the retired list and the full pay and allowances of their grade, or by the appointment of retired officers and enlisted men, active or retired, of the regular army, as commissioned officers in such forces: Provided, that the organization of said force shall be in the respective States or corresponding organizations of the regular army; and provided, further, that officers with rank not above that of Colonel shall be appointed by the President alone, and only to rank that grade by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Another 500,000 Men.

Fourth—The President is further authorized, in his discretion and at such time as he may determine, to raise and begin the training of an additional force of 500,000 men, organized, officered, and equipped, as provided for the force first mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this section.

Fifth—To raise by draft, organize, equip, and officer, as provided in the third paragraph of this section, in addition to and for each of the above forces, such recruit training units as he may deem necessary for the maintenance of such forces at the maximum strength.

Sixth—To raise, organize, officer, and maintain during the emergency such number of ammunition batteries and battalions, depot batteries and battalions, and such artillery parks, with such nurseries and grades of personnel as he may deem necessary. Such organizations shall be officered in the manner provided in the third paragraph of this section, and enlisted men may be assigned to said organizations from any of the forces herein provided for or raised by selective draft as by this act provided.

Sec. 2—The enlisted men required to raise and maintain the organizations of the regular army and to complete and maintain the organizations embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States at the maximum legal strength as by this act provided, shall be raised by voluntary enlistment or, if and whenever the President desires that they cannot effectively be so raised or maintained, then by selective draft; and all other forces hereby authorized shall be raised and maintained by selective draft exclusively. Such draft shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens, or male persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of 19 and 25 years, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the President may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this act. Quotas for the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, or sub-divisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof, and credit shall be given to any State, Territory, district, or sub-division thereof, for the number of men who have entered the military service of the United States under the provisions of this act from any such State, Territory, district, or subdivision, as members of any Federal force hereby authorized. All persons drafted into the service of the United States and all officers accepting commissions in the forces herein provided for, shall from the date of said draft or acceptance, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by existing law, and those drafted shall be required to serve for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged.

Those Who Are Exempt.

Sec. 3—The Vice President of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States and of the several States and Territories, and all persons in the military and naval service of the United States, shall be exempt from the selective draft herein prescribed; and nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any of the forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed of said religious organization, and the President is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said selective draft and from the draft under the second paragraph of Section 1 hereof, or to draft for partial military service only persons of the following classes: Custom House clerks, persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails; artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the President may designate; pilots; mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically and morally deficient. No exemption or exclusion shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists.

Registration for the Draft.

Sec. 4—All persons liable to military service under the provisions of this act shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President; and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration, it shall be the duty of every such person liable to military service under the provisions hereof to present himself for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person liable to military service shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice, as aforesaid, given by the President by his direction; and any person who shall fail or neglect to present himself for registration or to submit thereto, as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction in the proper District Court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered.

Sec. 5. The President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia are hereby required to perform such duty in the execution of this act as the President shall order or direct, and the officers and agents of the several States shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act by the direction or request of the President. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act or the regulations made or directions given hereunder, who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty; and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising such authority under said act, regulations, or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster, or any false or incorrect report or return pertaining to any registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction in the proper District Court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Qualifications for Enlistment.

Sec. 6—That the qualifications and conditions for voluntary enlistment as herein provided shall be the same as those prescribed by existing law for enlistments in the regular army, except that the recruits must be between the ages of eighteen and forty years at the time of their enlistment, and such enlistments shall be for the period of the emergency, unless sooner discharged. All enlistments, including those in the Regular Army, Reserve, which are in force on the date of the approval of this act, and which would terminate during the emergency, shall continue in force during the emergency, unless sooner discharged, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to shorten the period of any existing enlistment.

All voluntary enlistments shall be in the army of the United States and the enlisted man be assigned upon enlistment to any force of said army not required to be raised exclusively by selective draft.

The President may provide for the discharge of any or all enlisted men whose status with respect to dependents renders such discharge advisable, and he may also authorize the employment on any active duty of retired enlisted men of the regular army; either with their rank on the retired list or in higher enlisted grades, and such retired enlisted men shall receive the full pay and allowances of the grades in which they are actively employed.

Sec. 7. The President is authorized to appoint for the period of the existing emergency such general officers of appropriate grades as may be necessary for duty with brigades, divisions, and higher units in which the forces provided for herein may be organized by the President, and general officers of appropriate grade for the several coast artillery districts. In so far as such appointments may be made from any of the forces herein provided for, the appointees may be selected irrespective of the grades held by them in such forces. Vacancies in all grades in the regular army resulting from the appointment of officers thereof to higher grades in the forces other than the regular army herein provided for, shall be filled by temporary promotions and appointments in the manner prescribed for filling temporary vacancies by Section 114 of the National Defense act; and officers appointed under the provisions of this act to higher grades in the forces other than the regular army herein provided for, shall not vacate their permanent commissions nor be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the regular army. Each chief of bureau of the War Department shall, during the existing emergency, have the rank, pay and allowances of Major General.

Dismissal of Officers.

Sec. 8. The appointments authorized and made as provided by the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth paragraphs of Section 1 and Section 7 of this act, and the temporary appointments in the regular army authorized by the first paragraph of Section 1 of this act, shall be for the period of the emergency, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise. The President is hereby authorized to discharge any officer from the office held by him under such appointment for any cause which, in the judgment of the President, would promote the public service; and the General commanding any division and higher tactical organization or territorial department is authorized to appoint from time to time military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the forces herein provided for to examine into and report upon the capacity, qualifications, conduct, and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his command other than officers of the regular army holding permanent or provisional commissions therein. Each member of such board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into, and if the report of such board be adverse to the continuance of any such officer, and be approved by the President, such officer shall be discharged from the service at the discretion of the President with one month's pay and allowances.

Sec. 9. That all officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for, other than the regular army, shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the regular army.

Sec. 10. There is hereby appointed for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of War and to remain available until June 30, 1918, —— million dollars.

Sec. 11. All existing restrictions upon the detail, detachment, and employment of officers and enlisted men of the regular army are hereby suspended for the period of the present emergency.

Sec. 12. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

RUSSIA DEEPLY IMPRESSED.

Our Entry Into the War Called an Enormous Moral Gain.

PETROGRAD, April 5.—The Russkia Volia, commenting on America's pending entrance into the war, says:

"The great democracy of America extends its hands across the ocean to the youngest and greatest democracy of the Old World, bringing as a present one more sword against the despotism of the Hohenzollerns. Thanks to the intervention of the United States the war has become definitely a struggle of democracy against feudal monarchism."

The Rech says: "The most important feature of the developments in Washington is the profound moral significance of the entry of the United States into the war. The issue between the Entente and Germany is now clearly as a struggle for the rights of the nations. The entry of our new ally is an enormous moral gain, independent of its great military significance."

WILSON'S ADDRESS GARBLED IN GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

a secret to Wilson. We must therefore assume that he has knowingly told an untruth.

"This Anglo-Saxon fanatic and his kindred souls hate not the German Government alone, but also the German race. This inciting policy has inflamed this hatred all over the United States, so that even clergymen preach it in the churches. One of them, the Rev. Ellis Powell from the pulpit to hang the Kaiser and Hindenburg and have all German soldiers shot like dogs, and American newspapers leave no doubt of their hatred against the German people."

Centre Attacks on Wilson.

BERLIN, April 5, (via London.)—Bitter personal attacks on President Wilson and repudiation of the distinction he drew between the German people and their Government feature the comments of the German newspapers on the President's message to Congress.

"America," says the Lokal-Anzeiger, "must know that the assurance of President Wilson that the war is directed not against the German people but the German Government cannot detract from the anger which his attitude during the whole war has fostered and which his last message has fanned into a bright flame. For this assurance is untrue and dishonest, as all the rest of the document, from the first word to the last. Mr. Wilson knows that no war in all history was so little dynastic and none so much a war of a whole people fighting for existence as this one, which was forced on Germany by a circle of enemies in all parts of the world, whose hate was born of envy."

"President Wilson," Germania says, "wanted war, and nobody can get past that. History will never go beyond that point, and history will judge the more severely because it can be said today that war over such questions would have been impossible at another time, especially between the United States and Germany. Were we at war with only one or an other of our enemies, President Wilson would never have conceived the idea of pulling his country into such a bloody adventure. But the obvious side of a war which is based on such a weak foundation is the fact that it comes from a man who has so far set himself up as a sort of moral judge who felt called to bring the world to eternal peace. Even today no country is worse fitted for such a rôle than the United States. As little as Italy and Rumania could turn the scales against us, so little will the United States be able to change the tide of war."

His Distinction "Perfidious."

The Vossische Zeitung, which follows the lead taken by the Lokal-Anzeiger, says:

"Those who have so far doubted the bad faith of President Wilson will know better when they read the malicious distortion of truth which forms the chief contents of his message. His attempt to set up a difference between the German Government and the German people is as perfidous and absurd as his claim that the German Kaiser started the war for dynastic reasons and that the German war party sponsored it for conquest. This is contrary to President Wilson's own knowledge and merely for the purposes of agitation, obviously in line with his British principles."

The Berliner Tageblatt professes to believe that President Wilson has deceived the American people and that they will in time realize it.

"In opposition to those elements in Germany," says this paper, "who intoxicate themselves and others with large words, we take the American war announcement in exceeding earnest. It is not a trifle if America is now added to our long list of enemies. The German people are confident of victory, and we are confident that the American people, either during the war or after the war, will realize the falsity of President Wilson's policies and that this unholy conflict between America and us will be followed by a new and friendly co-operation in noble community of peoples concerning which President Wilson formerly used such beautiful words."

The Vorwaerts runs its comment under a dispatch telling of the pending trip to Washington from Vienna of United States Ambassador Penfield.

"For the time being," says the Socialist organ, "we must reckon with the fact that a new enemy has arisen against us, who can, however, develop his great powers only slowly. We must realize that at the coming peace conference, which we hope will be called soon, America will sit on the bench of our opponents. That is the situation which is calculated to unchain new popular passions, but which should be met with serenity and considerations. The man in soldier's uniform and in civilian clothes will do its duty."

Sees a Commercial Reason.

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse declares that America has decided upon war because it was unable any longer to deliver its supplies to the Allies.

"We must not appraise too lightly," the Vienna Reindpost says, "the addition of a rich and powerful industrial republic to the list of our enemies, but if the submarines maintain their so far great success President Wilson will have come too late. Criminal as has been the whole assault upon the Central Powers by the Entente, it must be said that each conspirator who has been added to the list, not excluding Jason, had better reasons for his bloody enterprice than Wilson and his republic can show."

The Hamburger Nachrichten, under the caption of "Hypocrisy," rails at President Wilson for blaming the German Government as being apart from the German people. The newspaper says President Wilson never heard of the Anglo-Franco-Russian encircling policy, of British espionage in Germany, of the murder at Sarajevo, nor that in August, 1914, the whole German people were behind the Government and two million young Germans rushed voluntarily to the colors.

"This war has never been a dynastic war, for which every enlightened nation would never fight, but a war for bare existence," says the newspaper.

The Vorwärts under the caption "America, the Enemy," says:

"Of what use are complaints of hypocrisy? The German people suffers from circumstances which it did not wish itself and which it fought against in peace and war. We fight for our homes, not for obsolete systems. Social democracy has foreseen America's entry into the war and declined the Reichstag responsibility for certain decisions. We do not fight for the freedom of the seas as a joke. War against England is largely a war for access to America, because we need her raw materials."

The Vorwärts discusses the importance of good commercial treaties as war aims and says an intermediary who shall bring to Germany from a peace conference territorial gains but no possibility of resumption of her great worldwide commerce would deserve to be stoned.

Cologne Volkszeitung Sardonic.

AMSTERDAM, April 5, (via London.)—The Cologne Volkszeitung, under the caption, "Moral Phrases Again," says that President Wilson's proposal to Congress was "a masterpiece of what, according to Talleyrand, is the most important part of diplomacy, namely, to conceal one's real thoughts," and continues:

"Wilson declares war only for the sake of the rights of humanity and non-combatants, but not for the rights of munition makers and Morgan, who see the thousands of millions lent to England endangered."

The Volkszeitung goes on sardonically, agreeing with President Wilson that the war was prepared by a small group of ambitious men, and names Edward VII. and the Premiers of all the Entente Powers as those whose aim it was to destroy and enslave Germany, adding, "to them now are added Wilson and Lansing, driven by Morgan and other capitalists."

The newspaper does not disguise the fact that the hardest weeks and months are now coming, but says: "We will set our teeth until the victory of freedom and right is achieved."

The paper ridicules President Wilson's hope that events in Russia are reproducing themselves in Germany, and says:

"It would be peace, indeed, but the peace of the grave. And thus Mr. Wilson would coax an intelligent nation like the Germans! We would declare Mr. Wilson's speech the gravest insult ever offered to Germany if we did not believe it unnecessary to work up anger against him and his friends. It will have no other effect on us than to steel all our manly German Christian virtues, and let Almighty God take care of the rest."

The Volkszeitung concludes by reaffirming that Germany is fighting for the freedom of the whole world, which it declares would be in better custody in German hands than in American.

Germany Not Frightened.

"Enough has been written about President Wilson's artificial humanity, which objected to the British blockade merely with words, but which resents the German blockade as being inhuman," says the Frankfurter Zeitung. "The President has brought about war calmly and methodically, while remaining before his people and the world in the rôle of a preserver of peace.

"Perhaps President Wilson did not want war at once. We never shared the opinion held elsewhere that conciliation of the German and American standpoints perhaps was feasible. President Wilson objected from the first so strongly against the new submarine war that his withdrawal was impossible without damage to his amour propre, which is pretty well developed.

"War with the United States does not frighten us, because it brings nothing not foreseen by the leaders of the German nation. We are content that the full extent of the damage America can inflict on us has been calculated in detail."

The Frankfurter Zeitung then expresses the opinion that the war will be over before American forces will be able to take part in the actual fighting.

"The American people, neither mentally nor militarily, are equipped for the big war to the extent England is," says the newspaper. "What American help can be given will grow with every month the war is prolonged, but the Entente will not be able to wait too long. Besides, the energy with which America would act is qualified by the degree of warlikeness of her own people."

The newspaper expresses the belief that the broad masses of the people in the United States are not prepared to undrrgo the real sacrifices which the war calls for, and concludes by a reference to the developments in Russia.

"What had the Russian peasants and workers to do with the South Slav plans of domination and the desire of Petrograd diplomacy for Constantinople?" asks the Frankfurter Zeitung. "Their existence was not threatened like ours, and Russia can still have a good and honorable peace. We must conquer for the sake of our existence. We will also be satisfied when the observance of the laws of humanity are finally assured, the same as Mr. Wilson; but we include therein the not yet recognized law that the world must let the German people live and develop."

The Berlin Morgen Post, commenting on President Wilson's speech, says:

"Just as the whole policy of this professor was insincere, insidious, and malicious from the beginning, so also was this speech with which he tries to plunge his people into war."

Blames Republicans and Financiers.

"President Wilson," says the Berlin Zeitung am Mittag, "used the submarine warfare only as a pretex to get closer to the Entente, a task which was to be achieved only gradually, because he had to surmount the opposition and electoral embroilments at home."

The newspaper adds that the war fever in the United States emanates from the Republicans, "whose mouthpieces are despotic financiers whose policy is sheer imperialism and who aim at a world trust in which America shall have all peoples at her mercy."

"To consolidate their power," the Zeitung am Mittag continues, "it is necessary to defeat Germany. President Wilson believed it would be made easier by dropping a gentle hint to the German people, possibly at Ambassador Gerard's instigation.

"The unanimous feeling in Germany today is that America, or, rather, the American financial powers, long sought this war and that it became inevitable not through the lust of dominion on the part of our rulers, but theirs."

Count von Reventlow in the Deutsches Tageszeitung refers to President Wilson's "wonderfully encouraging events in Russia" and discerns from this a distinctly growing influence of the Russo-American Jewry, not only financially, but politically. He says this is interesting for Germans, but nothing more. Neither America alone nor allied with the new Russia can do anything to impair the success of German arms, Count von Reventlow concludes.

CRITICISED IN HOLLAND.

Amsterdam Paper Condemns Wilson's Proposal to Use Force.

AMSTERDAM, April 5.—The Dutch newspapers print President Wilson's address to Congress textually, but this far there has been little editorial comment on it. The Nieuw Courant at The Hague thinks President Wilson has shown a misconception of the psychology of the German people by assuming that his action would cause it to shake off a dominion which it does not blame for its present parlous condition.

President Wilson's message would have been stronger," declares the newspaper, "if he had not himself applied the very tactics he condemns. In the eyes of neutrals the motives he advances have not been sufficient for the adoption of extreme measures."

DANES DISLIKE OUR COURSE.

Socialist Organ Accuses Wilson of Catering to Capitalists.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—America's entry into the war cannot be said to have been received with favor in Denmark, either in official circles or by the public at large. The definite taking of sides in the conflict by the last great neutral power is, nowever, no small matter for such a nation as Denmark. She and other small European neutrals have been balancing in a more and more difficult equilibrium between the two belligerent groups and endeavoring to maintain not only normal conditions of life, but even necessary supplies for their business existence. To them the alignment of America is a factor of such moment that apprehensions regarding their own future difficulties overshadow their sympathies with one side or the other.

The loss of the moral support of the neutral United States in the effort to maintain political and commercial neutrality as between the two groups was deeply regretted in Copenhagen. The newspapers generally reflect in their editorials this attitude of the public. The Socialist organ, Social Demokraten, alone sharply criticises President Wilson's decision, characterizing it as the result of capitalistic desires to make all possible profits out of the war spirit.

The Danish stock market reacted to President Wilson's address with a sharp fall in shipping shares under the expectation that American participation in the war would remove the hopes of a compromise arrangement regarding the submarine blockade. The Austro-German peace overtures launched last week have had their day in the press and in public opinion, and except among the Socialists are no longer receiving serious consideration, all thought and hope that the eagerly desired peace might come as a result of the Central Powers' proposals and the spirit of fraternization between the labor elements of Russia and Germany having vanished in view of President Wilson's message and the declarations made by the Socialist leaders in Petrograd.

The Danish Socialist leaders, as well as the Swedish, are working zealously to reunite the broken connections of the Russian and German Socialists. They are in close touch with the German Socialists and are endeavoring to establish similar relations with their Russian colleagues. The Socialist leader, Jeppe Borgbjerg, a member of the Danish Parliament and editor of the Copenhagen Socialist organ, will leave here this week for Petrograd on what is ostensibly a private errand, but undoubtedly is a peace mission.

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Perfectly harmless
Pleasant to take
Acts Like Magic

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

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One of 11 buildings for the Carborundum Company by Turner.

Building service on a dollar-for-dollar basis has built up a clientele which comes back year after year. 49% of Turner work is repeat orders.

TURNER Construction Co

Mobilizing The Serried Ranks Of Easter's Army

EVERYTHING here, from Hat to Hose, to turn you out with consummate spruceness for the March of Fashion Easter Morning.

Cutaway Coats, from Stein-Bloch, with plain or braided edges, silk-lined throughout and of smartest contemporary style—**$35.**

Slip-On Topcoats, from Stein-Bloch, in plain and vari-colored stuffs, cut with a dash of Spring-like swagger—**$20** to **$35.**

Sack Suits, from Stein-Bloch, in Blues, Browns, Greens, Grays and engaging mixtures, with every quirk of Manhattan-bred style—**$20** to **$45.**

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

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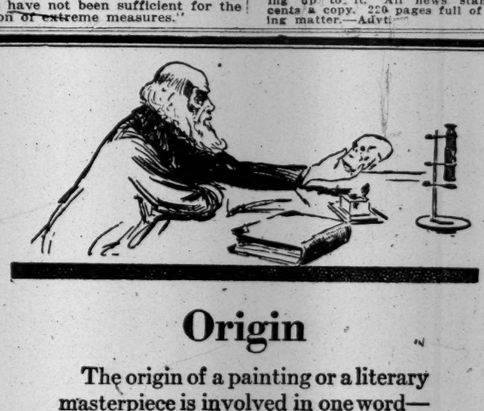

Origin

The origin of a painting or a literary masterpiece is involved in one word—

WHO?

The origin of a suit of clothes or an overcoat is involved in the two words—

WHO? and WHERE?

An artist can paint in the woods, an author can write in a garret, but you cannot get Fifth Avenue Style from the provinces.

Franklin Simon & Co.'s ready-for-service clothes for men are modeled by one of New York's greatest designers, hand-tailored by men of Fifth Avenue experience, and replete with the characteristic touches of a Fifth Avenue origin.

Men's Spring Suits and Topcoats $25 to $50

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not

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DAY DRESS
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SHIRTS—Ready-to-wear, of white madras, silk and linen, soft and pleated bosoms, soft and stiff cuffs, all sizes and sleeve lengths
$2.00 to $7.50

NECKWEAR—Black and white, Spitalfields, poplins and grenadines, figured and striped, and a varied assortment of English foulards
$1.50 to $2.50

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Easter Cutaways and "The Stroller"

THERE is a trim propriety about a well turned out cutaway coat, neatly striped trousers, and a waistcoat framing a silk scarf of appropriate color, which makes this perennially the Easter outfit.

* * *

Our cutaway coats have the soft, silk-lined elegance and style of the highest priced custom garments, $40.

Other authentic models—$25 to $40.

Striped trousers, $6 up.

* * *

"The Stroller," a silk lined sack coat and waistcoat—$30—of Oxford, worn like a cutaway, a smart English idea, with striped trousers, $6 up.

* * *

Silk hats for Easter, gloves, Spring haberdashery and shirts.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Clothes for Boys and Girls with the Spirit of an Easter Morn

Styles filled with sunshine and smartness.

Suits and coats which fully reflect the spirit of the season.

Complete outfits for the girls, observing the proprieties and the latest tendencies of fashion.

Every possible dress requisite for the boy, correct to the last detail.

Promptness is most essential for Easter—but the De Pinna ready-for-service assortments are complete and immediately available.

Easter Suits for Boys

In accordance with the accepted English style—giving the essential touch of smartness to the young men of three or the young gentlemen of fifteen.

English Norfolk suits of newly imported homespuns, tweeds and cassimeres.

Appropriate Topcoats for Easter

Designed with especial attention to individual requirements—of materials specially selected and imported by this house.

A wide variety of models in coverts, homespuns, English mixtures and serges.

English Haberdashery Hats and Shoes

English Haberdashery, silk neckwear, shirts and hosiery—for school or dress wear.

Hats and caps of the latest English style.

Also a complete line of the well-known "Anniped" shoes.

Girls' First Suits for Easter

The style tendencies of the day are combined with the rich simplicity essential to youthfulness.

The materials, of our own importation, include English navy serge, tan covert cloth, gabardines, shepherd checks and homespuns.

Girls' Easter Topcoats

For every stage of growing girlhood, from three to fourteen—fitting perfectly the development and personality of the girl.

Exclusive De Pinna models and materials—ready for service and made to order.

An unusual importation of tweeds, coverts, gabardines, velour checks, plain velours, navy serges and homespuns.

New Spring Hats for Easter

The extensive assortment makes the selection of a becoming style a simple matter.

These hats are especially designed to go with the De Pinna suits and topcoats.

In straws of coarse and fine weaves, splits and Milans, Tams and tailored hats—including the correct new sailor and rough straw.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

OUR LONDON COLONY VOICES ITS LOYALTY

1,500 Americans Vote Enthusiastic Approval of the President's Course.

PROMISE FERVENT SUPPORT

Urge Most Effective Aid Possible in the Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

LONDON, April 2.—Americans in London to the number of 1,500 met today in the huge amphitheatre of Queen's Hall and voted their approval of President Wilson's address to Congress.

A dozen prominent Americans occupied the platform, including Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador; Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, and Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General at London. Among the large proportion of women present were many in the uniforms of the Red Cross or other war auxiliary organizations. There was also a considerable sprinkling of khaki-clad men in the audience, all being Americans belonging to the English or Canadian forces, as well as three or four French uniforms, similarly worn by Americans. Lieut. Col. Henry W. Thornton, in the uniform and crimson-banded cap of a British officer, occupied a platform seat. Above the platform hung two American flags, alongside the Union Jack and the flags of the other allied nations.

The meeting was opened by the announcement by Oscar H. Baldwin, President of the American Society, who was Chairman of the gathering, that he had just learned from The Associated Press that the Senate of the United States last night passed a declaration of war by an overwhelming majority. The announcement was greeted with a tremendous outburst of cheering, which was equaled a moment or two later, when the Chairman made incidental mention of the name of Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Baldwin offered the following resolution:

"We, American citizens resident or sojourning in Great Britain, assembled here at the call of the American Society in London, desire to place on record our profound satisfaction with and unqualified approval of the momentous decision that has been taken by our President and Government in declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. In no other way could the honor and dignity of our flag and country be maintained and our national self-respect be preserved.

"We tender our fervent and enthusiastic co-operation to our Government and our whole-hearted support and assistance in any demand that may be made upon us. We urge most strenuously that our Government and our people should render the most effective aid possible to the Allies in the vigorous prosecution of the war which is being waged for the freedom of mankind and the triumph of liberty and justice.

"We consider it an inestimable privilege to assist to the utmost of our power the peoples of those great nations who count no sacrifice too great to insure to posterity an everlasting and world-wide peace."

The resolution was passed unanimously with great enthusiasm.

There were no speeches except that of the Chairman in introducing the resolution, and the meeting lasted only twenty minutes, so as to permit the business men to get back to their day's work. At the close, after the organist had led the gathering in the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," the women in the gallery called for three cheers for President Wilson, which were given with enormous enthusiasm, followed by three more for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and three for France.

CORDIAL BRITISH GREETINGS.

Bishop of London, Lord Buckmaster, and Shirley Benn Hail New Union.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 5.—The Bishop of London, the Right Hon. Right Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

"I was overjoyed at reading the President's speech. I had longed all these months for my old friends in America to be standing by our side in the fight for the freedom of the world. We now welcome their aid, heart and soul."

Lord Buckmaster, formerly Lord Chancellor, writes:

"The entrance of the United States into the war will give new strength to all the allied powers, and this not merely by reason of the addition of her great material resources, but mainly because it will be felt that her action is the verdict of the greatest neutral nation of the world on the honor and justice of the allied cause. America will help to bestow on Europe the liberty her founders left their homes to find. Dark and sad as the present situation must be, there never was a moment when the future looked more bright; for in the mutual understanding and common purposes of all democracies lies the only true and permanent security for the peace and happiness of the world."

Shirley Benn, M. P., writes:

"From the commencement of this awful war I was convinced America would sooner or later join in fighting against Prussian dominion. For many years I have hoped to see the two great democracies, marching forward side by side on the road of civilization, join hands in defense of the rights of democracies and in preventing men claiming the divine right of ruling from succeeding when trying to direct the destinies of the world. That the British Empire and America should thoroughly understand each other and pull together has been one of my greatest hopes, and now that British and American soldiers will be fighting side by side, I think we shall find to be true Jefferson's prognostication of what fighting side by side would effect, namely: 'Nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting side by side in the same cause.'

"Jefferson's letter to which I refer is the one dated Oct. 24, 1823, to President Monroe, dealing with the British suggestion that what is now known as the Monroe Doctrine should be established, in which he said: 'One nation most of all could disturb us in this pursuit. She now offers to lend aid and accompany us in it. By acceding to her proposition we detach her from the bands, bringing her mighty weight into the scale of free government and emancipate a continent at one stroke which might otherwise linger in doubt and difficulty. Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one or all on earth, and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should most seduously cherish cordial friendship, and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more side by side in the same cause.'

"America has produced many great men, but I doubt if any of them ever penned a stronger or more statesmanlike document than that delivered by the President to Congress April 2, 1917."

APPEALS FOR OUR TROOPS.

London Spectator Says England Would Receive Them with Delight.

LONDON, April 5.—The Spectator, discussing the military aspect of American intervention in the war, appeals for the immediate dispatch of a small American force to this side as a "visible pledge of bond and union."

"A single brigade would be enough," it says. "The delight of the British people would be unbounded if the brigade could come to England first. Americans could have but a dim idea of the reception awaiting such a force.

"We venture to say that if an American brigade marched through the streets of London before re-embarking for France our houses would almost crack with the cheering. We are told that American sympathy runs stronger with the French or the Russians than with ourselves, and that if American troops come to Europe they won't come to the British front. Frankly, we don't believe it. We believe the American brigade would feel ten times more at home with its own flesh and blood, talking its own language."

WISHES US TO PLEDGE 'NO SEPARATE PEACE'

Editor of The Spectator Says It Would Tend to Shorten the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 5.—J. St. Loe Strachey, Editor of The Spectator, makes this plea for America to sign the Compact of London:

"In spite of America's tradition in regard to alliances, we trust she will, like the other foes of Germany, agree to make no separate peace, but to continue the war till Germany has been beaten and the prey she seized has been redeemed from her talons.

"We say this, not because we have any doubts as to the determination with which America has now entered on the struggle and proclaimed principles so generous and so far-reaching as those set forth by President Wilson and enthusiastically received by Congress. We who know the American people know that their word is as good as their bond; but though we know this, the German people do not, nor do the Austrians, Bulgarians or Turks. We want not merely to win the war, but to win it quickly lest more precious lives be lost and the agony of Belgium, France, and Russia and of the wretched inhabitants of the Central Empires and Kingdoms be still further increased; but nothing will tend so greatly to destroy the moral cohesion of the Central Alliance as that America is pledged against a separate peace. That knowledge, which could not be concealed from the German people, must fill them with despair.

"If American tradition were unhappily to prevent the signing of this pledge—which, may God in his mercy avert!—then without question the German Government will use this fact to hoodwink their people and make them hope against hope. The Hohenzollerns and their slavish advisers will bid the German people note that the Americans have refused to bind themselves not to make a separate peace. They are sure to go on to say that the fickle Americans will very soon be tired of the war, and that civil dissensions in America, especially in the Middle West, will make politics so uncomfortable that after a little trial of the war the Americans will fall out of line. Buoyed by such lying talk, the Government of Berlin may be able to stretch mankind upon the rack for a month or two longer than they could otherwise contrive to do."

PARLIAMENT TAKES A RECESS.

Leaders Criticised for Not Taking Official Action on Wilson's Speech.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 5.—Parliament adjourned today until April 17 without having taken any action in regard to America's entrance into the war. T. P. O'Connor today again returned to the charge, but Lord Edmund Talbot, for the Government, said nothing could be done until after Easter, as the Government view was that no official action was possible before Congress had taken action.

Some dissatisfaction is felt with this attitude, particularly in view of President Poincare's message to President Wilson, and both the Westminster Gazette and the Star express their regret. The latter is particularly vehement, attacking both Andrew Bonar Law and the Foreign Office; but its criticisms have a flavor of partisan politics, for the whole editorial is a bitter onslaught on the Government.

The NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is in a position to state that the matter received anxious consideration from Premier Lloyd George and the Cabinet under all its aspects, and that the decision to abstain for the present from any formal act was dictated by reasons which will be seen later to have had importance.

JOY IN THE AMERICAN LEGION.

700 Soldiers Training in England Inspired by News from Washington.

LONDON, April 5.—No group of Americans anywhere has greeted with greater enthusiasm President Wilson's address and the Senate's action in declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany than the 700 members of the so-called new American Legion in the three Canadian battalions encamped near London. In one of these battalions 456 out of a total of 786 men are Americans. These gallant fighters, drawn from all parts of the United States, have been training in England since their arrival from Canada early in January. They came fired with the ambition, which they feel has been vindicated by America's action, to overthrow Prussian militarism, and with love of the flag which they believe stands for freedom.

News of the great events in Washington reached the camp through the medium of newspapers and by telephone from London, and the men discussed it eagerly. Lieut. Col. William Sage, a former New York mining engineer, who is commanding, said that the decision of the United States had an electrifying effect throughout the camp, and that the men were going through their training now with greater enthusiasm than ever.

LOYAL, SAYS LIEDERKRANZ.

German Club Gives Pledge and Offers House for Hospital.

The Trustees of the German Liederkranz Club, an organization with more than 1,000 members, unanimously adopted resolutions at a meeting last night pledging loyalty to the United States and offering the club's large building at 111 East Fifty-eighth Street for use as a military hospital in case of need.

William Foster, a lawyer of 59 Wall Street, President of the club, presided, and all of the thirty-four members of the board were present. The resolution was introduced by William H. Klenke, law partner of Mr. Forster. It was passed unanimously without discussion, and the announcement of the unanimous vote produced cheers. The resolution read:

Whereas, The people of the United States of America are confronted with a crisis which threatens the safety and stability of our Government, and

Whereas, The call by our country in this her hour of need gives us the proper opportunity to respond and to maintain pure the traditions of our society, founded over seventy years ago, which in 1861 out of a membership of 506, sent 110 of its members to fight for the Union, among whom were two Brigadier Generals of our Army; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the Board of Trustees of the German Liederkranz of the City of New York, a society of over one thousand members, hereby express to President Wilson our confidence, and pledge to him and the Government our loyal support; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender to the President in case of need our clubhouse as a hospital unit, auxiliary to the German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New York; and be further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Wilson and to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Forster appointed a committee composed of Rudolph J. Schaefer, Mr. Klenke, and Otto von Schrenk to confer with the German Hospital authorities.

Miss Wilson Gives $1,000 to Red Cross.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, today handed the Red Cross her personal check for $1,000, the proceeds of her Spring concert tour. Her check was dated April 2, the day of the President's address to Congress. The money goes to the fund for use among American sailors and soldiers. Miss Wilson soon will make another tour in the South for the same purpose.

BIG MOBILIZATION OF ALL INDUSTRIES

Continued from Page 1.

building program authorized by Congress, has enlisted in the public service virtually the entire shipbuilding facilities of the country; surveys have been made of merchant craft that would be available as auxiliaries in war time, and guns have been placed on many of them; plans are complete for immediately taking over into the naval establishment the sturdy cutters of the Coast Guard Service, more than a score of steamers equipped for mine laying and belonging to the Lighthouse Service, and the scientifically fitted vessels of the Bureau of Fisheries and the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

In order to expedite naval construction more than $100,000,000 authorized by the last Congress is being spent in naval and private shipyards. The eight-hour labor regulation, as applying to naval work, has been suspended, by order of the President, and various agencies are helping insure an adequate supply of skilled and unskilled labor. Builders have laid aside private work, on which profits amount to as much as 50 per cent., to give precedence to navy work on a basis of cost plus 10 per cent. profit.

Detailed plans have been worked out through months of study by a special naval board for realigning the whole system of naval bases. Recommendations are before Congress, and as soon as authorization is given the establishment of new bases and the enlargement of existing ones can begin. Around some of the bases and other strategic coast points great steel submarine nets have been swung, and contracts have been awarded for 1,000 more nets, each 1,050 feet in length.

In addition to the 183 midshipmen commissioned ahead of time, another class of more than 200 will be graduated at Annapolis in September. For the first time clerical and other shore positions in the navy have been opened to women, and recruiting stations have been unable to handle the flood of applications of men and women which has followed Secretary Daniels's call for recruits. There is a boom in recruiting for the Marine Corps, too, which has been raised to an authorized war strength of 17,400, and soon is to be further increased. Passage of the war resolution is the signal for mobilization of 15,000 naval militiamen and reserves to support the regulars.

The Mosquito Fleet.

For the coast patrol of submarine chasers hundreds of contracts have been let and many other small craft have been offered by private owners. So far has the organization of the mosquito fleet progressed that more than a score of bases have been established along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and a senior officer has been detached to command this new navy unit. The vessels, ranging up to a length of 110 feet and armed with guns large enough to sink the largest submarine, will be officered largely by men of former owners, who have volunteered in large numbers to bring both their boats and their personal services to the navy. Secretary Daniels hopes within a short period to have at least 2,000 such boats in operation, and should the facilities for their construction or for the building of other naval craft prove inadequate, plans are ready to commandeer private shipyards under the authorization of Congress.

The army, whose great need is trained men and officers, is employing unusual means to prepare for the organization and training of any force Congress may authorize. Hundreds of applications for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps are being accepted, and for the grade of Second Lieutenant the bars have been let down to men who never have had military training. More comprehensive plans than ever have been drawn for training camps for fitting these officers and others for duty. Units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps have been established in many colleges, where thousands of students are under training, and enlisted men who could take commissions have been designated for commissions from every regiment of regulars. Graduation on April 20 of the June class at West Point has been ordered by Secretary Baker.

For increasing the enlisted strength, a vigorous recruiting compaign is under way with the co-operation of other branches of the Government, including postal officials throughout the country and many patriotic societies. To decentralize the military organization, the United States has been divided into six military districts, instead of four, with two extra departments added to the Atlantic Coast.

Factories Busy on Supplies.

In the matter of supplies the army is well provided. With rifles and other equipment for a vast army already on hand, enormous contracts have been placed by the Quartermaster's Department, and the contracts are elastic so that other millions can be spent as soon as appropriated. Clothing manufacturers have united in expediting the making of uniforms, as have other industrial concerns in providing quickly other necessary material. To mend a difficulty due to failure of the annual army appropriation bill, the Federal Reserve Board came to the aid of the War Department, ordering Reserve Banks to discount the Quartermaster General's pay warrants at current commercial rates.

Much of the new equipment will go to the National Guard, which is being recruited rapidly and otherwise made ready for service. In several States the Governors have called for volunteers to bring the guard units up to maximum strength. The Adjutants General of all the States have been ordered to make every preparation for quick mobilization of the State forces. For the first time the organized militia, amounting in the disclosure of the intrigue to embroil Mexico and Japan in war against the United States, the department's preparations have gone steadily forward to an ever-broadening scale.

Aid has been sought of other Government departments in the ferreting out of German machinations, and with the approach of actual hostilities more than a half million Government employes throughout the country were called upon to be on the alert for suspicious activities. In the great army thus enlisted for spy detection are the postmasters, postal inspectors, and letter carriers the country over, and the field forces of the Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Customs Bureau, the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Immigration Bureau. In addition, Governors, Mayors, and other local officials have been appealed to, and hundreds of municipalities and many States have pledged the services of their employes.

To cope with one of the most familiar forms of disloyalty the National Board of Fire Underwriters has placed at the disposal of the Defense Council detailed information as to the facilities for meeting any campaign of incendiarism.

Edison's Mysterious Experiments.

The extent to which science has come to the aid of the Government, providing new means of warfare and systematizing the naval and military establishments, will not become apparent until there are actual hostilities. Since Secretary Daniels organized the Naval Consulting Board months ago important experiments have been under way in the interest of national defense, and it is known that recently Thomas A. Edison has personally given much attention to secret tests of a nature carefully guarded.

The Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau, headed by Dean McClellan of the University of Pennsylvania, is enrolling trained technical experts from among the alumni of American scientific schools, and the Bureau of Mines, with the co-operation of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Chemical Society, is conducting a census of experts in every technical line who could serve their country, as German science has served behind the fighting lines in Europe.

Relief plans, worked out in the light of the lessons of the present war, have reached a maturity which officials believe will guarantee against any recurrence of the blunders of the Spanish war, when more men died from improper care than from wounds. As an important part of this work, a special committee of the Defense Council has prepared a scheme for standardizing medical and surgical supplies, in co-operation with the manufacturers and after consultation with such authorities as Dr. Alexis Carrel, who directed laboratory work for the French Army, and Herbert C. Hoover, Director of the Belgian Relief Committee.

The Red Cross is prepared at short notice, its officials say, to establish hospital bases to care for an army of a million men. The Bureau of Mines has opened its first-aid course to thousands of wives and daughters of miners. The Preparedness League of American Dentists has enrolled 20,000 dentists for public service and has offered to aid recruiting for the army and navy by preparing applicants to pass the dental examination. With the aid of Sir Herbert B. Ames, organizer of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Navy League is organizing a fund of $10,000,000 for the families of naval volunteers.

Patriotic Offers Comprehensive.

In the long list of patriotic offers, accumulating to a maximum which has astonished officials, apparently no line of effort valuable to the nation in war time has been omitted. Theodore N. Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has assured the Defense Council that the wire facilities of the country are at the Government's service, and plans are ready for taking them over. Rear Admiral Peary has offered the services of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, the Aero Club of America its equipped station at Fort Washington, and the leading airship manufacturers their co-operation in hastening construction of army and navy planes and dirigibles. The National Foreign Trade Council and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States are helping co-ordinate commercial resources for defense, and the Associated Advertising Clubs, the Advertising Agents, and the National Advertisers' Association are aiding in Government advertising in the recruiting campaign.

From nine leading women's colleges has come a united pledge of public service. The National Woman Suffrage Association is organizing clubs to train women in agricultural work, to provide employment and teach loyalty to immigrants. Women who can take the places of men in factories and other industries are being enrolled by the National League for Woman's Service and the National Council of Women, which embrace in their membership the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, the Congress of Mothers, and many similar societies.

Both the League to Enforce Peace and the American Peace Society have lined up behind the President. In every State an active campaign to aid recruiting is being carried on by the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, whose membership includes the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Civic Association, the Boy Scouts of America, the Army League, and the Navy League.

From the Governors of most of the States have come fullest assurances of State aid. New York and other States are conducting definite State mobilization operations. Massachusetts is among the States which have made large individual defense appropriations. At mass meetings everywhere the large and small communities have prepared to do their bit and have pledged what they can to the President. The patriotic awakening has swept every corner of the nation, stirring alike the patriarchal red man, who has sent his terse assurance of allegiance, and the alien immigrant, who has besieged the naturalization offices with a new eagerness to become an American.

It is this awakening of Americanism which the President has told his friends and advisers he prizes above all the many other assets of national defense.

NAME ECONOMY BOARD TO KEEP PRICES DOWN

Commercial Interests of Nation to be Mobilized and Food Distribution Facilitated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Council of National Defense today announced the official formation of the Commercial Economy Board, a commission whose duty it will be to mobilize the commercial interests of the country so as to expedite effective and economical distribution of all kinds of commodities to the civilian population in time of war. Three members of the board have already been appointed, A. W. Shaw, President of the A. W. Shaw Company of Chicago, Chairman; Edwin F. Gay, Professor of Economics at Harvard University and dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, and Wallace D. Simmons, President of the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis. Dr. Hollis Godfrey of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, will serve on the board, and two other members will be appointed.

The organization of the Commercial Economy Board is designed to meet in advance problems of war-time distribution with which England, France and Russia had to cope with far less time in which to prepare. The object of the board will be to bring business men together in a scheme of voluntary co-operation to eliminate waste by adopting common efficient methods, and in a sense to nationalize distribution in an informal and purely voluntary way.

15,000 ELECTRICIANS READY.

National Electric Light Association Offers Services to Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A plan for the utilization of the vast resources of the electrical industry of the nation, in such a way that the maximum service can be rendered to the Government for its defense in the war with Germany, was laid before Secretary of War Baker this afternoon by Arthur W. Hawks, Jr., of Baltimore, in an interview during which he presented a letter from Herbert A. Wagner of Baltimore, President of the National Electric Light Association, one of the largest technical organizations in the world with its membership of 13,000 trained men.

At the suggestion of Secretary Baker the plan was later discussed with the Munitions Standard Committee of the Council of National Defense, where the suggestion was warmly received as being in line with that Council's effort to co-ordinate, mobilize, and utilize the industries of the nation. In his letter Mr. Wagner, who is also President of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, stated that many of the electrical central station companies had, like his own company, made special provision for such of their employes as may volunteer or be called for military service.

MOTOR TRANSPORT PLANS.

Automobile Industry Prepared to Meet Any Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Motor Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense, of which Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce is Chairman, held a conference today at the office of the Secretary of War to perfect plans for co-ordinating the motor car resources of the country for emergency service and to quicken the development of standardization of motor vehicles for such needs.

Among the members of the committee who were present were Coker F. Clarkson, General Manager of the Society of Automobile Engineers; A. G. Batcheider, General Manager of the American Automobile Association; Colonel Baker of the Quartermaster Department of the army; Roy D. Chapin, President of the Hudson Motor Car Company, and Howard E. Coffin of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

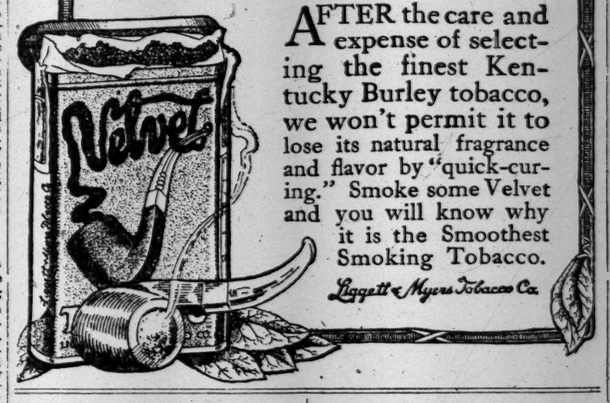
Mr. Coffin said: "America now has in active service 3,200,000 motor cars against 800,000 in use in all the rest of the world put together. Our present producing capacity is about one and one-quarter millions of cars per year. It is evident therefore that with a proper organization of this vast agency of transportation, the Motor Transport Committee can, and undoubtedly will, render a definite service to the nation."

QUEBEC PACIFISTS ACTIVE.

Placard the City with Posters Denouncing Conscription.

QUEBEC, April 5.—Posters denouncing conscription in Canada, printed in English and French, were posted in the course of last night on shop windows, fences, and other conspicuous places throughout the city. The persons responsible for the propaganda have not been discovered by the authorities.

IT'S easy enough to push the clock ahead, but you don't hurry time any. Anyone can "quick-cure" tobacco, but only time can *age* it into Velvet. *Velvet Joe.*



AFTER the care and expense of selecting the finest Kentucky Burley tobacco, we won't permit it to lose its natural fragrance and flavor by "quick-curing." Smoke some Velvet and you will know why it is the Smoothest Smoking Tobacco.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Different Lighting Fixtures

The new metal has made it possible to secure lighting fixtures of Mitchell-Vance design at more than usual economies over the usual brass fixture.

Architects, owners, decorators and electrical contractors will find at our studios an unusual display of new designs created of

VANCO-BRONZE
THE NEW METAL

The Mitchell Vance Studios
294 Madison Ave.
Factory
507-511 W. 24th St., N. Y.

The Distinction of Murray Hill—

For many years Murray Hill has been the aristocratic section of New York.

I have my shop in Murray Hill—it is fitting that I sell clothes in accord with that location.

To that end I have prepared in my custom-tailoring department

Murray Hill Clothes Ready to Wear

It will pay you to come in and see how very uncommon they are.

Priced $25 to $45 for suit or overcoat.

GEORGE G. BENJAMIN
299 MADISON AVE.
Corner 41st. Street.

We Suggest
BOOKS
AS AN EASTER GIFT
that will have some permanent value.

Lord & Taylor Book Shop
Conducted by
Doubleday, Page & Co.
38th St., and 5th Ave.
Ground Floor.

Governor Whitman of New York, Governor Edge of New Jersey, Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Borough President (Manhattan) Marcus M. Marks, Borough President (Brooklyn) L. H. Pounds, Borough President (Queens) Maurice E. Connolly, and Lawson B. Purdy, Tax Commissioner of Manhattan, are among the contributors to The New York Times Real Estate Review, Sunday, April 15. Circulation of Sunday's Times exceeds 400,000 copies.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COLLEGE MEN'S TRAINING CORPS

ROBERT BACON, Honorary President. CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., Treasurer.

College Men desiring to fit themselves for active military service in the most effective manner should enroll in the College Men's Training Corps. The Corps has been organized by the college clubs of New York, under the sanction of Army authorities at Governor's Island. Instruction comprises a course of DRILLS, LECTURES and CLASS ROOM WORK in MILITARY LAW, ADMINISTRATION, FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS and TOPOGRAPHY, and is under direction of Major John R. Procter, U. S. A. Alumni are requested to enroll immediately through the military committee of the Club of their College in New York, otherwise at the office of the Corps, or at the first drill, Friday, April 6th, 7:30 P. M., Armory of the Ninth Coast Defense Command, 6th Avenue, West of 14th St. Subscription of $5 required from each man enrolling to cover clerical expenses of office, extra duty pay of regular army sergeants, printing, etc.

OFFICE OF THE CORPS, 19 WEST 44TH STREET.

ADVERTISEMENT.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Especially feature—

"Town Clothes"

for Easter and Post Lenten Affairs

Laying particular emphasis upon Apparel arranged for *immediate selection*—having brought from their work-rooms large and important selections of new models, reproduced from late importations—

SMART TAILLEUR & COSTUME SUITS

HANDSOME GOWNS & DRESSES—ONE PIECE FROCKS

EXQUISITE WRAPS—BLOUSES

EASTER HATS—SUMMER FURS

& PARIS NOVELTIES

SING BATTLE HYMNS, PRAY FOR VICTORY

New York Methodist Conference Salutes Flags and Votes "Unswerving Loyalty."

WAVE OF PATRIOTIC FERVOR

Presbyterian Commission and Catholic Laymen Also Pledge Support in War.

Militant patriotism again gripped the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the second day of its annual meeting in Washington Square Church yetserday. The German flag, which had been violently snatched from its conspicuous place among flags of other nations that decorated the church the first day, had been replaced by a large French flag when the 300 clergymen gathered yesterday morning. They saluted the American and French flags, gave three cheers for both, and sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

A resolution pledging loyalty to the country and praising the President's war address to Congress, was passed unanimously with cheers. Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, read an annual report "on the state of the country," which was characterized by some of the clergymen as "the ablest paper presented to this Conference in fifty years." At the conclusion of it Chancellor Day said:

"Not many days hence we hope to place our 'Old Glory' beside St. George's Cross and the Tri-Color of our brave Allies who for long months have held, and are now turning back, the front of the most barbarous foe that has ever threatened civilization on any battlefield. Of the justice of the conflict we declare our faith. Of its victory there can be no doubt.

"We have not wanted to fight, but we will not complain if we must defend our altars, however great the price. Human life is the measure, but it measures human liberty, and human life without human liberty is not worth living.

"We invite God's blessing, and with no fear that there is any blasphemy in our prayer, upon our brothers and our sons to whom it is given to go forth in these times that are to try men's souls, but to whom shall be the honor of vindicating and defending the sacred rights of the country."

The Convention then sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The resolution, drawn up by a committee of five headed by the Rev. Ezra Tippin, set forth that the President had called on Congress to declare a state of war "in sentiments so lofty, in words of such magnanimous devotion to the eternal principles of liberty and democracy, in declarations of high resolve so unselfish and beneficient that Americans who crave for all men the freedom and civilization which we enjoy devoutly thank Jehovah, who, as Thomas Jefferson said, 'when He gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time.'"

The resolution stated that the memorable address would be held by history to be the crown of President Wilson's many distinctions and that it was already reverberating "throughout Europe and in the far places of the earth, fanning long-smoldering fires of patriotic impulse into flame, energizing eager hope and courage into passionate effort." It ended with this clause:

"Resolved, that we pledge to him and to our country for these months of sacrifice and suffering which lie before us our unswerving loyalty, our resources of strength, physical and material, and our constant sympathy and prayer."

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, presiding at the Conference, called for a salute to the flag and delivered a patriotic address. He said that he was in agreement with the President's course and that while "sometimes we may have been impatient of the President's patience, we have been tempted to think that the 'overt act' was late in recognition" it must now appear that the President's patience constituted a defense of his final act in recognizing a state of war. History, he said, could not charge the Government with ill-advised haste.

At the evening session of the Conference, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Chaplain of the Twenty-third New York Infantry, said that President Wilson's address to Congress was "nearer the glorious Lincoln statesmanship than anything we have had in twenty-five years."

"As for the pacifists," Dr. Cadman said, "they are not moral nor immoral, but non-moral. For instance, I recently was in the home of a millionaire who said he was a pacifist. I asked him what he would do if a man came into his home and attempted to harm his wife. His answer was 'I should attempt to restrain him without doing him harm.' What is the use of trying to argue with a God-forsaken ass like that?"

The Conference will continue its sessions today.

At meetings of clergymen of other denominations during the day resolutions pledging support to the President were passed. The Executive Commission of the Presbyterian Church met in the Presbyterian Building and took action commending the President's course. The Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Studies, of the Catholic Church, issued a patriotic statement, in which universal military training was endorsed.

German Flag Is Down for Good.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 5.—The German flag in the "German room" of the Leonia High School was finally disposed of this afternoon, when Dr. J. T. Wyckoff of Leonia and Health Inspectors tore it from its place over the teacher's desk and ordered Frank Brisson, Superintendent of the school, to "never let it appear again."

The flag was draped with the American flag and was torn down several times by pupils, but was always replaced. Today's demonstration was highly applauded by both boy and girl pupils in the "German room."

PASSOVER BEGINS TONIGHT.

Sunset Marks Opening of Jewish Festival of Liberation.

The celebration of Pesach, the Jewish festival of the Passover, will begin at sunset this evening and will continue among the orthodox Jews for eight days. Only the first and the seventh days of the festival are full holidays, according to the original Biblical injunction, the intervening days being semi-holidays. The more orthodox Jews, however, following later rabbinical prescriptions, couple the second day with the first as a full holiday also, and have added an eighth day to the festival.

The first evening of the festival and the second night by the ultra-orthodox is devoted to the Seder, a beautiful service conducted by the head of the household, during which the liberation of the Jews is celebrated by song. During the continuance of the festival all bread is banished from the households and the matzoth, or unleavened cakes, is substituted.

Crocker

Snappy Black Headwear to be worn with Costumes of Color.

Mourning House — 375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St.

Boston, Copley Sq.

Special for Friday and Saturday

Diamond and Sapphire Guard Rings at $21.50

Remarkable value. Platinum top rings, set with four square cut sapphire and three bright snappy diamonds.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Special for Friday and Saturday

Solid Gold Bracelet Watches at $9.50

One of the newest 1917 models with 7 jewel movement. Convertible ribbon gold slide bracelet.

TODAY AND SATURDAY

A Very Special Presentation of

Misses' Suits for Easter at $29.50

In design, tailoring and finish they are far superior to what is usually offered at this price. The materials include Fine Serges, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Burella, Wool Jersey, English Mixtures, and Satin Striped Taffeta, in every fashionable coloring. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Spring Frocks at $39.50

That were made to sell at a much higher price.

In this splendid collection are dainty frocks for Afternoon and Sports Wear, fashioned of beaded and embroidered Georgette, satin striped and plaid taffeta, crepe meteor, crepe de Chine, khaki-kool and satin, many of which are trimmed with Indian and Oriental silk embroidery.

Colors: Flesh, Periwinkle Blue, Maize, Rose, Beige, Grey, Navy. Sizes 14 to 18 years, but not in every model.

Street, Dress and Sport Coats for Misses

$18.50 $29.50 $35

Developed in Velour Cloth, Poiret Twill, Serges, Burella Cloth, Wool Jersey and Taffeta, effectively trimmed with silk cable stitching, buttons or contrasting color silk. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

$29.50

Clever Suits for Juniors at $16.50

Tailored with unusual care in Worsted Checks, showing novelty pockets and silk faille collar in contrasting shades of Gold, Copenhagen Blue and Green. Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

For Today and Saturday

Women's Silk Dress Coats at $39.50

Fashionable belted, semi-fitted and flare models, skillful reproductions of imported coats, together with a number of exclusive Saks' models. Developed in Silk Faille, Satin or Taffeta, trimmed with self material or marabou. Lined with peau de cygne. All the new colorings as well as Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 48.

Swagger Spring Coats at $29.50

In smart ¾ and ⅞ length models, excellently tailored in Poiret Twill, Wool Velour, Burella Cloth, Wool Poplin, Gabardine, Satin, Taffeta, and Silk Poplin. To be had in all wanted colors and in sizes from 34 to 44.

Fashionable Spring Coats at $25

Attractive straight line, semi-fitted and belted models, reflecting the very latest style notes shown in late importations. Well tailored in Gabardine, Wool Jersey, Burella Cloth, Covert or Silk Faille, half lined with peau de cygne. All sizes.

Also—A Very Special Offering of

Women's Spring Coats at $19.50

In models for every occasion, tailored in Wool Velour, Wool Poplin, Serge, Wool Jersey, and Taffeta. Half lined with Peau de Cygne or skeleton lined. All colors.

Fourth Floor.

Women's Sport and Dress Skirts

At very attractive prices today and Saturday

At $5—New Tailored Skirts, fashioned of Worsted and Velour Checks, Men's Wear Serge, and Wool Poplin, displaying smart pockets and belts. Well made and finished.

At $7.50—Smart Pleated and Flare Models, well tailored in novelty plaids, stripes, and checks; Wool Jersey, Wool Poplins and Men's Wear Serge. Remarkable value.

At $12.50—New Dressy Silk Skirts in delightful yoke, pleated and draped models, made of plain, plaid or striped silk.

At $13.75—Washable Satin Skirts in a variety of the newest and most exclusive models, with two-piece belts and novelty draped pockets. Extraordinary values. Waistbands up to 36 in each model.

Today and Saturday—On the Fourth Floor, a

Sale of 250 Women's Afternoon Dresses at $18.50

Some of these fashionable frocks are developed of Georgette Crepe and Taffeta combined; others are in Crepe de Chine trimmed with hand embroidery, and many are developed in Georgette Crepe artistically combined with Silk. To be had in Silver Grey, Wisteria, Copenhagen Blue, Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

We shall also present a New Model

"Coat" Dress With Barrel Skirt at $25

An exact copy of a beautiful "Bernard" model, developed in Tricotine, in the much wanted shades of Tan, Rookie, and Navy Blue. A more stunning model in "Coat" dresses has not before been offered at this low price.

TODAY AND SATURDAY

An Important Special Offering of

Women's New Spring Suits At $29.50 and $39.50

The selection at $29.50 comprises braid bound, strictly tailored, and fancy tailored models, tailored with unusual care in Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, English Tweeds, Wool Jersey and Taffetas, handsomely lined with plain color and fancy silks. Sizes from 34 to 44.

The selection at $39.50 is representative of the most exquisite plain and fancy tailored suits shown in Paris Shops for Spring, developed in Tricotine, Vigereaux, Gabardine, English Tweeds, Plain Taffetas, Fancy Taffetas, Silk and Wool Jersey, beautifully tailored throughout and lined with Peau de Cygne or Fancy Taffeta. Sizes 34 to 44.

Suits for the Woman of Extra Size at $39.50

Copies of much higher priced models, made especially for the woman of extra size, but retaining all the chic and grace of their regular size originals. In every wanted material and coloring, including Hand-Embroidered Chiffon Taffeta and Silk Poplin. Sizes to 52½ bust. *Fourth Floor*

Saks Suits for Youths at $16.50 to $22

We are now showing a stock of suits for youths second to none in point of tailoring and fabric in Greater New York. Norfolks, double breasted and single breasted sack suits, and belted models are represented in every wanted fabric, some with extra trousers. Sizes 30 to 36.

On the Third Floor Today and Saturday

Smart Shetland Sweaters at $5

In new and very attractive full belted model, displaying large patch pockets and new collar. To be had in Lavender, Rose, Corn, Emerald, Copenhagen, White.

Women's Artificial Silk Sweaters, $6.95

Smart sailor collar models with tie sash and patch pockets, a copy of a much higher priced imported silk sweater. Rose, Green, Peacock Blue and Corn color.

Women's Norfolk Sweaters, $10

The ideal sweater for tennis wear. Made of the much-wanted Wool Jersey Cloth, in Gold, Rose, and Copenhagen Blue. All sizes.

Just Arrived from Paris on Steamship "Espagne"

A wonderful collection of hand-made beaded bags

The most exquisite beaded bags we have ever received from France. They are *new*—not alone in design but also in shape and size. They are beaded with as much care and skill as is usually reflected in works of art. There are Indian designs, beautiful Persian colorings, Paisley effects in combination with jet, and numerous other designs found only in hand-beaded bags from Europe.

Prices: $19.50 to $55

Of Especial Importance in the Collection—

Twenty-five Individual Beaded Bags at $50

A most unique showing of elaborately beaded bags representative of Ancient Tapestries, Oriental designs in rich colorings. Two-tone effects, and many others which are to be found only in this superb collection.

Today and Tomorrow—A Most Important Easter Offering of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

in which will be featured original conceptions by our own milliners and authentic copies of the newest hats now being shown in leading European Fashion Shops. Represented are:

All Black Hats, Solid White Hats, Leghorn Hats, Lisere Straw Hats

and large and small shapes in every other fashionable material and trimming, reflecting every new note embodied in hats now being offered at much higher prices on the Avenue.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

You Can Pick Him Out of A Crowd

The man who realizes the importance of correct dressing always stands out in a gathering of men. He is not conspicuous because of any extreme ideas in his clothes—but is marked because of his quiet, good taste. Our assortment of

Spring Suits for Men, at $24.75

is made up of garments in a variety of fabrics and styles which have that air of good taste and refined bearing which the well dressed man desires. To those who prefer the smart, extreme model as well as those of more conservative taste, we have plenty to offer, at prices lower than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Motor Gloves for Men

Wrist gloves of black capé, with snap fasteners, cut full, outseam sewn.
Plain palms, $2.24
Special grip palms, $2.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

For Back Lot or Diamond Play

In the Sporting Goods Department we are showing a complete line of baseball goods at very interesting prices. You will find everything from a mask for the catcher to a glove for the left handed centre fielder. The prices in every case reveal substantial savings.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

"An Officer's Notes"

by Capt. Ralph M. Parker, U. S. Cavalry, contains useful information for those interested in military affairs. The author's long experience in the field and as an instructor in the Military Training Camps raises his book to the standard of an authority on such matters. $1.79

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Cravats of Silks from Overseas, $1.89

Spitalfields Silks, Italian Grenadines, French Repps and Swiss Silks made into smart, open-end cravats that stand for all that is correct in spring neckwear.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Bachelors' Wardrobe Trunks at $106.00

So handy, accessible and full of convenience that the traveller would hardly think he was away from home. Three-ply basswood veneer, fibre covered and fibre lining. Modern laundry and shoe pockets. 12 veneer hangers with strapless retainer to hold clothes in place. Conveniently arranged drawers controlled by one lock. Secret drawer for valuables.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

CALL TO THE FLEET FOR NAVAL MILITIA

Orders Will Be Flashed Over Country When President Signs War Resolution.

BATTALION PARADES TODAY

Manhattan's Contingent Will March Down Fifth Avenue "to Unnamed Destination."

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Navy Department completed preparations late today to flash telegraphic orders for the mobilization of 15,000 members of the Naval Militia and Naval Reserve immediately upon the signing of the war resolution by President Wilson, probably tomorrow.

The Atlantic fleet has been maintained on a war basis since the national emergency was declared. The 10,000 members of the Naval Militia and the 5,000 men in the various classes of the Naval Reserve will be employed immediately to fill up the complement of reserve ships and auxiliary ships, and put in commission the first of the huge motor boat patrol fleets for coast protection against submarines.

Officers of the Naval Militia of New York received official intimation yesterday to be prepared to answer an immediate call to service. Captain Charles Longstreet Poor, commanding the Manhattan battalion, closed his office at 26 Cortlandt Street yesterday afternoon, bade his business and other friends good-bye, and said he didn't expect to be back until the war was over. His battalion numbers about 600 men, a majority of them well-trained militia veterans. The battalion will march down Fifth Avenue some time today to an unnamed destination. The Brooklyn battalion, under Captain C. E. Fitzgerald, is also ready, and expects to leave today. The other units of the organization, the commander of which is Commodore Robert P. Forshew, will be called out at the same time.

The strength in New York is now about 2,000 officers and men.

Three schools of instruction in naval ordnance and gunnery will be opened in New York this morning. Orders authorizing them were issued yesterday by Rear Admiral N. P. Usher, U. S. N., commanding the New York Naval District. The schools will be at 49 Wall Street, the Biltmore Hotel, and in the vacant store at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Commodore Matthew J. Harrington of the Naval Reserve District has asked the Brooklyn Council, Boy Scouts of America, to co-operate with him in obtaining seventy-five boys to act as signal men on the Mosquito Fleet. These boys must be 18 years of age and have graduated from scout work. They will be associated with motor boat owners, and will enlist as ordinary seamen at $20 per month, but as soon as they are signed as signal men they are to receive $30 a month. The first six boys to answer this call were Walter Proom and Harold Proom of Troop 4, George Heyen of Troop 14, and Philip E. Rice, Luther Weaver, and Robert Wells of Troop 54.

Philip De Ronde, President of the Oriental Navigation Company, has purchased a fast military type express cruiser to turn over to the Government for use in the patrol squadron fleet. The Gitana, as she has been named, is being rushed forward from Milwaukee so that she can be placed in immediate service in New York waters.

NAVY RECRUITING HERE SLOW.

New York Behind Other Cities in Number of Enlistments.

Commander Kenneth M. Bennett, U. S. N., of the naval recruiting service, said yesterday that New York City was not making as good a showing in enlistments for the regular service as other cities, particularly Boston and Newark. New York City is expected to supply 2,000 recruits by April 20, and if this is accomplished more than 100 men will have to be recruited daily, but up to now the daily average has been less than fifty.

At the main recruiting station of the navy, 34 East Twenty-third Street, fifty-four men applied for enlistment up to noon yesterday, and twenty-six were accepted. All told, the various navy recruiting officers in the city yesterday received 127 applicants and enlisted 39. In the same period the Marine Corps got ten new men at their main station, 24 East Twenty-third Street.

Two new recruiting stations for the navy were opened yesterday in the Grand Central Station, one on the upper and the other on the lower level. Several of the large department stores have also joined in the general campaign for recruits and are displaying navy posters in their show windows.

To encourage army enlistments the band from Fort Slocum came to New York yesterday and gave a concert in Battery Park, and later played in Bryant Park.

A local committee in touch with the War Department has undertaken to help recruiting by noonday meetings. Vacant stores throughout the city will be equipped as recruiting stations. New Yorkers will be called upon either to give up or shorten their lunch hour to listen to arguments for entering the service of the nation.

For a nominal rental of $1 a month the ground floor of the old Simpson Crawford Building, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, on Sixth Avenue, has been leased by the War Department through the New York Advisory Committee of Business Men, headed by Edward D. Page, a Director of the Merchants' Association of New York, for the reception of rations for the army.

With the consent of the War Department, the Hurlburt Motor Truck Company has perfected a plan of organizing its users of commercial trucks into individual companies of twenty-seven cars, each to be placed in the Government service if necessary. The manufacturers expect to provide each company with competent machinists and repair men from its factory. A basis of remuneration for the use of motor trucks has been fixed by the War Department ranging from $15 to $30 a day, according to the capacity of the vehicle.

MILITIAMEN EXPECT CALL AT ANY TIME

Hold Themselves in Readiness and Are Prepared to Mobilize in Twenty-four Hours.

Following receipt of word from Washington yesterday that the National Guard was to be used for service in any State where it was needed instead of each unit being kept in its own State, officers here said the general mobilization order for the entire guard would be forthcoming within a few days. All guardsmen not now in the Federal service were instructed to hold themselves in readiness for a sudden mobilization order. It was said that the New York guard would be able to mobilize within twenty-four hours.

Colonel James Redmond Howlett, formerly Captain of Troop E, First Cavalry, took up his new duties yesterday as Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn, having been sworn in on Wednesday night. He succeeds Brig. Gen. Foote, recently promoted to his present office.

Other National Guard promotions announced yesterday at Divisional Headquarters were as follows:

Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon of the New York division, to Colonel. Colonel Terriberry, whose home is at 151 Central Park West, now becomes Chief Surgeon of the guard.

Major Edward R. Maloney of the Medical Corps, to Lieutenant Colonel. He lives at 76 Irving Place, Manhattan.

Maor Walter C. Montgomery of the Medical Corps, to Lieutenant Colonel. He lives at 258 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Major William H. Steers of the Medical Corps, to Lieutenant Colonel. His home is at 1,251 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Major John H. Barker of the Tenth Infantry, appointed Adjutant of the Third Brigade under Brig. Gen. James W. Lester. His home is at Glens Falls, N. Y.

Lieutenant Francis J. McCann of 8 East Sixty-sixth Street to Major, assigned to the Quartermaster's Corps.

Robert J. Steedman to First Lieutenant in the Dental Corps, assigned to the Eighth Coast Defense Command.

Alfred I. Shimpf to Second Lieutenant, assigned to D Company, Tenth Infantry.

Walter J. Ward to Second Lieutenant, assigned to A Company, Tenth Infantry.

The resignations of Major George F. Chandler of Kingston, N. Y., Adjutant of the Third Brigade, and of the Rev. Percy T. Edrop of Brooklyn, Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Infantry, were announced.

Lane Bryant—Specialists in modish

Maternity Wear

Adapted from the very latest fashions, with patented adjustments which allow expansion as required. Can be worn when figure is again normal.

Coats Negligees Dresses
Suits Corsets Blouses

Everything for Baby, Too.

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th Street.

PHONE PIONEER MAIN 6900
37 FLATBUSH AVE. OUR 38TH YEAR
Rugs, Carpets, and Draperies, Cleaned,
Renovated, Stored and Moth-Proofed.
Insured Under Guarantee Against Fire, Moths or Theft.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Special for Friday and Saturday

Men's "Clocked" Full Fashioned Silk Hose, 79c pair

Under present market conditions this is a most remarkable offering. They are full fashioned half hose with a sole of lisle thread, clocked in contrasting colors, and made to give unusual service. All sizes.

Men's Full Fashioned Silk Half Hose, 55c pair

Six pairs for $3. Thread silk half hose, in black, white and various colors. Made especially for Saks.

Men's Silk Half Hose, 35c pair

Three pairs for $1. Seamless half hose with lisle tops and soles. Seconds of our 50c grade. Colors: Champagne, Grey, Black and White. All sizes.

Saks "Pad" Garters, 39c

An introductory offering of our Saks' "Pad" Garters, very specially priced. To be had in Black, White and colors. *Main Floor.*

FRANCE AROUSED BY OUR DECISION

Continued from Page 1.

bassador stood up and bowed, and the cheering was redoubled in intensity.

Premier Ribot continued his address, but almost every phrase was interrupted by applause. Mr. Sharp was again obliged to rise and acknowledge an ovation when the Premier said:

"The United States wishes neither conquest nor compensation," and again when the Premier referred to the liberation of salves by the United States.

The closing words of the Premier were lost in storms of applause. There were cries from Deputies in every part of the Chamber that the speech be printed and posted throughout France. This action was authorized.

After the Premier had concluded his remarks the President of the Chamber, Paul Deschanel, delivered an appreciation of the action of the United States, which elicited two more demonstrations, both of which lasted until Mr. Sharp arose and bowed. The Chamber decided that M. Deschanel's speech also should be posted, and that both speeches should be read in every school in France.

Scene in the Senate.

The Senate presented a similar scene of stirring animation when M. Ribot addressed that body. The diplomatic gallery was occupied by Ambassador Sharp, his family, and the staff of the embassy, including the Military and Naval Attachés, and also a number of diplomats from Great Britain, Russia, and other Entente allied countries. In an adjoining gallery were a large number of American members of the American Relief Commission for Belgium who were recently withdrawn from Brussels. The floor of the Senate Chamber was crowded with members, the public galleries were filled to overflowing, and liberal crowds outside showed their patriotic fervor by a display of American and French flags.

M. Ribot's stirring speech to the Senators was interrupted by a succession of demonstrations, in which the Senators, led by M. Clemenceau, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Henri Berenger, and Stephen Pichon, waved handkerchiefs and flags and cheered as Ambassador Sharp repeatedly rose and bowed his acknowledgments.

The President of the Senate, Antonin Dubost, followed M. Ribot. He said the Senate received with intense emotion the news that the United States was joining hands with France. Another tumultuous demonstration greeted M. Dubost, the Senators to a man rising to give their unanimous approval to his welcome extended on behalf of the French Senate to the American President, the Congress, and the people.

M. Ribot's speech in the Chamber follows:

"We all have the feeling that something great, surpassing the proportions of a political event, has just been accomplished. Entrance into the war with us of the most pacific democracy in the world is a historic fact without equal.

"After having done the very thing to demonstrate to us its attachment to peace, the great American nation solemnly declares it cannot remain neutral in this great conflict between right and violence, between civilization and barbarism.

"America considers that she is bound in honor to rise against action in defiance of all international law and equity, constructed so laboriously through common efforts of the civilized world. She declares at the same time that she does not fight for conquest or compensation, that she intends only to aid in bringing about victory of the cause of right and liberty.

"The nobility and grandeur of this action is heightened by the simplicity and sublimity of language with which this purpose is expressed by the illustrious head of this great democracy. If the world had the slightest doubt as to the profound meaning of the war, the message of the President of the United States would forever dissipate all obscurity.

America Faithful to Traditions.

"America thus remains faithful to the traditions of the founders of her independence, and demonstrates that the prodigious expansion of her industrial forces and her economic and financial power has not dimmed those ideals without which a nation cannot be truly great.

"What particularly touches us is that the United States has always kept alive that friendship toward us which was sealed with our blood. We recognize with joy that the bond of sympathy between the peoples is inspired by ideals which can be cultivated in the heart of democracy. The starry flag is going to float beside the tricolor. Our hands shall join and our hearts shall beat in unison.

"President Wilson makes it plain to all that the conflict is truly one between the liberty of modern society and the spirit of the domination of military despotism. It is this which causes the President's message to stir our hearts to their depths as a message of deliverance to the whole world. The people who in the eighteenth century made a declaration of rights under the inspiration of the writings of our philosophers, the people who placed Washington and Lincoln among the foremost of its heroes, the people who in the last century liberated the slaves, is well worthy to give the world such an exalted example.

"For us, after such death and ruin, such heroic suffering, the words of the President mean renewal of the sentiments which have animated and sustained us throughout this long trial. The powerful and decisive assistance which the United States brings us will be not material aid alone; it will be moral aid, above all, a veritable consolation. As we see the conscience of the whole world stirred in mighty protest against the atrocities of which we are victims, we feel that we are fighting not alone for ourselves and our Allies, but for something immortal; that we are striving to establish a new order of things. And so our sacrifices have not been in vain. The blood poured out so generously by the sons of France has been shed in order to spread the ideals of liberty and justice which are necessary for the establishment of concord among nations.

"In the name of all the country, the Government of the French Republic addresses to the Government and people of the United States an expression of its gratitude, and its most ardent greetings."

The Image of American Affection.

President Poincaré received a correspondent of The Associated Press this afternoon and supplemented his official message to America by saying:

"In the message which it has been my privilege to send this morning to President Wilson, I expressed only too inadequately the sentiments of the whole of France. I was observing some days ago in the garden of the Elysée the first sprouting of some little trees that were sent to me from America in 1915 by one of your countrymen. They once adorned the approaches to Lafayette's house. They have crossed the ocean without dying, in the same way as today the friendship of the United States comes to us intact and living.

"Last year the leaves of these trees were still a little weak, but the first sprouting of this Spring promises for next Summer a more luxurious foliage. I seem to see in these pretty little trees an image of American affection, every day more vivid and more active.

"We are now going to fight together for the liberty of the peoples and the future of humanity. It is the future of the world which is at stake. We find ourselves at the crossing of two roads. At the end of one stands the spectre of violence and injustice; the other leads to right and future peace. Our choice is made and we shall be proud to travel side by side on this resplendent road with the American people."

FRENCH CALL APRIL 2 WAR'S GREATEST DATE

Press Acclaims Our Entry Into Conflict—Aid of 500,000 Workmen Suggested.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 5.—A joy which is not exultant but tinged with awe because of the overpowering feeling that the great verdict has been pronounced—that is the feeling dominating all minds here on reading Presiden Wilson's impressive message asking Congress to recognize a state of war with Germany. Parisians who for thirty months have been used to receiving news of the most momentous nature sealing the fate of nations seemed almost to have become impassive, some might think blunted, to new emotions. Italy's entry into Iraq, Rumania's defiance of the Central Powers on which such hopes were built caused outbursts of demonstrative joy, but the great event of April 2, 1917, which all proclaim the most momentous day in the history of the present war, has stirred the nation so deeply that even the sense of triumph is for the moment hushed.

To the people here the winning over of America is not regarded as a stake won after a diplomatic tug of war, as has been the case in some other cases, but as only the vindication of the righteousness of the allied cause which would settle the question once for all time. Now nothing remains in this respect. Other neutrals may, possibly will, come over to the Allies' side and will be joyfully welcomed, but the one great moral victory to be gained has been fought and won with clean hands, so far as France is concerned, for she has never been accused of intriguing politically in the United States. There will be only one other day which in French minds could compare with April 2, and that will be the day when the Germans are forced to cross the Rhine, with the Allies on their heels.

The newspapers devote their entire front pages to President Wilson's message, accompanied by his portrait and views of Washington. No other theme is discussed in the editorials. The Matin says:

"The important point to recognize is that America abandons a profitable position as a neutral to participate in the burdens and dangers of the struggle without being prompted by any selfish motive. President Wilson declares America desires neither indemnity, nor territory, nor material advantage. She simply desires to fight shoulder to shoulder with those who are combating the criminal object of the enemy. The act of the United States represents not only inestimable aid, financially and materially, but, if necessary, men for the Allies. The springs which are moving the great drama we have been living through for thirty-two months stand clearly revealed after the Russian revolution and American intervention."

Maurice Barrès, the French Academician, writes in the Echo de Paris:

"I am sure I am correct in saying we do not lack combatants on the Anglo-French front. We have a million on the Anglo-French front more than the Germans. This million will make our superiority tell in proportion to its industrial armament. The Americans can give us immediately 500,000 workmen, and let the number include 25,000 specialists capable of building new roads, telegraphic and telephonic systems, saps, mines, and all the immense apparatus—what a magnificent contribution to victory this would be!"

Jean Herbette in the same paper remarks:

"We also, although cruelly suffering under the crime of this war, can conceive that one day a distinction can be made beween the principal author and his accomplices. But first it is necessary that the guilty nation overthrow its masters and submit to expiation. Once American blood has flowed, these truths will be as clear in Washington as anywhere between Paris and St. Quentin."

Senator Charles Humbert in Le Journal emphasizes the industrial factor of the war. He says:

"At the moment war broke out the United States was the only country able to measure itself with Germany in regard to modern industrial organization. To resist German aggression we needed the assistance of America's mines, metal industries and factories. Tomorrow we shall have the assistance of her young armies which will spring up at the call of the country."

Gustav Hervé in La Victoire starts his paragraphs with hurrahs for the American heroes from Washington to Wilson. He concludes with a prophetic vision of the "United States of the World."

The Paris Midi declares that the date of Wilson's message is the greatest date since the discovery of America by Columbus, for it is Wilson who has discovered Europe.

General Verraux, military critic of L'Oeuvre, after analyzing the American military organization, recalls souvenirs of the American soldiers he knew in China. He describes them as follows:

"Soldiers disciplined according to the occasion, mounted on splendid horses, outfitted with perfect equipment and excellent arms—original perhaps, but without overbearance or pride, before all citizens of free America—so they appeared to me and so they will tomorrow appear in our midst."

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT FRONT.

American Aviators and Ambulance Men Cheered by Troops.

FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, April 4, (via Paris, April 5.)—The soldiers who are facing the Germans in the front line did not learn until this evening of President Wilson's address to Congress foreshadowing the entry of the United States into the war. Even the most distressing weather conditions, with heavy snow, did not check their enthusiasm. American volunteer aviators, who have earned the high esteem of the French fighters with whom they have been in service for many months, and members of the American Ambulance units, who are encountered on every part of the front where the operations are most active, were cheered enthusiastically when the news was received.

For weeks the probable action of Washington has been discussed extensively at the French front, and tonight, in the camps and cantonments where the soldiers are resting for a time from duty in the trenches, President Wilson's decisive utterance was almost the sole topic of conversation. Various suggestions were put forward as to how America could assist the Allies most rapidly and effectively. It was felt that, in addition to furnishing war supplies, the United States could give invaluable assistance by sending specialists in all branches in which that country is pre-eminent and undertaking organization of railroads and other transport behind the lines, which is one of the most essential features of modern tactics.

British Expect Us to Send Army.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 5, (via London.)—There is much speculation in the British army as to what assistance, in a military sense, America might render to the Allies. Regardless of what theorists may say, practical fighting men here believe that the United States would want to have representation with the Allied army on this front and would send over a considerable fighting force within six months, providing the war lasts that long.

One basis for this belief is that both Germany and Great Britain are fighting with new armies, Britain because she did not have an army in the European sense before the war began, and Germany because her forces are largely made up of classes called to the colors since 1914, a large proportion having only five months' training. It is generally figured now that a good soldier can be made within six months. The organization behind the fighting force must be built up by genius, but it is thought here that America can easily meet that emergency.

It is also argued in army circles that America might well specialize in such branches as aviation and machine gun detachments. The airplanes would have, however, to come up to a high standard and must make at least 150 miles an hour to take rank with the best English and French machines. One definite thing expected is that America will undoubtedly increase manifold the hospital and medical assistance which she is already voluntarily rendering the Allies.

PRAISE FROM CLEMENCEAU.

French Leader Considers Our Step as a Great Revolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 5.—Georges Clemenceau considers America's entry into the war one of the greatest revolutions in history. In fact, he compares the event with the Russian revolution. In view of the tremendous aid the United States will give the Allies, even the Germans, he affirms, can no longer hope that there will be even temporary flinching on the part of the Entente Powers. Although for some time the submarine warfare can still cause losses, it is just in this respect, he says, that the Kaiser will feel the weight of American co-operation.

Clemenceau has the greatest confidence that the United States will spring some surprises on the world with regard to the anti-submarine campaign. He says:

"The adventurous spirit of our new allies will not fail to make itself felt by a series of astonishing blows. Meanwhile other forms of warlike preparation will continue. Henceforth fate will speak. To begin with, the tragedy of this new great phase of history has found the man it needed to work out its ends. America's entering into the lists against German autocracy—in itself a revolution and an event which in the annals of history will be ranked with her declaration of independence—surely opens up unsuspected vistas toward the regeneration of civilization.

"The American President has graved on the bronze tablets of history the decisive moment in history with imperishable traits. The chief of this great nation has had the immortal honor of rising up and declaring in the name of his fellow-citizens: 'We will not choose the path of submission' and to the task of fighting for right 'we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have.' When has the world ever witnessed a finer spectacle of the heights a human mind can rise to in the hour of such a tragic decision? Who dared say the people of the United States were incapable of generous ideas? What more splendid refutation could be possible?

"The program President Wilson announced surpasses all we could hope. Nobody can doubt it will be fulfilled. I am not yet convinced we are heading straight toward the society of nations. However, we can hope for a great peaceful evolution through the equitable organization of labor. President Wilson is, therefore, fully justified in glorifying his country at the moment when the American nation brings to each of us the great principles of right which it carried away with it from Europe to found the American republic."

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN NAVY.

Admiral Lacaze, French Minister, Welcomes Advent of Our Fleet.

PARIS, April 5.—Rear Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, sends through The Associated Press this message to the American Navy:

"I have the most pleasant recollections of many meetings with the American fleet during my naval career. I always regarded them with admiration, and I feel profoundly honored at being able to operate side by side with them in the struggle for civilization. I know that our hearts will beat together."

The Minister added in the course of the conversation:

"The co-operation of the American fleet, with fresh ideas, new methods, and excellent material, will be most welcome to France and the other Allies. We have opened all our ports to American vessels, and placed every facility at their disposal. They will be at home.

"We are already conferring with Washington concerning the form co-operation should take. The most valuable help may be expected from joint action, especially against submarines."

ADDRESS STIRS RUSSIANS.

Deputies Explain Wilson's Action to Crowds of Soldiers and Citizens.

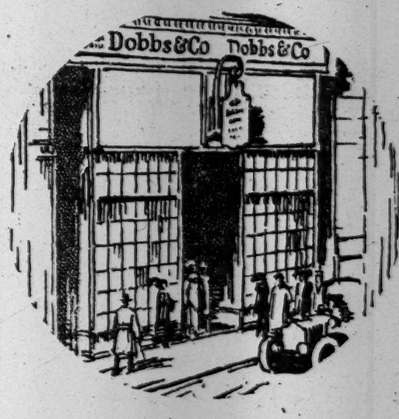
PETROGRAD, April 4.—The news of President Wilson's momentous declaration spread quickly through the capital and created a great sensation.

At the House of Parliament improvised meetings were held, at which speakers explained the meaning of the event to crowds of troops and civilians.

Revolution Victims Buried.

PETROGRAD, April 5.—The victims of the Revolution were solemnly buried today in the historic Field of Mars. As the coffins, draped in scarlet bunting, were lowered, one by one, into the tremendous grave which had been dug in a corner of the Field, a series of salutes—one for each victim—boomed across the ice-bound Neva from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, where the last ministers of the fallen empire are confined. Regimental bands flanked the square field and thousands of persons with bared heads joined in a mass for the Revolutionary dead.

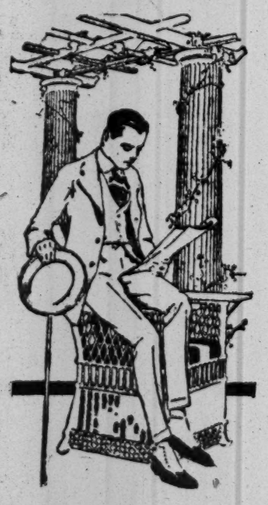
Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE.—Advt.



Dobbs Hats
244 Fifth Avenue
between 27th & 28th Sts.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd St.—BROADWAY—33rd St.

Easter Clothes for the "Best Dressed Men in America"



The smartly tailored Suits and Coats for Men and Young Men that distinguish New Yorkers from the conventional crowd.

At $19.50, $21.50 $25, $30, $35 and $45

Stocks: Broad, wonderfully varied; embracing perhaps every new shade of finish, design, tailoring and fabric that men now demand.

Styles: Peculiarly adapted to New York tastes and New York standards—the pick of America's foremost clothes makers.

Prices: Based on Three-Store Buying influence—the second largest retail purchasing power in America.

Service: By salesmen—not order takers. A well-groomed, well-dressed corps of bright fellows who "know what you want" and how to fit you to it.

Perhaps the Most Elaborate Dispay of Men's Easter Clothing in New York City.
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Balta Footwear
in the new Spring models

for morning, afternoon, evening and sports wear

Morning Pumps, Oxfords and Boots, with medium and low heels

Afternoon Pumps and Boots, with medium and high Spanish-Louis heels

Evening Slippers for dress occasions
Boudoir Slippers Sports Shoes and Boots

Prices for Women's Balta Footwear:
$7.00 to $15.00 per pair

(Women's Shoe Department, Second Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

EASTER

suggests flowers as a gift. Let us suggest

Huyler's
Bonbons Chocolates

also. These pure, dainty, delicious candies have also become the customary gift at Easter time.

AT OUR STORES OR SALES AGENTS

Bayside Golf Links
BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND.
(18 Holes—6320 yds.)
Open to all Players—No initiation fee. Daily, $1.50; Sat., Sun., Holidays, $2.50. 30 minutes by train or motor.
50 trains daily—Long Island R. R., 33d St. Station. Motor Route: Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave., through Flushing direct to Bayside.

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FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 BROADWAY, N.Y.

GERMANS ATTACK WEST OF RHEIMS

Force French Over Aisne Canal at Some Places—Driven Back Elsewhere.

BATTLE STILL CONTINUES

Offensive Launched on a Front of 1½ Miles—Berlin Claims 800 Prisoners.

BRITISH PUSH FORWARD

Capture Two More Villages East of Peronne—Guns Active at St. Quentin.

PARIS, April 5.—Picked German troops made a powerful attack against the French today to the northwest of Rheims along a mile-and-a-half front.

Their object was to clear the left bank of the canal of the Aisne, and they succeeded in their enterprise at certain points. Over the greater part of this front, however, according to the official statement of the War Office this evening, the attack failed, the French reoccupying all of their first-line trenches.

The battle is still in progress.

The text of this evening's report follows:

Northwest of Rheims a German attack, announced in the preceding communication, against our positions between Sapigneul and the Godat Farm developed on a front of 2,500 metres. The enemy had assembled numerous troops for the assault, with the object of driving us from the left bank of the canal of the Aisne, as proved by orders found on dead officers or prisoners. The attack completely failed over the greater part of the front where we reoccupied almost immediately our first line trenches. Counterattacks are under way for the recapture of some elements which the enemy still holds.

On the Western border of the Argonne, after a lively bombardment, the Germans carried out a surprise attack on one of our trenches north of Vienne-le-Chateau. The enemy, who made use of flaming liquids, was repulsed by our barrage fire and left dead and prisoners in our hands.

This afternoon on the left bank of the Meuse our guns caught under their fire north of hill 304 German troops, which suffered heavy losses. In Lorraine, in the region of Gremecy, we shelled a train, of which several wagons were burned.

The afternoon statement said:

Northwest of Rheims the Germans made an attack without success on our lines between Sapigneul and the Godat farm. Some German detachments were able to gain a footing in our advanced position, but were driven out at once by a counterattack.

In Alsace we caught under our fire and dispersed a group of Germans in the region of Ammertzweiler. Elsewhere the night was calm.

LONDON, April 5.—The German official communication of today, as received here, asserts that the Germans have inflicted a sanguinary reverse on the French in an elaborately prepared and vigorously executed undertaking north of Rheims.

Eight hundred men were made prisoners during the operation, the communication says.

BRITISH PRESS ON; TAKE TWO VILLAGES

General Maurice Says St. Quentin Is Not Part of the New German Line.

LONDON, April 5.—A strong bombardment of the new French positions south of St. Quentin was the only event of importance today in the immediate neighborhood of the city. French patrols pushed north from the villages of Gauchy and Moy and found the enemy holding his lines in considerable strength.

Further to the north the British captured the village of Ronssoy (northeast of Roisel) and the hamlet of Basse-Boulogne, just on its outskirts. They also made progress in the wooded district south of the Bapaume-Marcoing railway, where they took sixty prisoners and several machine guns.

The British announcement follows:

We captured the villages of Ronssoy and Basse-Boulogne after sharp fighting, in which we took twenty-two prisoners and three machine guns. The retreating enemy was caught in his own wire entanglements and suffered heavily under our machine-gun fire.

East and northeast of Metz-en-Couture our troops continued to make progress in the face of considerable resistance, and reached the western and southwestern edges of Gouzeaucourt Wood and Havrincourt Wood. We captured here a further sixty prisoners, two trench mortars, and five machine guns.

The French statement this evening concerning the northern front says:

Between the Somme and the Oise the German artillery violently bombarded our positions north of Urvillers. The vigorous reply of our batteries silenced the enemy's guns.

There was an intermittent artillery action on the west bank of the Oise and south of the Allette River, but no infantry action.

The afternoon statement follows:

Between the Somme and the Oise the enemy undertook no counter action against the new front which we occupied yesterday. During the night our reconnoitring parties advanced north of Gauchy and north of Moy as far as the enemy lines, which they found to be occupied strongly.

Intermittent cannonading occurred east and west of the Somme yesterday and last evening. The fire of our batteries checked quickly a counter-attack which was under preparation by the Germans on the front between Laffaux and Margival. Artillery fighting continues in this sector.

Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, discussing today the operations on the western front, said:

"The fighting is becoming more severe along the line of the enemy retirement until it can now be said that cavalry skirmishing has given way to an infantry advance-guard action, with the natural result that the actions are becoming harder, with more tangible results in the way of prisoners and material. You know we recently have taken six guns. Along the northern sector of our advance the enemy has reached a fortified line where he is certain to put up a fight. Elsewhere on the Somme front actual infantry contact is noted.

"St. Quentin is not a part of the Hindenburg line, and the surrender of this town will not mean the breaking of the German position.

"Our advance under the recent appalling weather conditions must be considered as a splendid operation, for the snow there has been as bad as here, eight inches having fallen in the space of a few hours. The advance of our infantry and guns under such conditions constitutes a feat of which the army may well be proud."

GENERAL FOCH DETACHED.

Hero of Battle of the Marne Withdrawn from Active Service.

PARIS, April 5.—General Ferdinand Foch, the hero of the battle of the Marne, has been detached from active service. A list of promotions issued today contains a brief announcement to this effect. It is not known definitely whether General Foch has been assigned to some special political or military mission or whether he has been placed on the reserve through ill health and as having reached the age limit. He is succeeded as General of Division by General Laboria, formerly Chief of Brigade. The Matin says that General Foch will remain on the active list but without a command. His services will be at the disposal of the Minister of War.

Another well known leader who has been withdrawn from active service is General of Division Eydoux, Military Governor of Dunkirk and former head of a military mission which reorganized the Greek Army in 1913. Five Generals of Brigade are retired, their places being taken by Colonels who distinguished themselves in recent operations and who are given temporary rank of Generals. General Lyautey, former Minister of War is reappointed Resident General in Morocco, the post he held prior to joining the Briand Ministry.

General Foch is 66 years of age and has enjoyed a brilliant reputation as one of the foremost strategists in the French Army. He is a Basque by origin and spent his early years in Metz. After the war of 1870 he went to Paris and devoted himself to preparing for the next struggle with Germany, which he confidently predicted would open with another lightning drive by the Germans against Paris.

At the battle of the Marne General Foch held the centre of the French line with 120,000 men. He was opposed by 200,000 Germans, including the famous Prussian Guards. When both his wings were being driven back General Foch launched a terrific attack against the German centre which was completely successful and forced the entire German line into a general retreat. Hurling his men through a gap incautiously exposed by his retiring foe, General Foch delivered the decisive blow of the tremendous conflict. Subsequently he was given command of a group of armies.

CELL FOR RASPUTIN'S FRIEND

Mme. Virubova Removed to the Prison of St. Peter and St. Paul.

LONDON, April 5.—Mme. Virubova, the lady-in-waiting to the former Empress who introduced Gregory Rasputin, the mystic monk, to the Russian Court, has been brought from Tsarskoe Selo to the Taurida Palace and thence taken to the prison of St. Peter and St. Paul, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd today.

Mme. Virubova is a fellow-prisoner of Mme. Soukhomlinoff, wife of the former Minister of War.

TURK ARMY DRIVEN OUT OF PERSIA

Russian Cavalry Occupy the Mesopotamian Frontier Towns of Khanikin and Kasrichirin.

IN TOUCH WITH BRITISH

Rearguard of Ottoman Forces Are Fighting to Delay Pursuing Cossacks at the Djala River.

PETROGRAD, April 5, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Russian cavalry has occupied the Mesopotamian frontier towns of Khanikin and Kasrichirin, says an official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. The statement follows:

In the direction of Khanikin our cavalry detachments, pursuing the enemy, occupied Kasrichirin and Khanikin and is engaged in battle near the village of Dekke, northwest of Khanikin, with the Turkish rearguard, which is endeavoring to prevent us from crossing the Diala River.

With the purpose of joining the British a Cossack detachment has been dispatched from Khanikin to Kizil Robat.

LONDON, April 5.—British and Russian patrols have got into touch with each other in Mesopotamia, The Associated Press was informed today by Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office. He said:

"In the east, I am glad to announce, our patrols are now in touch with the Russians, according to a report just received from Mesopotamia.

"The commanding officer in Palestine, having become convinced that the Turks were about to leave Gaza, determined to strike a heavy blow before they could get away. He was only prevented from doing so by a thick, seven hours' sea fog. But meantime our cavalry inflicted heavy damage upon the enemy, and only the arrival of Turkish reinforcements saved him from disaster. As it was, the Turks suffered a severe tactical defeat, which only a narrow margin saved from being a great strategical reverse."

In both its tactical and strategical aspects the junction formed by the British and Russian forces on the Persian frontier, probably at Khanikin, is of first importance.

Quite the longest front in any theatre of war is thus established—a matter of nearly 1,300 miles from the Russian advanced position west of Trebizond, on the Black Sea, thence to the west of Lake Van and along the Persian frontier, thence down the Tigris to the Persian Gulf. Supplies may now reach the Russian army in Central Armenia via the Persian Gulf and the Tigris instead of as hitherto, over the mountains from Kars and Erivan in the Caucasus.

With supplies thus assured the whole campaign in Asiatic Turkey takes on a new aspect, which will find expression, it is believed, as soon as the Turkish Army, consisting of the Sixth Army Corps and two supporting divisions from Damascus—in all about 80,000 men—operating in the quadrilateral bounded by Mosul and Tekrit on the Tigris and Urmia and Khanikin on the Persian frontier, shall be accounted for. With this accomplished the development of the campaign will be confined to well-known geographic and industrial routes whose objectives are just as obvious.

From Bagdad in a northwesterly direction is a caravan trail, most of the way ascending the Euphrates, to Aleppo, 300 miles away, near which the Bagdad Railway forms a junction with the Damascus-Medina Railway which runs south, passing, at a distance of about 320 miles from Aleppo, some 60 miles to, the east of the British force operating between the Mediterranean and Dead Sea and threatening Jerusalem.

With Mosul, on the Tigris, 250 miles north of Bagdad, in the possession of the Anglo-Russian forces, (Russians are already in the Vilayet of Mosul,) another path would be open to Aleppo, that along the Bagdad Railway—completed from Aleppo to Nisibin (240 miles) and partly laid from Nisibin to Mosul, (130 miles.)

The openings to the Russian armies in Armenia are four in number. The first two concern a descent of the Tigris or Euphrates with the Bagdad Railway as the goal, either to Mosul or Jerablus, (110 miles northeast of Aleppo,) and a junction with the Anglo-Russian armies in the south.

The third leads to the Turkish front, which extends from Samsun, on the Black Sea, to Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean, for the protection of the vilayets of Asia Minor. This front is not continuous, but is fortified at strategic intervals over a line of 300 miles. It is fed in the north by the German Company's railway, which has its terminal at Angora, 250 miles southeast of Constantinople, 200 miles west of the Turkish front, and 350 miles west of the Russian front in the vicinity of Erzhingan.

The fourth opening is westward along the Black Sea from Trebizond to Constantinople, via Samsun, Sinope, Inebolli, and Skutari, a matter of 950 miles. This is the route traversed by Xenophon and his 10,000 in January, 400 B. C.

REPORTS AMERICANS IN BERLIN PRISON

The Hague Hears That a Number of Them Are Held and Are in Distress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 5.—It is reported here that about 100 Americans are unable to leave Berlin, including Mrs. Neumann Hofer, who assisted Ambassador Gerard to the last minute.

It also is reported that American citizens are confined in the prison at Lehrter Strasse 3, Moabit, Berlin. These include an American journalist, J. W. James of New York. These are said to be practically starving except for food parcels shared by fellow-prisoners of British nationality.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 5.—Ambassador Gerard said tonight, regarding Americans held in Berlin, including Mrs. Hofer: "I know absolutely nothing about it. I have heard nothing."

MOSCOW HAILS 'BABUSHKA.'

Gives an Enthusiastic Welcome to "Grandmother of the Revolution."

MOSCOW, April 5.—(via London)—Mme. Catharine Breshkovskaya, affectionately called "Babushka," or the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," has arrived here from Minusink, Siberia, after spending forty-four of her seventy-three years as a convict, prisoner and exile in the wastes of Northern Asia. Mme. Breshkovskaya had an enthusiastic welcome and was formally received by the Committee of Social Organization. She replied in a speech in which she made a moving appeal for books and educational facilities to be extended to the masses of the people. Soldiers and members of the Committee carried her into the street after the meeting.

Mme. Breshkovskaya was first jailed in the '70s as a member of the Terrorist Society, "Land and Freedom." Thereafter she was dragged from prison to prison and from convict settlement to convict settlement until, as she says, "I knew the interiors of thirty prisons as intimately as a monk knows his cell." She escaped twice and was released after the revolt which took place during the war with Japan. She was later denounced by the notorious police spy Azeff and again sent into exile.

HEAVY GERMAN DRIVE FAILS IN GALICIA

Beaten Back After Six Attacks—Two Russian Regiments Wiped Out in Stokhod Battle.

PETROGRAD, April 5.—Heavy fighting between Russian and Teutonic troops took place yesterday in northern Galicia, in the district to the south of Brody. Today's War Office statement reports six attacks on the Russian lines, after heavy artillery fire, the last attack carrying a portion of the Russian trenches. The position was completely restored by evening, however. The text of the statement reads:

After Tuesday's battle for the munition dump on the left bank of the River Stokhod, in the region of Toboly-Helenin, which was unsuccessful for us, our detachments occupied the right bank of the river. The enemy is conducting an intermittent artillery fire.

According to information from the officer commanding, our men who were defending the munition dump suffered severe losses. From two regiments of the Fifth Rifle Division only a few tens of men reached the right bank of the Stokhod. Both commanders of the regiments were killed. The Third Regiment of this division withdrew without losses. The other regiments also did not suffer so heavily.

Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire on the sector of Pieniaki-Tchepeli-Zvishen, in the direction of Ziochoff, (northern Galicia,) bombarding the first and second line trenches and also the whole of the rear. The firing was directed by airplanes dropping bombs.

The enemy delivered an attack, which was beaten back by our fire, on the village of Tchepeli. After this the enemy made five attacks in the direction of Tchepeli, and during the fifth attack succeeded in entering our trenches, but was driven out immediately by our counterattacks.

By a sixth attack the enemy's infantry succeeded in occupying a portion of the trenches in the vicinity of the village of Tchepeli. Toward night our troops dislodged the enemy and completely restored the position.

On the remainder of the front there was scouting activity and reciprocal firing.

Rumanian Front—There were scouting reconoissances and rifle firing. Ten enemy airplanes bombarded the station of Tecutchiu, inflicting only small losses.

BIDS BROADWAY FLY FLAGS.

Association Appeals Earnestly to Merchants and Residents.

The Broadway Association sent out last night, under the caption, "Display the Flag!" the following appeal to its members and to all whose places of business or homes are on Broadway:

"In this crisis in our country's history, Broadway is not displaying 'Old Glory' as it should. Every store, every business place, should hang our flag in the windows, every tenant above the street levels should unfurl the Stars and Stripes from a staff. Every house and every apartment in the residence section of Broadway should likewise display it.

"Let us show that all previous differences of opinion have now been thrown aside and, the die being cast, we are united in our patriotism and love for America from one end of our great street to the other.

"Unfurl the flag yourself and ask your neighbors to do likewise."

The appeal is signed by Jefferson De Mont Thompson, President, and L. W. Estes, Executive Secretary of the association.

SEES GOD'S WILL IN WAR.

Pope Exclaims 'Fiat Voluntas Tua!' When Told of Wilson's Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 5.—"Fiat voluntas tua!" (Thy will be done!) is reported to have been the Pope's exclamation when he realized that America's participation in the war was inevitable. He said that he had considered it his duty as the head of Catholicism to oppose the war since its beginning and to do everything in his power to prevent its spread and save as many countries as possible from its horrors. "But," he concluded, "evidently the designs of the Almighty must be accomplished through inscrutable ways."

ROME, April 5, (via Paris.)—The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, says of President Wilson's address to Congress:

"The man who last December championed peace today champions a vaster war and is leading the New World to participation in the horrors of the greatest human butchery ever witnessed by the Old World."

President Wilson's speech has been enthusiastically indorsed by Cardinal Gasquet, who represents the British Catholic Church in Rome. Cardinal Gasquet said:

"The speech is right in all its parts, in form as well as in substance. It is the best exposition of Christian morality, which is the foundation of international law."

English, French, and Italian delegations yesterday visited Ambassador Page to congratulate him on the attitude taken by the United States and express their gratitude for "the noble and courageous initiative of the Government and people of the United States in favor of right, law, justice, and humanity."

A Belgian delegation, headed by Deputies Destree and Lorraine, told the Ambassador that the benefits Belgium had already received from America were immense, but that the present moral support far surpassed any material assistance.

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At $20, $23 and $25 there is a suit in the Saks selections to meet the requirements of every man, in a range of fabrics and colorings which outpoints the limitations of the custom shop in every particular.

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WIRE TO REICHSTAG A NEW PEACE PLAN

Federation Asks President to Call on German House to End Autocracy.

CITES TWO PRECEDENTS

Beecher's Mission to England and Burnside's Efforts in France Held to Justify the Step.

The Emergency Peace Federation proposes in a memorial telegraphed to the President, Congress, and addressed also to the American people, that immediately after the declaration of war Congress shall send to the Reichstag, both direct by wireless and through the Swiss Minister, a notification that "this war against the German Government, which is now autocratic and irresponsible, will be averted only by the establishment of a responsible and democratic Government in Germany."

The federation praises the President's "wise and statesmanlike" statement that America has no quarrel with the German people, and that we are fighting only "an irresponsible Government which is running amuck."

"This appeal to the German people," says the federation, "will prove that the President's declaration is true. It will cement the loyalty of all our foreign-born citizens, and it may attain, without the shedding of blood, the whole professed object of our entry into the war. We make this plea as Americans, undivided in our allegiance to the American people as custodians of the honor of the world. The President himself has suggested this course, backed by the alternative of a war to the limit of our resources.

"Historical precedent exists, both in America and in Germany, for an appeal directly over the heads of an autocratic Government to the people themselves. During the American civil war the British Court of St. James's was frankly hostile to the cause of the North; both because they desired to break the blockade of Southern ports in order to obtain the cotton, and also because they desired to see the great Republic fail. Abraham Lincoln appealed over the heads to the British people by sending Henry Ward Beecher to plead to the people of England the cause of human freedom. His stroke was in defiance of diplomatic usage; but it succeeded, and the people of England forced the Government of Queen Victoria to bow to their will.

"There is another precedent. During the Franco-German war the American General Burnside volunteered to carry to the French provisional Government a suggestion from Count von Bismarck that an armistice be declared during which the French nation might elect a National Assembly, which should constitute a responsible Government with which the German commanders might discuss terms of peace. This election was held and the National Assembly elected during the truce of Bismarck, formed the present French Republic. General Burnside's offer, freely made, was accepted by Bismarck and strongly indorsed by Great Britain and three other neutral nations.

"On the basis then of the historical precedents established by the greatest of American statesmen, Abraham Lincoln, and the greatest of German statesmen, Bismarck, we appeal to the President, to Congress, and to the American people."

TO FREE CIVIL CAPTIVES.

Germany Establishes a Base for Exchange with Russia.

LONDON, April 5.—Germany will shortly establish a new Consulate at Haparanda, on the Swedish coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, to deal principally with Russian business, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Reuter's.

The dispatch says that the plan is ostensibly connected with negotiations regarding the release of civil prisoners in both countries, of whom there are more than 11,000.

WHITLOCK REFUSES TO TALK

Merely Expresses Appreciation of German and Swiss Courtesies.

BERNE, April 5, (via Paris.)—Minister Brand Whitlock, who has been besieged by newspaper men of all nationalities since his arrival here, has taken refuge in a brief formal statement announcing that he will talk on no political subjects and expressing his appreciation of the treatment given him by the Germans on his departure from Belgium and of the hospitality of the Swiss. Mr. Whitlock was the guest of honor at a dinner and reception given last night by Pleasant A. Stovall, United States Minister to Switzerland, to which members of the American colony in Berne and a few others were invited.

The Americans who have arrived from Belgium, especially the relief workers, have begun preparations to start for Paris. Minister Whitlock intends to take a few days' rest before proceeding to Havre, and the date of his departure has not yet been settled.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Lansing late this afternoon received a cablegram from Pleasant A. Stovall, the American Minister to Switzerland, stating that the following Americans had arrived in Berne, the Swiss capital, on April 3 in a special train from Brussels as members of the party of Minister Whitlock: Minister Brand Whitlock and wife, Secretary Albert B. Ruddock, wife, and two sons; P. A. Criger, sister, and mother; T. T. Topping and wife, W. M. Swift, H. W. Diderich, Consul General at Antwerp, wife, and daughter; H. A. Johnson, Consul at Ghent, wife, son, and three daughters; H. T. Sherman, Vice Consul at Antwerp, wife, and son; R. Acrowsmith, M. M. Brown, Mrs. C. H. Carstairs and infant, E. D. Curtis, H. L. Dunn, F. Eckstein, D. M. Gregory, Warren Gregory, W. M. Gayon, R. A. Jackson E. T. Lilfield, F. W. Meert, wife, and three children; D. S. Mornan, E. D. Osborn, C. Richardson, J. L. Simpson, W. H. Sperry, F. C. Thawits, and A. C. Whiting.

JEWS TO AID RECRUITING.

But Patriotic League Will Not Form a Separate Regiment.

The American League of Jewish Patriots was organized yesterday afternoon at a meeting held in the office of Samuel Untermyer, the President, at 120 Broadway, and a committee representing the leading Jewish periodicals of the country was named, with Mr. Untermyer as Chairman. The committee announced that it did not intend to recruit a Jewish regiment, but to enlist men for the regular army.

Other members of the committee in addition to Mr. Untermyer were Joel Slomin, Secretary; Judge Aaron J. Levy of The Warheit, Leon Moissies, from The Day; Peter Viernick, from The Jewish Morning Journal; Leo Kamaki, from The Jewish Daily News; William Edlin, from The Day; Louis Miller, representing all the Jewish weeklies published in Yiddish, and Herman Bernstein, representing the Jewish weeklies printed in English.

It was decided to open permanent headquarters somewhere in East Broadway and to establish six other offices in different parts of the city, where Jewish men and women will be registered for whatever service they are best fitted to give to the country.

The tenth annual report of the American Jewish Committee, made public yesterday, contains a census of the Jews in the army and navy of the United States, showing that there are 2,953 enlisted or commissioned Jews in the regular army and navy, and more than 1,000 in the National Guard. Statistics compiled showed that 9,000 Jews had received military honors in Europe.

La Follette Burned in Effigy in Texas

Special to The New York Times.

CLEBURN, Texas, April 5.—A climax to a patriotic demonstration here tonight was the burning of Senator La Follette in effigy on the public square. The destruction of the figure was attended by cries of derision from the crowd.

PEACE OFFER RUMORS DENIED BY GERMANY

Austria and Turkey Anxious to Remain Neutral in War with United States

BUT MAY BE FORCED IN

Want to Keep Open the Door to Friendly Relations When Peace Is Restored.

COPENHAGEN, (via London, April 5.)—The expectation that Austria-Hungary will remain neutral for the present at least in the conflict of Germany with the United States prevails in diplomatic circles here.

The Associated Press is informed from unquestioned sources that that is the intention and desire of the two Governments, if left to themselves, but that if Germany insists upon their fulfilling the full measure of their alliance and making absolutely common cause with the senior partner in the alliance they will, of course, have to yield and formally declare war.

The desire to avoid a complete rupture with the United States, it is stated, is inspired not only by the wish to keep open the door to friendly relations after the war, but it is also thought that they may possibly be able to act as mediators between Germany and the United States at some later period. The Austrian Minister, Count Szechenyi, called on the American Minister, Maurice F. Egan, this morning, and friendly relations have also been maintained by the Turkish legation.

AMSTERDAM, April 5.—A Berlin dispatch to the Koelnische Zeitung says that the rumors of a new peace offer by the Central Powers, which have arisen following the meeting of Emperor William and Emperor Charles and Count Czernin's statement, are incorrect. The dispatch says, however, that the principle, repeatedly officially stated, of the readiness of the Central Powers to enter negotiations for "an honorable peace" is unchanged.

"Regarding the preliminaries for these negotiations," says the paper, "nobody need be in doubt that they cannot be altered by events in America. We are in possession and await calmly developments in the enemy camp. We shall not allow this calm, which is founded upon successes on land and sea, to be snatched from us."

A dispatch to the Handelsblad from Berlin quotes the Vossische Zeitung as also declaring that the meeting of the Geramn and Austrian monarchs and statesmen at German headquarters does not justify rumors of new peace offers.

"The Vossische Zeitung even asserts," adds the correspondent, "that Great Britain made a suggestion of peace negotiation through Austria to Germany, but it adds that Great Britain's strength is still unbroken and that any such suggestion should be viewed with great distrust."

D. Rizow, Bulgarian Minister to Germany, in an interview with the Vossische Zeitung, says that the world's center of gravity has shifted from the west to the east and that it is not America who will decide the issue of the war, but Russia. As soon as this gigantic empire began to wobble," said M. Rizow, "the whole Entente structure started to crack. The process of political decomposition in Russia could not be stopped. The only government which can endure in Russia is one which will bring the people a long desired peace."

PLEDGES PROTECTION TO ALIENS DURING WAR

Lansing Says Persons and Property Are Safe if They Conduct Themselves Properly.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Official announcement was made today that foreigners in the United States who conducted themselves properly would suffer no loss of property or liberty as a result of a declaration of a state of war.

After receiving a formal opinion from Secretary Lansing, Secretary Tumulty today sent the following telegram on the subject to Mayor Seger of Passaic, N. J.:

"There is no danger of any foreigner who conducts himself properly suffering any loss of property or liberty by reason of a state of war, if such should be declared by Congress."

Mayor Segar wrote to the White House after a meeting of Mayors of New Jersey cities at which the question was considered. He reported that some foreigners in Passaic were taking their money out of banks and in other ways indicating their apprehension.

LOCAL GERMAN COMMENT.

New Yorker Herold Still Thinks the Majority Is Opposed to War.

The appeal for loyalty to their adopted country issued to German-Americans by Rudolph Blankenburg, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, on Wednesday was commented upon with enthusiasm yesterday by the New Yorker Staates-Zeitung.

The Staats-Zeitung commented upon the attacks upon Senators La Follette and Norris, asserting that in the German Reichstag even such radical opponents of the Imperial Government as George Ledebour and Hugo Haase were allowed to criticise the Government freely and talk about the fall of the German rulers and possible revolutions.

The New Yorker Herold again cautioned its readers to be entirely loyal to the United States. The editorial ended as follows:

"We know that the war sentiment is the work of comparatively small circles. We do not intend to go into the details of this at this moment. We would much rather emphasize the fact that the calm and thoughtful elements of the old-established Americanism form even today, regardless of the propaganda to which they have been subjected during the last two years, a place of refuge for reasonableness, fairness, and kindness. Even if in these days these best circles, in the best sense, of the American people are often drowned out by the loud clamor of the other side, we shall again have a chance to speak. In the further course of the universal and historic development it will be to many persons as if the scales had fallen from their eyes. And the failure to understand the German-Americans which today has affected wide circles will give way again some day. Our faith in the righteous classes of the American people, of strong character, and capable of forming their own opinions, is not to be nullified. From that quarter will come the recovery from all the morbid phenomena of these days."

May Send Bernstorff to Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—(via London)—The Dagens Nyheter says that Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador at Washington, will be made Minister to Sweden. The present German Minister, the newspaper says, will be recalled.

Show-case full of cigars—but you want a mild one, so you put your finger over the box of

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

CONSULS ARRIVING HOME.

Nine, with Their Families, from Germany, Reach Porto Rico en Route.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico., April 5.—Nine American Consular representatives recently stationed in Germany arrived here today with their families from Cadiz, on their way nome by way of Havana. They were among the last Americans to leave Germany, they said.

While at their posts the American representatives asserted that they did not receive the first two notices sent out from the embassy in Berlin advising them that diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany had been severed.

RAILWAY GUARD FIRED ON.

Militiamen Chase Men Who Tampered with Military Supply Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 5.—A railway watchman guarding cars containing supplies for the Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J., was fired upon at 2 o'clock this morning by one of two men whom he found tampering with a door of one of the cars. When the guard returned the fire the two men fled to the woods of Garret Mountain. On account of the darkness the watchman, James Van Benscheim, was not able to give an accurate description of his assailants.

Norman Atwood, telegraph operator in the Barclay Street railway freight station, a block away, telephoned to the police and to the armory when he heard the shots. Policemen and a detail of the soldiers searched the woods until daylight.

Captain Mead placed a military guard around the cars, which had been placed on a siding until the uniforms and other equipment could be taken to the armory.

SAMPLING QUALITY

It is one thing to adopt Quality as a policy and another to enforce conformance to that policy on the part of others.

The Purchasing Department of the Thompson-Starrett Company is never content to let its contracts on the basis of figures alone, but makes it a practice to consider samples before ciphers in entering into commitments for materials.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

SOME SHARP DIFFERENCES.

Comparison Between Boys' Ways and Those of Girls.

The difference is apparent early: A boy has as much fun in stoning a cat as a girl has in hunting for violets. A boy's curiosity is directed to the ice box; a girl would like to see what is in the top bureau drawer.

A girl can give the impression when away from home that her parents are wealthy; a boy cannot.

Every boy is old enough to be welcome to sit in the neighbor girl's parlor many years before his sister thinks he is old enough to sit in the parlor at home.

A girl is never so young that she will reveal to guests at a party that the spoons are borrowed; a boy child never grows so old that he fails to.

Give a boy a dollar and he will eat it; give his sister one and she will wear it.

A brother and sister may have hair of the same shade, but the boy's is called red and the girl's, auburn.

When brothers fight, it is over the larger share of pie; when sisters quarrel, one has worn something belonging to the other without asking permission.—Youth's Companion.

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH ALBODON AND THEY'LL BE CLEAN

Here is a dentifrice with a delightful "smack"—*a likable taste* that leaves the mouth cool and refreshed. But ALBODON DENTAL CREAM will also *clean your teeth best* because it contains more *tooth-cleaning* and polishing properties than any other dentifrice.

Every dentist knows the formula
Every dealer sells it

TO SUBLET

Space in the

CITY INVESTING BUILDING

165 BROADWAY

10,000 Square Feet on 16th Floor.

Immediate Possession Possible.

Inquire THOMAS MORCH, 120 Broadway.

Tel. Rector 9700

Many of the Most Prominent People in New York

were among the hundreds who have visited the special exhibit of our Willys-Knight Eight-cylinder chassis this week.

Only two days remain for you to accept our invitation.

Open Evenings.

Willys-Overland Inc.
Broadway at Fiftieth Street

Studebaker
Established 1852

Today and Tomorrow—Last Two Days of the Clearance Sale of New Studebaker Closed Cars

IF you wish to take advantage of the greatest bargains ever offered in closed cars you must act at once.

The sale of our showroom samples and surplus stock of closed cars ends Saturday evening.

You only have today and tomorrow in which to select one of these beautiful Studebaker closed cars which is equally comfortable and luxurious in summer as in winter at the present materially reduced prices.

A few good used cars taken in exchange.

Credit terms extended to responsible buyers.

The Studebaker Corporation of America
New York Showrooms, 56th and Broadway
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters, 1291 Bedford Ave.
Bronx Salesrooms, 361 East 149th St.
New York Telephone, Circle—1400.
Brooklyn Telephone, Decatur—1484.
Bronx Telephone, Melrose—9033.

WURLITZER

For To-morrow Only

PAY $495

For a Small Grand Piano Worth $600

Terms, $3.00 per week. Immediate delivery. This Piano carries the full Wurlitzer guarantee for tone, action and durability. The daintiest of small grands—for to-morrow only.

Absolutely brand new; fine case.

THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.
115 WEST 40TH STREET
Between Broadway and 6th Avenue

Who Discovered RICORO?

CIGARS UNITED

"I know," said the golfer. "The champion of our club discovered Ricoro.

"One day he refused one of my cigars—said his own mild ones were better for his nerves and game.

"I told him his nerves and game looked good to me and that one of his brand might help me.

"After we played a few holes, I asked him for another. I never smoked a mild cigar so full-flavored and fragrant.

"When he told me it was a Ricoro and cost but 6c, I missed a ten-inch putt. I was astounded!"

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro
the "Self-Made" Cigar

Panetela Size, 6c
Box of fifty—$3.00
Imported from Porto Rico

You'll be astounded at the quality of Ricoro. It is a beautifully made cigar of rich tropic fragrance and gentle mildness. The popular prices of Ricoro are made possible because it is *imported duty free*. A dozen sizes and shapes—6c to 2-for-25c. Sold only in

UNITED CIGAR STORES

TELLS THE CHAMBER OF WOOD SHIP PLANS

William Denman of Shipping Board Expects Production of 200,000 Tons a Month Here.

BLOW TO U-BOAT WARFARE

Says Fleet Will Show True Value of American Merchant Marine to Citizens of Middle West.

William Denman of San Francisco, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, aroused much enthusiasm at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday by describing plans now being worked out to produce ocean tonnage faster than German submarines could sink ships when working at their fastest pace of ruthlessness. The Board was convinced, said he, that wooden vessels could be built at the rate of 200,000 tons a month beginning Oct. 1 without interfering in the construction of steel vessels in any way.

"These ships would be of about 3,000 tons each," said Dr. Denman, "would have a speed of about ten knots an hour in the peaceful sections of the Atlantic, and could be speeded up to twelve knots in the war zone. They will be equipped as oil burners, could be made of green wood as fast as it could be cut, and would have a life of from eighteen to thirty-five years. It is possible that we could have 800 or 1,000 of such boats within fourteen or sixteen months time.

"We figure that with the supply of steel vessels at the command of the Allies they will be perfectly safe for eight or ten months, assuming the very highest destructivity of the submarine, and if it could be assured that by the end of that period the production of both steel and wooden ships would exceed the rate of destruction the Germans would feel that their ruthless warfare was hopeless.

"The Shipping Board feels that if the fleet presumptively is able to convince the Central Powers that it is useless to struggle against the resources of the forest and the machine shops and the labor of America, that we could write off the cost of the entire fleet as the same sort of loss as a destroyed battleship. The $50,000,000, or whatever Congress entrusts to us, could be written off and considered as well spent. There must come a time when the Central Powers will recognize that the massed forces of the world, acting under a unit impulse such as now controls all, cannot be beaten down."

Ninety per cent. of the assistance which the country can render the Allies, the shipping expert said, will be of a commercial nature, in connection with the transportation supplies to Europe. The building of wooden vessels at a rate so rapid that from 800 to 1,000 could be ready for sea in fourteen months, he asserted, would aid vastly in the supplying of England, France and the other members of the Entente Allies with a steady flow of needed material.

Mr. Denman added that it was planned to make use of the big fleet of wooden commerce carriers to teach the true value of an American merchant marine to citizens of the Middle West. This was to be brought about by manning the guns on these vessels with "young soldiers of the great semi-military colleges of the Middle West.

"If we can do that with 2,000 or more men—bring them down to the sea, and set them afloat," he said, "we may be reasonably sure that they will never forget the importance of the sea.

"Until you have convinced the country that there is a direct connection between our problems on the sea and the man who sows wheat in the Middle West, you are not going to have anything but indifference on maritime questions. They don't see that it may be to the interest of the carriers of other nations to divert their shipping and to leave the wheat sower of the Middle West high and dry. It is not ships that make overseas commerce, but the men who own the ships."

Considering the prospects of war, Mr. Denman said:

"I have a feeling that, pacific as we have appeared during the last two years, Americans are not pacific at heart. In the keen commercial struggles of our economic life we probably are the hardest fighters in the world."

Mr. Denman announced that General George W. Goethals had volunteered his services in working out some details of the building and organization of the wooden fleet. General Goethals was elected an honorary member of the Chamber at yesterday's meeting.

The Chamber passed by a unanimous vote a resolution commending the course of President Wilson.

Resolutions also were passed urging the Government to devise a method of co-operation with those engaged in foreign trade and shipping whereby tonnage might be conserved in the interest of economic as well as military defense, and that necessary impressments be made with the smallest withdrawal of tonnage for the shortest possible period of time consistent with national security.

State Insurance Flag Is Raised.

A large flag purchased by the employes of the State Insurance Fund Department of the State Department of Labor was raised on the building at 230 Fifth Avenue, in which its offices are, at noon yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. State Commissioner of Labor Edward P. Lyon of Brooklyn was introduced to the employes by Professor F. Spencer Baldwin, in charge of the department, and made a short address.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
Ask your Physician
Note the Name
CELESTINS

CIVIL SERVICE.
Probation Officer,
Salary, $1200 to $1560.
Age 23 to 50 years. Requirements: Familiarity with laws affecting probation and the approved methods in probation work. Experience in teaching, settlement work or related social work particularly fits one for this position. Subjects and weights: Experience, 2; Oral, 4; Duties, 4. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to April 12 at 4 P. M. Requested application blanks mailed provided self-addressed envelope of sufficient postage is sent. For full particulars see "City Record," or apply to
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

OPPOSES PHILIPSON'S VIEW.

Prof. Friedlaender Maintains That Russian Revolution Will Aid Zionism

Professor Israel Friedlaender of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, an authority on Russian Jewry, disagrees with the belief of Rabbi David Philipson of Cincinnati that the Russian revolution will put an end to Zionism by removing the necessity for Jews to seek refuge in a State of their own to escape persecution. In a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Dr. Friedlaender said:

"The Zionism which will be endangered by the Russian revolution is the Zionism which Dr. Philipson understands, not the Zionism which is upheld by all thinking exponents of the movement. The early advocates of the Zionist idea in the nineteenth century were men like Sir Moses Montefiore, Colonel Goldsmith, and other Jews of England who had no reason to complain about persecution and discrimination.

"One is painfully surprised to hear an exponent of the Jewish religion announce that 'the Jewish problem in these days has been chiefly a Russo-Jewish problem,' as if the Jewish people, which has suffered for its ideals as no other nation has suffered, had no other concern except the abolition of the pale of settlement and the removal of certain disabilities. To be sure, we all rejoice in the great happiness that has come to the Russian people, and, as Jews, we doubly rejoice in the delivery that the Russian revolution has brought to the Jews of Russia.

"Far from being endangered by the Russian revolution, Zionism, as conceived and interpreted by those who know it, is bound to receive an immense impetus from it. The Russian revolution will not be the end of the Zionist movement. It will mark a new phase in its career."

Hunting Humphreys Gems.

The work of tracing the dozen or more messengers who brought flowers to the home of Edward W. Huhphreys, 9 East Sixty-fifth Street, on Tuesday was begun by detectives yesterday in the hope of finding among them the thief who took advantage of the confusion in the household, due to the preparations for the burial of Mrs. Humphreys's sister to steal jewels worth nearly $30,000. At the same time a search of pawnshops was begun, and descriptions of the missing jewelry were sent to the police in other cities.

PRIZES FOR PATRIOTIC ART.

National Arts Club Offer for Best Medal, Poem, and Song.

To promote the expression of American patriotism in art, the National Arts Club has announced its intention to offer three prizes, as follows: $500 for the best design of a medal recording the distinguished service of some American soldier or sailor in the present war; $250 for the best American war poem, and $250 for the best American war song. The jury for the selection of a medal will consist of J. Alden Weir, Douglas Volk, and Gardner Sumons. The jury for the best poem will consist of Robert Underwood Johnson, Joyce Kilmer, and Edward J. Wheeler, and the jury for the best war song will consist of Walter Damrosch, Reginald de Koven, and Victor Herbert.

The competition will be open to all American citizens, whether native or foreign born. Each design, poem, or drawing should be sent anonymously, with the creator's name in a separate sealed envelope, to the National Arts Club, American Arts Prize Competition Committee, 15 Gramercy Park, New York City, before May 23, 1917. The three winners will be publicly announced on Decoration Day.

BIRDS AS GUARD FOR FOOD.

Audubon Society Urges Protection and Increase of Them in New Jersey

The New Jersey Audubon Society, in connection with preparations to conserve the food supply of the country and increase food production, calls attention to the increased importance of protecting and multiplying bird life as a most important vegetation guard. The increase of bird tenants on every farm, garden, and lawn of New Jersey homes is urged as a practical and utilitarian need.

It cites from thousands of concrete examples the direct and practical economic value of birds in saving vegetable food through destruction of injurious insects, and it urges that by attracting birds about houses, by putting up bird houses, establishing bird baths, and feeding of wild birds in Winter their numbers be increased where their presence will bring the most direct benefits to man. The society appeals for a larger membership and better financial support.

ELEVATOR ENDS HER LIFE.

Woman of 70 Crushed as She Stepped from Moving Car.

Miss Caroline S. McCarthy, 70 years old, of 284 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was crushed to death yesterday by an elevator on the fourth floor of the St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway. She had visited an office on the fifth floor to purchase easter cards, and when the elevator, in charge of Harry Gould of 537 West Forty-fourth Street, stopped at the fourth floor to take on a passenger, Miss McCarthy, thinking the ground floor had been reached, stepped from the car as it began to descend.

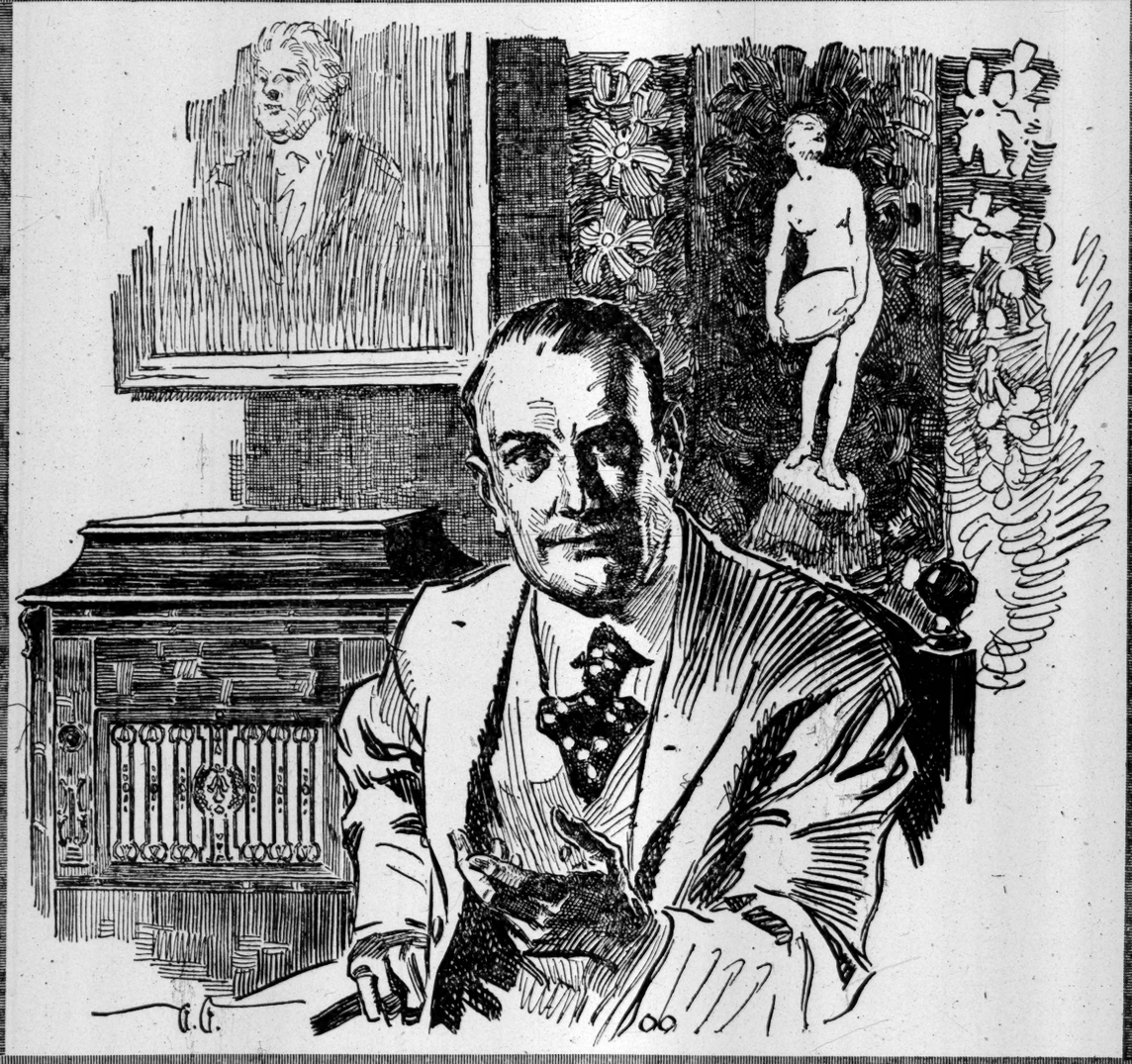
She was caught between the floor and the car. Her body was identified in the West Twentieth Street Police Station by Miss C. K. Tucker of 80 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, a niece. Coroner Feinberg ordered the arrest of Gould for criminal negligence in failing to close the guard gate while the car was in motion.

Club Ibero Americano Cancels Ball.

Because of the international situation, the Directors of the Club Ibero Americano, a social organization of the New York Latin-American colony, has canceled the Easter ball of the club to have been held at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 7.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

In BROOKLYN, 11 Flatbush Ave. Nevins St. Subway Station
In MANHATTAN, 29 West 42nd St.
In THE BRONX, 367 East 149th St. West of Third Avenue



"A PHONOGRAPH SO HIGHLY PERFECTED AS THIS ONE IS A NECESSITY IN MY HOME AND YOURS"

MANY of my friends at one time or another have been interested in the talking machine. But I have noted that almost without exception their interest has been inclined to wane, somewhat, after the initial enthusiasm.

The reason was not clearly apparent to me until I heard the Aeolian-Vocalion. The wonderful full rich tone of this instrument afforded the clarifying comparison.

By way of explanation I cite this parallel:

I had upon my desk the other day a color print—an ordinary commercial reproduction of a well known masterpiece. It caught my eye at first. Very good it was. Compared with the original it might be rated as a reproduction eighty-five per cent perfect.

Yet, even as I sat examining the print I realized that it was tawdry, flat, lifeless. A mediocre original, painted by an amateur would have greater emotional quality—be more stimulating and inspiring than this passably good reproduction of a masterpiece.

At home, I have another print—after the same great painting. It is, let us say, a ninety-five per cent perfect reproduction. I study this print time and again. It has much of the power, much of the moving, thrilling emotionalism of its famous original. It has permanent interest and value. It is in itself an exquisite work of art.

Still it is but ten per cent better than the superficial little commercial print. A short step, but one that spans the gap between art and the ordinary!

When I heard the Vocalion I realized that here was the ten per cent better reproduction of musical tone. Here was inspiring, thrilling quality. Here was music that would compel attention, that would be as fresh, as full of interest at the tenth playing of the record as at the first.

From an orchestral record I heard the great bass notes of a *tuba* sounding. Tone of three dimensions truly—nothing of the thin surface quality so characteristic heretofore of the phonograph. From a vocal record I heard the rich phrases of a tenor, the limpid sweetness of a soprano—tonal color of the most gorgeous and subtle hues.

Here was reproduction that was in itself art. No radical step in advance of the talking-machine familar to us all, yet the Vocalion, I understood, was a true musical instrument—an instrument of art!—an instrument well past the small gap between the ordinary and art!

A phonograph so highly perfected as this one is a *necessity* in my home and yours. For it has a *permanent* interest and value for all.

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"The new Phonograph produced by musical instrument makers"

We invite you to come in and test the perfection of the Vocalion music reproductions personally. You must try also the remarkable Vocalion tone control device—the Graduola. This device brings you all the enjoyment of musicianship—gives you the power to play with the tones of all instruments and voices. It is the most interesting and valuable invention in the entire history of music.

Vocalion prices are $35 to $350 ($35 to $75 models without Graduola). Magnificent Art Styles to $2,000. Terms as low as $5 monthly.

Catalogue and Complete Information Sent Upon Request

"Just enough" is what they say of In-B-Tween. Right size, right price, right flavor. Long Havana Filler, handmade.

Box of 12 cigars, 50c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.00
Box of 50 cigars, $2.00
The finest little cigar in the world.
At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere, KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Georges "Clothing—That's All"
Greater New York Stores: In New York (2). Brooklyn (1).

Many of the best dressed MEN AND YOUNG MEN

You'll see next Sunday in the Annual Easter Fashion Parade will be wearing

GEORGES MODEL CLOTHES

THERE can be no finer looking or better-fitting clothes made, no matter what you pay for them. They are the product of concentration. **We are Clothing Specialists.** The entire time and energy of this great organization is devoted exclusively to the better production of Georges Model Clothes and the selling of them at lower prices than other stores ask for equal values.

GEORGES
Latest Double Breasted Model with the newest loose belt effect—already recognized as the style leader of the season.

We are now showing the biggest stocks, and because of our early woolen purchases, the greatest values in Georges history in our

Suits & Top-Coats
$15 to $40

Every garment produced in our own Custom Shops, duplicating the most advanced style ideas of Fifth Avenue's leading fashion creators. Every authentic model, fabric and color of the new season from the most extreme to the most conservative,

Georges
TWO NEW YORK STORES
42 West 34th
Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave.
Also corner of
Broadway at 36th
Marlborough Hotel Building.
Both New York Stores Open Evenings.
Brooklyn, 400 Fulton St., Corner Gallatin Pl. Formerly MATTHEWS Corner

"BAD TEETH BAD RISK"

During the Mexican crisis enough militiamen were barred from federal service because of defective teeth to make up several regiments. Bad teeth not only impair the marching and fighting efficiency of a soldier, but make him much more subject to infectious diseases.

The same is true of you, Mr. Civilian. Don't wait for a toothache to drive you to your dentist for by then the damage is already done. Give your dentist a chance to *prevent* tooth decay. That is the chief part of his work.

Take your dentist's advice too, about the home care of the teeth. S. S. White Tooth Paste is made by the world's best known dental manufacturing company and embodies the latest findings of dental science. It is pure, wholesome, and delightful to use. It does not pretend to rid the mouth of disease germs but serves simply and solely to cleanse pleasantly, which is all a dentifrice can reasonably be expected to do. Ask your dentist if this isn't so.

Your druggist has S. S. White Tooth Paste. Sign and mail the coupon below for a copy of our booklet, "Good Teeth; How They Grow And How To Keep Them."

THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. COMPANY
Mouth and Toilet Preparations
211 South 12th Street PHILADELPHIA

COUPON Please send me a copy of "Good Teeth: How They Grow And How To Keep Them," also a sample tube of S. S. White Tooth Paste.
Name.....
Address.....

FATE OF GERMANY DEPENDS ON POTATO

Poor Crop This Year Would Mean Her Downfall—1916 Supply of Inferior Quality.

6 TUBERS AN AVERAGE MEAL

Consumption Per Capita Reached 1,293 Pounds Annually Before the War.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

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Copyright in Canada.

SIXTH ARTICLE.

If after all the care and preparation and training that Germany has given to her army during the last forty years and more it should turn out now that a question of potatoes is the means of her undoing it would be a mighty queer, but interesting, commentary upon the value of the purely military kind of preparedness which has obsessed and ridden Germany like a nightmare for so many years. But it may certainly prove to be potatoes that Germany needs, and for lack of which she fails, rather than men or guns or other munitions. It may be lack of potatoes that causes the lack of men.

If the average man were asked what people of the earth are the greatest consumers of potatoes, there is little doubt that the answer would be the Irish. But the German statisticians, before the war, had calculated out a German potato consumption that is fairly staggering. I have submitted it to a good many different Americans whose medical experience or whose training as food experts should qualify them to express an opinion, and not one of them believed that the estimate, although furnished by distinguished German economists, was possible. Nevertheless it seems to have been possible for Germans, and is substantiated in very striking manner by the official statement of potatoes furnished in the rations of prisoners during the earlier part of the war, before the blockade had inflicted such food hardship upon Germany.

This German estimate of German potato consumption put the figures at 577.2 kilograms per capita per annum. That is approximately 1,293 pounds of potatoes per person per year, or just under 25 pounds per week. It is three and a half pounds of potatoes per man per day, or a little more than a pound per meal. It is about six medium-sized potatoes for every person in Germany for each meal.

That is the estimated consumption of potatoes in Germany for 1913 prepared by Dr. Karl Helfferich, at present Finance Minister of Germany and Vice Chancellor. He is one of the most distinguished economists of the Kaiser's empire, and before the war his word carried weight on economic affairs throughout the scientific world. The estimate here given is contained in a little volume which Dr. Helfferich published in 1913, in which he discussed Germany's economic progress and national wealth. He was proud of the German capacity for potatoes. He published it in a table showing also the consumption of oats and barley, and he remarked complacently that comparison of Germany's consumption of these products with that of other countries was almost without exception "favorable to Germany," that is, it showed that the Germans ate more than the other peoples did.

54,000,000 Tons a Year.

In the years just preceding the outbreak of the war Germany produced more potatoes than any other country on earth, although her production per acre was not as great as that of some other countries. Belgium led the list in this respect, as, in fact, she did in most agricultural products. Intensive cultivation had been brought to the highest degree in Belgium, but in Germany it was more highly developed than in any other of the large countries. Germany not only produced more in the aggregate, but more per acre than her chief rivals for economic station in the world. In 1913 Germany produced more than 54,000,000 tons of potatoes. Her potato crop for 1914, the first year of the war, was about 55,000,000 tons, and for 1915, when the war was in full swing and agriculture felt the first effects of the withdrawal of men for field service, Germany still produced well over 40,000,000 tons of potatoes. This production, with due allowance for exportation and for the great quantities fed to cattle and swine and used up in manufacture of alcohol and for other nonfood purposes, still left Germany ample potatoes to supply her population at the rate of the twenty-five pounds per capita per week estimated by Dr. Helfferich.

In the Fall of 1915 there was furnished by the Germans another bit of evidence that strongly supports the estimate given by Dr. Helfferich. It was the table of food supplied to prisoners of war in the different prison camps about the empire. In the varied list of atrocities attributed to the Germans at different stages of the war nobody has yet thought of including that of trying to destroy their prisoners by overfeeding. Consequently it may be believed that this table really represented what the Germans thought to be a proper ration for prisoners of war. I suppose there are those who will suspect that the table was too liberal and that it makes a showing which was not in fact fulfilled. That may be, but even if the prisoners did not get all the table says they got, it at least shows what the Germans thought they ought to get, or wanted to have the rest of the world think they got.

This table shows that on Sundays the prisoners were scheduled to receive 1,400 grams of potatoes, or two and four-fifths pounds. On Mondays there was a variation in the ration and it included only 1,100 grams of potatoes. On Tuesdays the potato ration was up to 1,250 grams; on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays it was 1,200 grams, or two and two-fifths pounds. On Fridays it was only 750 grams, a mere pound and a half, but along with that went an extra bread and sausage allowance.

To Stand or Fall by Potatoes.

This table shows that the Germans figured that a healthy man ought to eat about three pounds of potatoes a day, and they were prepared to give their prisoners pretty nearly that quantity. But that was when their harvests were approximately normal. It was the failure of the potato crop of 1916 that brought Germany face to face with disaster in the Winter that has just passed, and that caused the situation existing in Berlin at the time of the rupture of our relations with Germany, when no potatoes at all were being served in the best hotels and restaurants there, and when householders were skirmishing as never before in order to get even a small portion of their allotted supply.

I believe another such failure this year will bring Germany to her knees irrespective of any and every other cause. All else may go well, but without potatoes she will come down. With potatoes any of several other causes may bring her down or may not, as the case may be, but without potatoes she must fall.

The German potato crop of 1916 has not been entered in the published statistics of the empire. You will not find it in the Statistical Year Book for 1916. But that is only one of the numerous omissions from that interesting publication. Instead of the 500 pages crammed with valuable facts which fill the year book of 1915, there are only about 140 pages in the annual for 1916, and most of those are taken up with statistics of prices that have nothing whatever to do with the events of the year, or where they are given to figures of production or consumption end their recital with dates anterior to the outbreak of war, or at latest go no further than the first months of the struggle.

Persistent and careful inquiry about the potato crop of 1916 brought me three different answers. One was that it amounted to 23,000,000 tons. Another estimate was 28,000,000 tons, and the third was 5,000,000 tons more, or 33,000,000. An acquaintance in the Food Office who became semi-confidential on one occasion admitted that the estimate of 23,000,000 tons was very close to right. I suspect that if it erred in any way it was on the liberal side, and that the crop, in fact, was less than instead of over that figure.

But it was not merely that the crop was small in quantity. That the food control officials knew from the start. They seem, however, not to have recognized until well along into the Winter the fact that the crop was of exceptionally poor quality and was not keeping well. The growing season of 1916 in Germany was one of constant rain. The fields were little more than bogs. It was late before potatoes could be planted and then they had to grow in mud lakes rather than in good, well cultivated fields. The result was that there were not half as many potatoes, and what there were did not come half way up to standard size. Moreover, they came to the surface of the soil in the hills and were tinged with the sun, and to crown all there was the blight. Soggy potatoes will not keep under good conditions, but the German potatoes of last year's crop did not even have good keeping conditions. Being soggy and blighted they were filled with a natural predisposition to rot, and in an appalling proportion they seem to have fulfilled their predisposition.

Furthermore, the German stores his potatoes in a manner calculated to ruin about as many of them during the keeping season as possible. He digs a trench, lines it with straw, piles in his potatoes, covers them with a layer of straw and throws soft earth over the heap. If he thinks there is going to be a real cold Winter he puts on a covering of straw and earth. But most of the time the Winters are mild in Germany and the average farmer does not bother to take such precaution. That is what happened last year, with the result that as cache after cache was opened about the first of this year it was found that what potatoes the blight and rot had not taken had been nipped by the unusual and severe frost and were just as much ruined as if they had rotted.

Turnips Replace Potatoes.

It was on the discovery of these conditions that Dr. Batocki, the food dictator, issued his famous orders covering the supply of turnips to the people instead of potatoes. He figured out that turnips are almost as nutritious as potatoes, and ordered a ration of four pounds of turnips instead of three pounds of potatoes. When he talked to me about it he smiled as cheerfully as he could, and remarked, pleasantly, that "our people eat turnips very well." Since I left Berlin I have seen a wireless dispatch saying that Dr. Batocki had increased the eating of turnips, and had even ordered the making of meal from turnips, a liberal share of which is to be used in making bread, supplanting the potato flour that has been used so liberally in the German bread this Winter.

I talked over this problem with a number of men eminent in agricultural affairs in Germany, and everywhere found the most serious recognition of the extreme difficulty which faces Germany from this cause. Every kind of misfortune which mankind knows seemed to pile up on her with regard to her most important crop last year. And now, because of the blight, she is hard put to it to find seed potatoes for the crop of this year, which has such vital importance for her. Germany simply must have good potato seed. She can probably bring some from Rumania, and it is posible that Austria may furnish some. Her agriculturists are confronting a problem that is giving them all cause for anxiety and hard work. Of all those with whom I discussed the matter only one, the President of one of the large agricultural organizations of the country, talked with any show of confidence. He insisted that everything would come out all right, and assured me that a scarcity of potatoes in the Fall always meant an ample supply in the Spring, and that low prices in the Fall meant scarcity in the Spring, whereas high prices for the new crop meant cheap potatoes in plenty in the Spring. This exposition of contrasts was given on the theory that scarcity and difficulty in the Fall led to extra effort for conservation of the supply and inevitably produced the desired results by Spring, whereas cheapness and plenty in the Fall led to extravagance and waste, with inevitable scarcity and high prices in the Spring.

I do not pretend to know how it will come out. But I do know that in this potato question Germany is confronted with a difficulty that is very real and of tremendous importance. And I know that her agricultural officials, the men in control of her food supply and the leaders in the administration of her Government today are vitally concerned over it and are devoting their energies wholeheartedly to the task of meeting this difficulty and insuring to Germany an adequate potato crop for 1917.

GIBBONS ADVISES CATHOLICS TO ENLIST

Duty of Every American to Help His Country, Cardinal Says—Hopes for Speedy Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 5.—Urging every American to do his duty in the present crisis, Cardinal Gibbons expressed today the hope that victory would come to the American arms so swiftly that there would be world peace by next Christmas at the latest.

The entry of the United States into the war has affected the Cardinal deeply, for since he was a young priest he has preached peace, but he is thoroughly American, and, realizing that now there is nothing to do but fight, he urges unstinted loyalty to the country and no shirking. Already the Cardinal has discussed with the other Catholic officials of the archdiocese means of aiding the United States. The prelate, with all his weight in years, is himself anxious to do his "bit."

"The hands of the Chief Executive must be upheld," said the Cardinal. "Above all else we must be loyal to our country, and our loyalty must be manifested in deeds, not in words only.

"There should be no hesitancy on the part of ablebodied men in answering the call that has gone forth to man the ships that must protect our shores. I hope Catholic young men will step up and take their places in the front ranks. They should obey whatever our Congress decides is for the good of the country.

"I shall pray for peace as fervently as for the success of the arms of the United States. I deplore the slaying of men as much as any one, but our country needs us, and we must not hesitate to give our best efforts. I earnestly hope that peace will come again in the world soon, certainly not later than next Christmas."

ADMITS PENFIELD MISSION.

Lansing Says Envoy Will Leave Vienna for Home Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Official confirmation of Ambassador Penfield's return to this country from Vienna was given by Secretary Lansing today for the first time since the rumors started about a week ago that he was coming back. No reasons for the return, however, were given.

Secretary Lansing said Ambassador Penfield would leave Vienna tomorrow, probably going by way of Switzerland to Spain, as did Ambassador Gerard, so as to sail on a neutral vessel from a neutral port not within the German submarine zone. In that case he will go to Cuba, and arrive in this country in about three weeks.

The Austrian situation still remains uncertain, with a preponderant opinion here that German influence will force the Dual Monarchy to share Germany's relationship with the United States. Any hopes that officials here had that Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey might become a strong enough influence within the Central Alliance to force a withdrawal of the submarine warfare or a more conciliatory attitude toward peace have been much shaken recently by a fuller realization of Germany's influence in those countries.

Nevertheless, it is realized that all three of them are more moderate than Germany, and that if the military and economic situation develops further against them their opposition will become more marked.

BRITISH BANK RATE DOWN TO 5 PER CENT.

Largely Due to President's Request to Congress to Give Financial Support to Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 5.—A reduction in the rate of discount from 5½ to 5 per cent., announced today by the Bank of England, is the first fruits of the American participation in the war. A previous reduction from 6 to 5½ per cent. was at first regarded as a temporary measure, but the financial situation required a retention of the 5½ per cent. rate for a longer period than expected.

American developments created a belief of a more comfortable exchange position between this country and the United States; and, while the Bank of England Directors are chiefly influenced by existing market considerations, the prospects of a more assured position in regard to the future, in consequence of the American assistance in financing the war, undoubtedly had an effect.

LONDON, April 5.—It was largely as a result of President Wilson's speech and the expected action of Congress in declaring a state of war against Germany that the Bank of England was able today to reduce the official minimum rate of discount from 5½ to 5 per cent. Maintenance of the higher rate was necessary, in view of the large amounts owing in this country to America and of the necessity of keeping money rates high to retain foreign balances for support of the exchange rate, but now the situation has changed entirely.

Discount rates have declined since the President's speech was delivered. There is a wide margin between New York and London money rates, and the prospective financial assistance of America to the Allies, especially France, will no longer necessitate maintenance of the high Bank rate as a protective measure.

It is believed in financial circles that America's part will take the form of credits to support the exchange position, and so largely obviate the requisitioning of securities. This, in turn, may release such securities for Stock Exchange dealings, the prospect of which is one of the reasons for the recent strength of gilt-edge securities.

The reduction of the Bank rate came as somewhat of a surprise to the money market, and bankers have not made any alteration in their deposit rates or charges to brokers for money, although open market discount rates eased off.

Reduction of the Bank of England discount rate from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent. occasioned no surprise in banking quarters here, such action having been foreshadowed by the impending entrance of this country into the European war. The 5 per cent. rate is the first reduction since the middle of last January, the discount for the previous six months having been maintained at 6 per cent.

The British Bank rate rose from 4 per cent. on July 30, 1914, to 8 per cent. the next day and 10 per cent. on Aug. 1, that date marking the beginning of actual hostilities.

Overnight advices from London that an important political commission is soon to leave for this country gave especial point to the lower Bank rate. It is assumed by international bankers that the conferences to be held here will deal largely with the question of liberal financial credits to the Entente Allies, as outlined in the President's message to Congress.

STIRS SWISS EMOTIONS.

Journal de Geneve Says German Acts Have Outraged Our Conscience.

GENEVA, April 4, (via Paris, April 5.)—Great emotion has been caused in the little Swiss Republic by the news that its great republican sister is about to enter the war. The Journal de Geneve says:

"Germany sees a new adversary ranged against her, a great country of 100,000,000 inhabitants, whose wealth is immense, whose resources are inexhaustible, and who will bring into the war its inventive genius and the steadfastness and energy of its invincible people. It is not only for its individual rights, it is for entire humanity that America draws the sword.

"Far from the battlefields of Europe, divided in its judgments concerning the causes of the war, interested in keeping peace as a nation which counts more than 15,000,000 hyphenates among its members, exploited more than any other neutral nation by German propaganda, and hostile to all militarism, America would certainly have not drawn the sword if the public conscience had not been outraged by an accumulation of horrible acts, culminating in the systematic devastation of French provinces. Will the German people understand the meaning of the American flag flying over European battlefields?"

NINE STATES GREET RUSSIA.

Resolutions Pending in Legislatures of Others, Charles R. Flint Says.

Charles R. Flint, one of the American National Committee for the Encouragement of the Democratic Government of Russia, announced yesterday that already the Governors and Legislatures of nine States had cabled greetings and encouragement to the new democratic Government of Russia. Resolutions have been introduced in the Legislatures of two other States. "And probably," he said, "other cables of which the committee has not been advised have been sent to the President of the Duma."

The States which are known to have sent cables are Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. Resolutions are now before the Legislatures of California and Connecticut.

Mr. Flint said that, although under ordinary conditions communication with foreign Governments should be conducted by the Federal Government through the Secretary of State, the present conditions were exceptional and the committee deemed it proper to try to encourage the sending of cables of greeting and encouragement by every State in the Union.

JESS WILLARD TO ENLIST.

Heavyweight Champion Wires Offer to Wilson—He May Arouse Recruits

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Jess Willard, world's champion heavyweight pugilist, who in the opinion of his ring opponents is "an army in himself," today sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"I will fight. When do you want me?"

Immediately after Willard's patriotic offer became known in Chicago, Captain F. R. Kenney, local recruiting commander, dictated a letter to "Big Jess" offering to aid him to obtain a Lieutenancy in the Officers Reserve Corp in the United States Army. Willard is on his way to Norfolk, Va., but it is expected that he will be informed of Captain Kenney's offer en route. It is that officer's desire to detail Willard as a recruiting officer while battalions of Chicago athletes are being formed, and later the champion will be assigned to a fighting contingent sent to France.

Willard's patriotic step is in emulation of the services of Georges Carpentier, French champion, to his country. Carpentier is an aviator at the front.

SUNK 100 MILES FROM LAND.

Survivors of British Bark Rescued After Sixty Hours at Sea.

LONDON, Friday, April 6.—The Captain of an unarmed steamer has informed his owners that he rescued from a waterlogged lifeboat the survivors of a British bark which had been sunk by a submarine. The bark had been torpedoed sixty hours previously when 100 miles from land and the survivors were in a state of exhaustion.

One of the rescued men said the crew had embarked in two boats, with twelve men in each. The boats were separated in the darkness and the one in which the narrator was capsized in a squall. Four of its occupants were drowned, but the eight survivors succeeded in righting the boat. The second boat was picked up after being adrift for thirteen hours. The dates and locations were not given.

BETHMANN SELLS IN TEXAS.

Chancellor Disposes of Property He Has Owned for Many Years.

WACO, Tex., April 5.—The German Imperial Chancellor Theobold von Bethmann Hollweg today sold part of the property he has owned in Waco for many years to A. Colvin, a cotton man. The consideration was $7,700.

The negotiations for the sale were conducted by Otto Rau, who is said to be Bethmann Hollweg's agent here.

Six British Hospital Ships Lost.

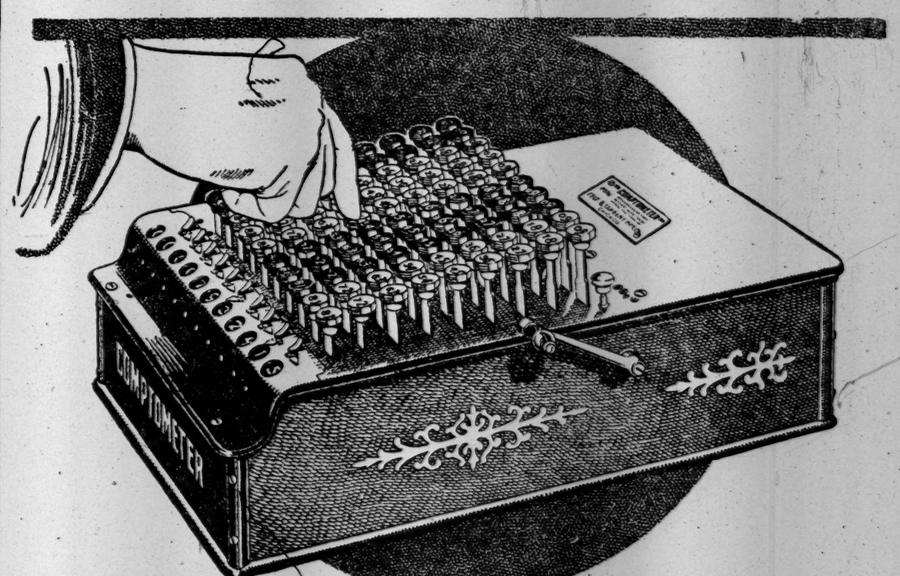
LONDON, April 5.—Six hospital ships have been torpedoed or mined by the Central Powers since the beginning of the war, Thomas J. MacNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, said in the House of Commons today. In consequence, he added, 247 lives had been lost and 73 persons injured.

Espagne Reaches Port in France.

The French Line announced last night that word had been received that the liner Espagne had arrived safely at a port in France.

Steamship Chicago at Quarantine.

The French Line steamship Chicago arrived at Quarantine last night, and will dock today.



The Rapid-Fire Adding Machine

The Controlled-Key Comptometer

Its quick, one-motion, direct key action—its adaptability to every form of arithmetical calculation—adding, multiplying, dividing, subtracting—its superior speed on *each* of these operations—make it a wonderfully effective machine for marshalling the figure facts required in business.

Comptometer speed cuts the cost; Comptometer accuracy prevents mistakes; and Comptometer service makes these advantages effective on all the figure work of your office.

The Controlled-key allows no slighted keystroke to pass unnoticed. With it on guard, even a novice cannot operate the Comptometer imperfectly.

You don't have to buy a Comptometer to find out how it fits your requirements. Say the word and we will test it out to your satisfaction on your own work—no obligation, no expense—just the opportunity to show you.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 1719 N. Paulina St., Chicago

350 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

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Ordway Bldg., Newark
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Controlled-Key Comptometer

Adding and Calculating Machine

OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN

Leave New York 3 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 3 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" Park Pl.
" 28th St.
" 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

THE VERMIN PROBLEM

In apartment houses, hospitals, institutions, hotels, city, and country homes, lofts and office buildings, will be discussed in a series of advertisements to appear shortly in this paper.

BLISS EXTERMINATOR CO.,
N. Y.—Bliss Bldg., 20 West 15th St. Tel. Chel. 9170
Brooklyn—Bush Terminal. Tel. Sunset 5345

MARCH

In March, 1917, The New York Times published 1,022,046 lines of advertising—a gain of 113,909 over the corresponding month last year.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times is 344,436 copies as reported to the Post Office Department for six months ended March 31, 1917—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Drinking Water With Meals Relieves Stomach Disorders

Thousands of unfortunates suffer from indigestion every time they commit the least indiscretion of diet. If they had only formed the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with each meal they probably would have found their digestion strengthened.

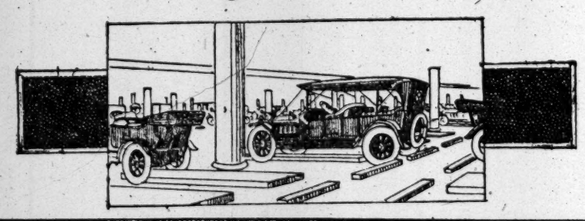
Man-a-cea is highly helpful in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Sold by Park & Tilford and other leading grocers, and by all druggists. Ask your dealer for a booklet.—Advt.

CUTICURA WILL HELP MAKE IT ALL WELL

Don't let your little ones suffer or fret because of skin troubles. Give them a hot bath using Cuticura Soap freely. Then anoint affected parts with Cuticura Ointment. The daily use of Cuticura does much to prevent these distressing troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-page book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Like a Private Room for Every Car in



THE HUDSON SUPER—SERVICE GARAGE
THE MOST THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED GARAGE IN THE WORLD

We wanted first of all the safety of a private garage.

In a private garage a car stays where you put it.

The steering gears won't be loosened by someone who pushes your machine around to make room for somebody else.

And someone else who isn't so careful a driver as you won't accidentally scrape your fenders or dent your body.

Of many methods we selected this guide and bumper system to make this garage even safer than a private garage.

It really gives the safety of a private room.

Hudson Motor Car Co.
HARRY S. HOUPT, Pres.

Each owner is assigned a specific space to be occupied by his car only, and each space is provided with a concrete guide, located under the car and between the wheels so that machines can only enter their space when lined up correctly. A bumper at the back of each space blocks the rear wheels. This is as safe as a private room for each car.

A garage like this was never built before. Safety spacing is a single innovation. Here are others that every auto owner may enjoy at a cost no higher than the average charge for garage service:

Capacity 600 cars. Four storage floors. Fireproof construction. Protected by automatic sprinklers. Ramps to and from all floors. No elevators, no delays. Each owner has numbered space occupied by his car only. Guides and bumpers make each space as safe as a private room. Cars washed in new way without moving and pushing about. All interiors vacuum cleaned. Time clock record kept on all cars. Superintendent in personal charge day and night. Complete staff on duty 24 hours. Centrally located. Easily reached. Free bus service to subway. Large lockers for owners. Chauffeurs' club, dining, reading, billiard rooms and barber. Electric call system throughout.

Valuable Descriptive Book Free—Write for It Today

THE HUDSON SUPER—SERVICE GARAGE

315 West 68th Street. Just west of West End Avenue

FATIMA

Why they're Sensible

OCCASIONALLY, a more heavy, full-powered cigarette than Fatima tastes mighty good. But heavy cigarettes are a little too "oily" and rich to suit most men for long. You are certain to find more *comfort* in a delicately balanced blend like Fatima—a comfort that can come only from pure tobaccos perfectly blended. That is why Fatimas are so *sensible*—because they leave a man feeling keen and fit even after smoking more often than usual. Prove it yourself.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

A SENSIBLE CIGARETTE

THREE NEGRO PLAYS PLAYED BY NEGROES

Interesting and Sympathetic Dramas by Ridgely Torrence Are Inadequately Acted.

STAGED BY ROBERT E. JONES

Mrs. Hapgood's Dubious Venture Shows the "Quest of Types" Reduced to an Absurdity.

The doors of that intermittent playhouse, the Garden Theatre, were thrown wide once more for the first presentation here last evening of three plays by the poet and occasional dramatist, Ridgely Torrence—three plays in which he seeks to interpret the traditions, sorrows, and aspirations of the negro race, striving to speak for it in the theatre as Lady Gregory, Mr. Yeats, and their fellows sought to speak for the Irish. The significant factor in their present production was the decision to assemble a cast of negro players for the varied and exacting rôles; and it was this decision which led—perhaps inevitably—to a disturbingly and needlessly inadequate performance. Mr. Torrence's plays are badly acted at the Garden—quite too badly acted. The sympathetic quality of his unusual and deeply interesting texts, the presumably gracious spirit and motive of the producer, (Mrs. Hapgood.) and the unerring eye of the director (Robert E. Jones) cannot make amends for the fact that the pieces are incompetently played.

There is every reason why the producers of Mr. Torrence's works should have assembled for them a company of negro actors if they could have found negro actors of sufficient skill and understanding to play them well. Probably they could not. Certainly they did not. As it is, the production at the old and draughty Garden looks like the familiar and much-berated "quest of types" reduced to an absurdity, and will seem to an irritated few like another instance of the new producers' disposition to regard the actor's art as a rather unimportant factor in the theatre. Now and then the presence of a genuine negro in the cast illumines one of Mr. Torrence's touches splendidly, but these rewards are few and the price is high. For the most part, a Broadway cast of average competence could have served the plays far, far better. As a matter of fact, the presentation of one of these plays by Dorothy Donnelly and the Stage Society some seasons ago was incomparably superior, incomparably more stirring and more persuasive.

Of course the whole point of this lament is not that the producers of the plays at the Garden chose negro actors, but that they chose unskillful ones. It is too bad that a passion for literal and unimaginative realism in the theatre should have been suffered to do damage to three such interesting and unusual plays.

The first is a comedy, "The Rider of Dreams," an amused and friendly study of a playboy of the Southern world who dreams great dreams, but gets into all manner of trouble when he tries to obey them in an alien and fiercely practical world. He has no "honin' fo' honesty," and, while he's no drunkard, he admits he's not "a frantic" on the subject. You leave him at last hugging a guitar which a wise and understanding friend has given him as a means of expressing what is astir within him.

The second is "Granny Maumee," a tragedy in the life of an old negress, whose strivings in this world must ever resist the strong call of an ancient, half-remembered magic. For fifty years she has been sightless, her eyes burned and shriveled by the flames of the fire from which she had tried to rescue the blameless son the white men burned to death. They have been fifty years of solitary grief and bitterness, strengthened by pride of race and pride in blood that is "royal black." It is when, at last, another man child—a great-great-grandson—is intrusted to her withered arms that she calls on her gods for eyes to see him. Her sight is restored. And she sees that the baby is a white man's child.

The third, a more doubtful and more pretentious play, is "Simon the Cyrenian," building up a heroic legend around the barely glimpsed figure in the gospel according to Luke on whose broad shoulders the cross of Jesus was laid. It is the tradition of the renaissance painters, borne out by some archæological research, that Simon was a black man, and representations of him appear in the windows and on the walls of countless negro churches today.

That Jesus' cross bearer was a black man is a fact that holds a certain suggestion bearing upon a phase of modern society." In this enigmatic manner does the program call attention to a rather obvious symbolism. In Mr. Torrence's play Simon is the hope of Africa and Egypt, the leader of a black revolution brewing against the power of Rome.

Simon, thrilled by the very sight of Jesus, is all for leading an armed rescue from the cross, but as their tragic procession passes Pilate's house—you can see the standards and hear the jeers of the crowd—the warning Voice preaches the gospel of non-resistance. It is only the voice from without that you hear as Simon humbly and obediently bends his great shoulders to receive the burden of the cross.

This play has been brilliantly staged by Mr. Jones and was received with enthusiasm last evening by an audience that enjoyed greatly the work of the Clef Club orchestra, whose members sang as they played between the acts, and at one time had the whole audience swaying to the great strains of "Go Down, Moses."

4,000 Hear Caruso in Verdi's 'Aida.'

Verdi's "Aida" for the seventh time packed the Metropolitan last evening, when a Caruso house of 4,000 braved the gales and rain to hear the tenor's early "Celeste Aïda." Many were puzzled by a new makeup and wig, but they missed none of the thrills of Caruso going to war with the flags that Ober waved over the footlights as she sang the "Ritorna Vincitor."

Muzio and Amato were the African royalist plotters, Didur the High Priest, and Rossi a King after Gatti's own lines. Sundelius, Galli, and Audisio completed the gala cast, and Papi conducted.

Today's advance sale again showed the greatest audience in some years for this afternoon's Good Friday "Parsifal."

Music Notes.

Comte d'Harcourt, the French conductor, has arranged the "Marseillaise" to bugle calls of a battle charge, with which he will close the Metropolitan production of Gounod's "Mors et Vita" on Sunday evening.

The Kneisel Quartet is to be heard once more at a farewell concert before the People's Symphony Club at Washington Irving High School tomorrow night. A few admissions will be open to the public.

A season of opera, with the Metropolitan chorus and orchestra at Columbia this Summer is to run from July 17 to 31. Four operas will be staged in two parallel series under the direction of Edoardo Petri.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

David Belasco has placed Ina Claire under contract to appear under his management for a term of years. Miss Claire has hitherto confined her activities to musical plays, but she has contemplated essaying dramatic roles for some time.

Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., has retained Ned Weyburn as his general director for musical plays. Mr. Weyburn is now rehearsing the new edition of the "Midnight Frolics," and after its production he will begin staging the new "Follies."

Edgar MacGregor has acquired a new three-act play by Ethel Watts Mumford, entitled "Sick-a-Bed." He will produce it out of town late this month.

Rehearsals of "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," which will be revived for a Spring run, were begun yesterday at the Fulton. The first performance will be given at the Brooklyn Montauk on Monday night, April 23.

"The Very Minute," the new play by John Meehan in which Arnold Daly will be seen at the Belasco next Monday night, was acted for the first time last night in Wilmington.

A special showing of a photo play called "The Sin Woman" will be given this morning at the Broadway. The film was produced under the direction of George W. Lederer for the new George Backer Film Corporation.

The Playhouse will remain closed tonight in accordance with William A. Brady's custom of not giving a performance in this theatre on Good Friday.

BACH'S 'MATTHEW PASSION.'

First Performance of It in Ten Years by the Oratorio Society.

For the first time in ten years the Oratorio Society gave last evening in Carnegie Hall a performance of Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew." The interval had been too long; and it was well that the society should take up a work that stands as one of the greatest monuments of choral music. It was well also that the audience, undismayed by the storm, should be one of the largest that the Oratorio Society has had for some time.

There are several kinds of difficulties that beset a performance of the "Matthew Passion." The technical difficulties for chorus, solo singers and orchestra are great. Quite as great is the mastery of the spirit of the work. Last night's performance was not impeccable as a realization of all the demands that are made upon the chorus and the orchestra. The chorus was not ideally balanced, for one thing; the sopranos sometimes preponderated in the choral mass, and the inner voices were not always heard clearly as a natural and necessary part of the polyphonic texture.

Yet it was plain that the chorus knew the music, and that it had passed beyond a struggle with its difficulties to the higher significance of its expression. A notable feature of the performance was the intelligence that animated it, that co-ordinated its various elements into a profoundly moving and at the same time a robust and healthy eloquence, a sincere tenderness. The "Passion According to St. Matthew" has often been lamentably sentimentalized. The chorales have sometimes been sung in a lingering plainsong, like an angels' serenade, instead of the devout utterance of a Lutheran congregation. They were sung last evening with plenty of vigorous piety. There was an abundant differentiation made between the reflective, the devotional, the dramatic elements of the choral speech. There was abundant nuance, and there was pregnant utterance of the significance of the music. Quite as important was the spirit that was infused into the recitatives, that occupy so large a part of the work, and that may be and too often are made intolerably tedious by monotony and cloying sentimentality in their delivery. Lambert Murphy, who had the arduous task of the evangelist's narrative, declaimed it in a manner simply admirable, with a diction that left nothing to conjecture, with a rapidity and naturalness of utterance that belong to such a narrative, putting emotional expression only where emotion charges the text, and then with sincerity and directness. Equally fine in its appropriateness and in beauty of voice and phrasing was Mr. Werrenrath's delivery of the words of Jesus. Mrs. Jeder Kelsey sang the soprano part with fine skill, and there should be praise also for the excellent work of Henriette Wakefield, contralto, and Frank Croxton, bass.

The chorus was assisted by the boy choir of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The secco recitatives were accompanied on the pianoforte by Charles A. Baker, David McK. Williams played the organ, and the violin obbligatos were played by Fred Landeck. The spirit of the performance was obviously and definitely established and controlled by Mr. Koemmerich. Its best qualities were such as to deserve a lively feeling of gratitude.

It was eminently fitting that the performance should be introduced by the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

SAYS NEGROES ARE LOYAL.

Head of Hampton Institute Scouts Stories of Disaffection.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., April 5.—Dr. Hollis B. Frissel, Principal of Hampton Institute, when interview on the reported uprisings of negroes of the South, said:

"After thirty-six years of labor among the negroes of the South I feel that I have a fair knowledge of conditions. I have been interested to read some statements that indicate there are a large number of negroes who are disloyal to the Government. Should there be a call for help the whole Hampton Institute battalion of 500 cadets could be counted on for service. They are under military training.

"The negro has always been loyal. Certainly no other race coming from a foreign soil can be compared with the negroes in their loyalty to this country. What is true of the past is certainly true of the present."

Special to The New York Times.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 5.—First Founders' Day exercises in memory of Booker T. Washington were held here at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute today, the formal address being delivered by William G. Wilcox, Chairman of the Tuskegee Board of Trustees and President of the Board of Education of New York.

Mr. Wilcox, after sketching Booker T. Washington's career and dwelling on the place held by the negro in American life, referred to the present crisis facing the nation.

"In this great crisis," he said, "the negro race will not be found wanting. They will prove anew their right to the proud title of American citizens, prove their right to stand shoulder to shoulder with their white brothers in answer to their country's call, and, if the supreme test must come, prove that their blood is as red, their hearts as true, their courage as steadfast to do and die in its service."

HASTEN N. Y. U. GRADUATION

Seniors May Enlist at Once—Class Credits for Absentees.

Students of New York University who enlist in the army or navy will be credited for classes while absent, it was announced yesterday at University Heights. The university is proposing to graduate seniors at once, give juniors the full grading of their junior year, and promote sophomores and freshmen on a corresponding basis.

Through the activities of a committee, headed by Dean Marshall S. Brown of the College of Arts and Pure Science and Dean Charles H. Snow of the School of Applied Science, more than four hundred college men have been made ready for active service in the army, navy, and ambulance corps. Sixty students and five members of the Faculty are training in the Naval Reserve aboard the battleship New Jersey at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Most of them are mechanical engineers. Three hundred students have been practicing on the college campus for the Reserve Officers' Corps and fifty-five are enrolled for war in the Red Cross company. Students of the School of Commerce have formed a Preparedness Industrial League to organize college men trained along lines of industrial engineering and management.

ATTACHE SHOT HIMSELF.

Baltimore Police Assert Russian's Injury Was Accidental.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Michael Borzatovsky, commercial messenger for the Russian Government, who was found in his room at the Baltimore Country Club early yesterday with a bullet in his stomach, shot himself accidentally, according to the police today. This conclusion, the authorities said, was reached after an investigation of the case. The Russian emissary had been staying there since last Sunday, and Tuesday evening was the guest at a dinner party given at the Baltimore Country Club by Mrs. C. Webster Wilson and her daughter, Mrs. Matthew S. Tyson, of this city, who became acquainted with Borzatovsky in Paris about three years ago. He was at the French capital on a diplomatic detail.

Mrs. Wanner Now a Policewoman.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y., April 5.—Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner of Meadowbrook Farms is the only woman on Long Island to receive an appointment as a special policeman. The Board of Trustees here today, on recommendation of Chief of Police Robert Vandewater, gave Mrs. Wanner a special police badge in return for her offer to allow the department the use of her string of police dogs to assist in running down criminals. Mrs. Wanner also will be given a license to carry a revolver if she wishes it.

FINGER PRINTS AID WAR ON CRIMINALS

New York's System Is Now Extended All Over the Country.

CATCH MANY OUT OF TOWN

Army, Navy, and Employers of Labor Are Using Impressions for Purpose or Identification.

New York's police department is now supplying more than 1,000 towns, cities and prisons with information and data on criminals. Some time ago the department offered this valuable service free to any police force which would forward its finger prints of prisoners. Responses have come from Maine to California. New York state towns which accepted that the offer have freely acknowledged that the exchange of service has helped them materially in apprehending fugitives from justice.

Because of the war situation and the general unrest the police are anxious to keep a watch on criminals and take into custody such as are at large. Crooks have often been able to slip through the hands of small town police forces which lacked a finger print system. Out of town police forces which are now exchanging their prints with the city have been aided to apprehend many such criminals.

The army and navy are now taking finger prints of all men who enlist so that in case of death or illness the victim may be identified. The police department at one time aided the Government in this work, but today the army and navy have their own print system.

"Anyone," Inspector Faurot said, "after a little instruction and practice can take a person's finger impressions successfully. To learn how to classify them, however, is a different matter. It requires a knowledge of finger prints. Our department has reached such efficiency that in four minutes we can take a prisoner's impressions, make a research for his former impressions, and place his typewritten record before you."

Inspector Faurot told of a prisoner who was brought to Headquarters. When his assistants looked up the prisoner's record they discovered his prints had been sent from Belgium, where he was wanted in an eighty-thousand-dollar embezzlement. Finger impressions of a man arrested in Sydney, Australia, for the shooting of a policeman there were identical with impressions revealed that he was wanted for murder in Boston.

Many employers of labor today have finger prints taken of their employes for identification. Laborers who work in ditch gangs wander from one place to another so that their identities frequently become lost.

The police department now has more than 250,000 finger prints of different individuals on file. It has prints from Egypt and China. It also receives prints from the State reformatories and prisons, from the Magistrates' courts and Courts of Special Sessions.

OFFERS HOSPITAL ROOM.

State Board Will Devote New Buildings to Military Use.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Military matters occupied much of the attention of the Legislature, the Governor, and the various departments at the Capitol today. The State Hospital Commission, through Secretary Elwood, wrote to Governor Whitman offering its new hospital buildings and the services of the State Hospitals for military purposes. There are large buildings nearing completion at the Binghamton, Manhattan, and Brooklyn hospitals. The total capacity of these buildings is approximately 1,300.

Although these new wards were intended to relieve to some extent the present overcrowding, the Commission offers to devote them to the care of sick and wounded soldiers in case the need develops.

The occupational classes and industrial departments of the State hospitals are equipped to make clothing, bedding, bandages, and other war supplies, and the employes of the hospitals can be counted on for voluntary emergency service in the care of the sick and wounded and the preparation of materials.

The Commission also offered the use of its thirteen schools of nursing for the training of volunteer nurses. These schools could accommodate nearly a thousand students. The operating rooms, sterilizing equipment and other apparatus of the hospitals might likewise be utilized to advantage in case of military necessity.

The Adjutant General's office announced this afternoon a plan whereby the older lawyers of the State are to be asked to take care of the business of the younger members of the profession who may enter the military or naval services of the country. A letter from General Stotesbury to ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, President of the New York State Bar Association, requested that Mr. Hughes get the association to take action to this end. The Albany County Bar Association already has done so.

The Senate today passed the Foley bill creating a State Council of Defense, which would co-operate with the military authorities in measures for the State's defense. The Senate also passed the Towner bill, which widens the scope of the State insurance law to permit the underwriting of bombardment insurance.

Several measures on the calendars of the two Houses which provide for the absence with pay of State officials and civil service employes who are called out for military or naval service were advanced.

ANGERS JUNKER PAPER.

Tageszeitung Resents an Officer's Kindness to Prisoners.

Because the commander of a prisoners' camp in Germany recently made arrangements to facilitate the making of complaints by the men under his care, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, the leading mouthpiece of Junkerism, became highly indignant, and, as translated by The London Mail, printed the following paragraph:

"It has been confirmed that the commander of the prisoners' camp in Wahn has addressed a request to all employers for whom prisoners are working to allow the prisoners to form committees from their own ranks to represent them. The committees shall, at weekly intervals, make known the views, wishes, and complaints of the prisoners. For this reason representative bodies have raised objection to the proposed measure, and it is to be hoped that their representations will make an end of the commander's remarkable plan in the shortest possible time."

On the other hand, the Liberal and Socialist press in Germany records with great satisfaction an incident in which a prison guard was recently fined 150 marks for having struck a Russian prisoner whom he had accused of shamming illness in order to escape work.

FILES NEW DU PONT SUIT.

Mrs. Perot Alleges $15,000,000 Fraud in Awarding Bonuses.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 5.—A $15,000,000 stockholder's suit was brought in the United States District Court in this city today against Pierre S. du Pont, President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and seventeen other Directors of that $240,000,000 corporation. The defendants are accused of having misappropriated huge sums of money for the purchase of stock given to employes as bonuses, and it is alleged that much of the stock so distributed went to the Directors themselves. Mrs. Eleanor du Pont Perot of Germantown, Philadelphia, is the complainant in the suit. She is represented by John C. Johnson, Henry P. Brown, and William A. Glasgow, Jr., of Philadelphia and Robert Penington of Wilmington.

Twelve of the du Pont Company Directors, involved in the litigation are also defendants in the $56,000,000 du Pont stockholders' suit brought by Philip F. du Pont of Merlon, Penn., and others in December, 1915. In the last-named suit, decision in which has been expected for some weeks, the defendants were accused of defrauding the powder company by acquiring for themselves a huge block of stock for which the corporation itself had been negotiating.

The conspiracy to defraud the company, according to the bill of complaint filed today, was in part as follows:

"The scheme consisted in the expenditure of an enormous amount of the money of the company in the acquisition of shares of stock of the company—for the purpose of delivering the same to persons in whose possession the certificates for the shares should remain, with authority to deliver the same at some future time to the defendants—as bonuses, in addition to the regular salaries paid by the company to said ultimate beneficiaries, the bonuses being greatly in excess of the reasonable value of the services of the respective beneficiaries.

"The purpose intended to be accomplished by the distribution of the shares thus acquired with the funds of the corporation was not only fraudulently to benefit the defendant Directors who were to be the recipients of a certain amount of said shares, but to place a large amount of shares of the company in the hands of those whose favorable action the defendants would, thus be able to influence and control."

The complainants ask that the court compel the defendant Directors to return to the treasury of the powder company the amounts of money "misappropriated" to purchase the bonus stock, with interest on that money to date. Mrs. Perot also demands that the defendants be required to make full disclosure of the bonus stock transactions that have been effected in the last two years.

SAVED BY FALSE PAPERS.

Born Posed as an American to Escape a Spy's Death in England.

George Born, who was arrested on Tuesday, charged with having obtained by fraud a certificate of American citizenship from Mr. Hathaway, the American Consul at Hull, England, in 1915, admitted yesterday that he was a German. He told Mr. Hathaway that he was born in France of American parents. He said yesterday that the fraudulent certificate probably saved his life when he was arrested in England more than a year ago as a spy. He was sent to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail, having waived examination before the United States Commissioner.

Ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler and Henry B. Martin, indicted with Frank Buchholz, German agent; David Lamar, Frank S. Monett, Jacob C. Taylor, ex-Congressman Frank Buchanan and others, charged with violating the Sherman law by fomenting strikes in munition plants and on ocean steamship piers, filed pleas of abatement in the Federal District Court yesterday.

Through their counsel they alleged that the Government, through the Chief of the Division of Investigations of the Department of Justice, violated the Constitutional provision against unreasonable search and seizure by entering without a search warrant the private offices of Fowler, Martin and Herman J. Schultels in the Munsey Building in Washington, D. C., and carrying away their private papers.

Arguments on the pleas will be heard by Judge Clayton next week.

MEXICANS NEARING BORDER?

Report of Carranza Troop Movement Belittled at Washington.

EL PASO, Texas, April 5.—Mexican de facto troops in the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, and Chihuahua have begun a general movement toward the American border, according to reliable information received here tonight. The movement in these three border States has been officially reported to Washington, and is being watched closely.

In Chihuahua the movement is being made in a northwesterly direction by General Natera's troops. Carranza officials say it is an offensive campaign against Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Officials at the War Department said tonight that the department had received no information that de facto troops in Mexico were moving toward the American border in force.

HIS PEACE DIATRIBE COSTLY.

Kerr, Rescued from Angry Crowd, Gets Six Months.

Stephen Kerr, a Russian, 21 years old, of 1,416 Steffins Avenue, the Bronx, was sentenced to the workhouse for six months by Magistrate Murphy in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for calling Americans a "lot of skunks" at an anti-militarist meeting in Madison Square Park on Tuesday. He was rescued from an angry crowd by Patrolman Chaffers.

"Model Block" Merchants Hosts.

A "model block luncheon" was given by the Sixth Avenue Association yesterday. The guests were Deputy Police Commissioner Frank A. Lord, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, and H. H. Anderson, Chairman of the Mayor's Traffic Commission. This function was a part of the week's celebration of the "brighten up the avenue" movement along this thoroughfare, which ends with a street parade at noon on Thursday of next week. Mr. Lord advised the association to concentrate its efforts on the removal of the elevated structure from Sixth Avenue, and stated that this thoroughfare could never be completely developed for civic and municipal usefulness until this was accomplished.

Wood Talks to Prudential Clerks.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, paid a visit to the Prudential Insurance Company in Newark yesterday and delivered an address to the senior clerks. The General spoke on the national crisis and preparedness. Mayor Thomas L. Raymond of Newark was present. Following General Wood's address 300 clerks and officials of the company sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Governor Edge and General Wood were guests at a luncheon given by President Forrest F. Dryden of the Prudential.

ASKS SWANN REPLY EARLY.

Governor Serves Formal Notice of City Club's New Charges.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—District Attorney Swann of New York was notified by Governor Whitman today of the filing of the City Club's charges against him.

The Governor asks for a reply by April 18.

Westchester Protectors Appointed.

At the meeting at White Plains yesterday a committee of 150 was appointed by the Board of Supervisors for the protection of Westchester County in case of war. At the suggestion of Mrs. F. A. Vanderlip, C. G. Millard, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, enlarged the committee to 200, including fifty women, with Mrs. Vanderlip as Chairman of the Women's Committee.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Last Mt. Tom'w 2:15
Last 3 Times. Last Mat. Tomorrow
Klaw & Erlanger's Greatest of All Musical Comedy Successes.
MISS SPRINGTIME
All Orch. Seats, incl. Sat. Night, $2.

Tues., Apr. 10 | Seats NOW
SIR HERBERT TREE in THACKERAY'S COLONEL NEWCOME

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC
FOLLIES BALL, TUESDAY, APRIL 10.
RESERVE TABLES NOW.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30
MAUDE ADAMS | A Kiss for Cinderella
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
The Case of Lady Camber
"Popular success."—World. "Undeniable success."—Herald.

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
OUR BETTERS
Great Comedy, Great Punch, Great Cast
CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, Etc.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
In Her Greatest Triumph, "Out There"
By J. HARTLEY MANNERS.

ARE YOU A STREET CAR?
Or occasionally do you jump the rails?
After the conventional, mechanical, pattern-made plays of Broadway, where everything runs on the same old track, according to rule—and you know the recipe in advance—give thought to the Russian
"NJU"
(Call it "NEW")
The startling Urban-Ordynski production.
AT THE BANDBOX E. 57th St., near 3rd Ave.
OSSIP DYMOW, its author, says: "Human beings do not run on two rails like street-cars."
LOUIS SHERWIN, of The Globe, says: "Do not go to see 'Nju' expecting the ordinary rule-made play. It is different. it is interesting. It is Life."
BEST SEATS BY PHONE $12 PLAZA
Evgs., 8:45. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15.
GEORGE ARLISS
LAST 3 TIMES. J. M. Barrie's Comedy "THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY"
NEXT MON. Mr. Arliss in "DISRAELI"
Seats Now.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON
The Brat

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
MATINEES WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:15.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
524 Choice 1st Balc. $1.00
300 Excellent Seats 75c
527 Good Seats at 50c
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

LIBERTY THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
LAST 3 TIMES Mr. and Mrs. Coburn present, with the original Cast, THE YELLOW JACKET
Monday, April 9. Seats NOW.
Lew Fields presents An All Star Cast: JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL, in "BOSOM FRIENDS"

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE THOS. A. In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:25.
Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 43 St. Tel. Bryant 6344.
Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"THE WILLOW TREE"
GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c. 75c. $1.00.

BELASCO West 44 St. NEXT MONDAY at 8:20
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
ARNOLD DALY "The Very Minute"

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun
With LOUIS BENNISON

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Cheating Cheaters

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86TH ST. near Lexington Av. Tel. Lenox 8588
Evs. 8:15 Sat Mat. and Evs. Ad. Philipp in The Corner Grocer
AUCTION PINOCHLE

BRAMHALL 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:20.
PLAYHOUSE "Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL REICHER. "Keeping Up Appearances."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1.
May Irwin, Lambert & Ball, "The 4 Husbands," Savoy & Brennan, "The Headliners" with H. B. Toomer & Co. & Marck's Jungle Lions.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 St.
JACK NORWORTH, EMMA CARUS, WHITE & CAVANNAGH, SAM MANN & CO., oths.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. | Popular Prices.
20TH CENTURY MAIDS.

ICE SKATING—ICELAND B'WAY AT 51D ST.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8.
LAST 3 WEEKS!
MATINEE TOMORROW 50c to $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7
"Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times.
Sunday Night Concert
BEST BILL IN NEW YORK.

JUSTINE JOHNSTONE'S Little Club. Opening Fri. Eve., Apr. 13th—44th St. Thea. Bldg

NEW GARRICK B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:30. SEATS ON SALE.
First Performance Tonight.
IDEN PAYNE'S GRASSHOPPER
Production.
By Padraic Colum & Mrs. Washburn Freund

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Easter Mon. & Wed.
JOE WEBER offers
EILEEN
By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
EMILY STEVENS in Galsworthy's THE FUGITIVE

Maxine Elliott's 39th nr. B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, East. Mon. & Wed.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE with Music. Comedy
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Easter Mon. & Wed.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Easter Mon. & Wed.
CLEFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY ADELE ROWLAND | Play with Music and Girls.
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.
Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.

TODAY. GOOD FRIDAY. NO PERFORMANCE.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse MATINEES TOMORROW. Extra Matinee Easter Monday.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Thea. E. of B'way. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS.
CANARY COTTAGE

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

GARDEN Theatre, Mad. Ave. & 27th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. Phone Mad. Sq. 9048.
COLORED PLAYERS Plays by Ridgely Torrence.
Direction Robert E. Jones.

PARK THEATRE 59th Street, Columbus Circle. Daily Continuous 2 to 11 P.M.
THE WHIP
World's Greatest Picture.
"One of the most gripping things ever shown on the screen."—Tribune.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
Extra Mat. Easter Monday, April 9.

FARRAR 44TH ST. THEATRE, JUST WEST OF B'WAY.
IN JOAN THE WOMAN Twice Daily
LAST TWO WEEKS. 2:10—8:10.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
PLOTS & PLAYWRIGHTS & 2 other Plays.
COMEDY THEATRE, 110 West 41st Street. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success,
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evgs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c.
HENRY MILLER in "The Great Divide." Next Week—"POLLYANNA."

MATINEE TODAY Best Seat $1
100 Novelties New Ice Ballet
Hippodrome
THE BIG SHOW 1000 People
with ANNETTE (Herself)
KELLERMANN And 200 Mermaids
THE WATER SENSATION & NEW CIRCUS FEATURES.
BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES.

SEATS NOW AT THE HIPPODROME
SUNDAY (EASTER NIGHT)
The Social-Theatric Event of the Era.
REQUEST BENEFIT
JUNIOR PATRIOTS of AMERICA
GREATEST PAGEANT EVER STAGED.
Famous Speakers——Famous Stars.

David Kessler 2d Av. Theatre, 35 Second Ave. Harry M. Wilner, Bus. Mgr.
Max B. Wilner Presents DAVID KESSLER
In Shulom Ash's Great Play of Present Russian Life,
Motke Ganeff
Now Playing מאטקע גנב

MANHATTAN Opera Hse., 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE WANDERER
Big Co. of 250 people and greatest cast ever assembled on American Stage.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50; Wed. Mat. 25c to $1
Easter Monday, Matinee & Evening, flowers from Holy Land to every patron.

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
R. Warwick, "The Family Honor." Sec. Kingdom.
Loew's American Roof 42 St. W. of B'way
Every Eve. at 8:15
"Shot at Sunrise," Wahl & Curtis Boys. Ronair, Ward & Farron, Cadets DeGascoynes. | All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS, SUBSCRIPTIONS
Bought, Sold, Exchanged.
Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 7206 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept.
OPERA TICKETS Phone 7878 Bryant. Choice Seats for CARUSO in Boxes and All Operas. Sub. Bought, Sold, Exchanged. CONSOLI, 133 West 40th St. One Door East of B'way.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Reasonable Rates.
SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR.
Rates for either one or two persons: Room with private bath, $3, $3.50 and $4 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $7.50 day.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 003, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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DETROIT.....403 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1917.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF

The New York Times

Published daily at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1917.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
Before me, a Registered Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Adolph S. Ochs, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—Adolph S. Ochs, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Editor—Charles R. Miller, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Managing Editor—C. V. Van Anda, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
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Treasurer—Charles H. Grasty, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

2. That the owners are:
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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:
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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as Trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such Trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as Trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 344,426.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1917.
[Seal.] Geo. Elmer Livingston.
Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 23; registered Bronx County, No. 825; New York County, No. 104; New York Register's No. 8,122.
Commission expires March 30th, 1918.

THE NATION SPEAKS.

Nothing in its life will more become the Sixty-fifth Congress than the beginning of it—the high plane on which the discussion of yesterday and Wednesday was conducted, the dignity and gravity of its manner, and the sober simplicity, without truculence or bombast, of its speech as it made its forty-eight hours' way to the momentous decision. The American people have cause to feel pride in it; it made a picture for all the world to see of democracy rising to an occasion. It kept the note struck by the President. Its foreordained and inevitable task was performed without cheap violence or strutting defiance; the tone it held throughout was that of a pacific nation taking up, without fear or boasting, the sword that was forced upon it.

Nor did it fail to set the issue clearly forth, to show that we are going to war, not merely to avenge injuries nor even to prevent future ones, but to answer the question, Shall the world become democratic or autocratic? The progress of two years and a half of war has shown that, in LINCOLN'S phrase, "It must become all one or all the other." Either democracy must be worldwide or democracy must perish, and in that contest, the greatest ever forced upon the world, and forced upon it, not by democracy, but by autocracy, the first of the democracies is now called upon to bear her part. "The world must be made safe for democracy," said President WILSON on Monday night, and on Wednesday Senator LODGE answered:

> We enter this war to unite with those who are fighting the common foe in order to preserve human freedom, democracy, and modern civilization. They are all in grievous peril.

And yesterday Representative FLOOD added:

> We should take our stand by the side of the allied nations which have been fighting humanity's battles for two and one-half years, determined that our power shall be so employed that complete victory shall crown their efforts, and that * * * the world shall be delivered from the threat and danger of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

Our enemy, said Senator REED, "threatens the life and civilization of "free countries, and, in fact, the "world." It is for such a cause as this that the first democracy goes to war. Too long democracy and autocracy have tried to exist side by side in the world, and one or the other must go, though the issue would not have been made by democracy, which was called to arms to defend itself against an assault which began with Serbia and Belgium, and would never have stopped short of the dominion of the world.

All true Americans must be proud and grateful at the manner in which their Government, in both its war-making departments, the executive and legislative, have presented their country before the world. This action, taken by the Senate on Wednesday and by the House last night, would have followed immediately on the President's call to arms but for the pitiful attempt of Senator LA FOLLETTE to put his country in motley by his invocation of a Senate rule enabling him to force delay. But how sadly the attempt failed! The delay only added emphasis to the noble spectacle of this great nation arising with solemnity to take her stand in the war that has been made upon the ideal which she was the first to set before the world. Nor did the speeches of the pacifists amount to a noteworthy detraction from that spectacle. Senator LA FOLLETTE'S effort to mask the issue by quibbles over the respective methods of England and Germany in conducting war and by exalting comfort over duty may not only be forgiven, but rejoiced in, since it drew from Senator WILLIAMS that outburst in answer to his sordid suggestion that we had nothing to lose, no matter which side won the war:

> Let's see. Have we no honor? No regard for the future sovereignty of our country? No regard for our flag? Is sentiment rot? Is patriotism rot? Is there nothing precious except money?

As for the rest of the pacifist speeches, they were mainly apologetical and a faint-hearted thrashing of old straw; they serve only to throw into higher relief the moving of the mighty wheel which their puny arms could not obstruct. The American Government has moved at last, and moved with a resistless majesty, and never before has a nation acted so as to realize more fully JOHN MILTON'S vision:

> Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam.

WELL ENDED.

The row and rumpus between the Honorable JOHN PURROY MITCHEL and the Senate of the sovereign State of New York reached its highest and only point of propriety and becomingness in its ending. Void of all fear in the matter, straddling quite over the middle of the road, abundantly fortified with information about the Rockaway Point fortification plans, the Mayor enlightened the Senate and the public in a manner that doubtless surprised both. He dominated the hearing.

As for Senator WAGNER, Mayor MITCHEL never had the remotest suspicion that he held a commission from any foreign potentate or Power; he had merely cast into the literary form of metaphor, allegory, synecdoche, or something of the sort, his firm belief that the Senate might have shown greater speed in disposing of the matter.

Thereupon it occurred to the alert mind of Senator BROWN that there was no issue pending between the Mayor and the Senate. The idea struck everybody as sound—that is, everybody except the few Senators who thought it was a very pretty quarrel as it stood and ought to be kept up.

Once when some affair of skittles and beer was inopportunely brought up for consideration in South Africa, CECIL RHODES remarked that it was no time for such trifles. "Tomorrow," said he, "we fight the Matabele." So Senator WAGNER got a vote of confidence, the Mayor was allowed to go at large unscathed, and that was the end of it.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY FOR RUSSIA.

WORDSWORTH'S familiar line, "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive," comes to mind in these days when the Russian people temperately, with no violence and panic as of the French Revolution, are destroying old inequalities and intolerances and creating a free State. The Provisional Government has repealed all laws restricting the rights of Russian citizens on account of their religion. The Orthodox Greek Church is the established church and the budget of its synod comes before the Duma. Under the empire the official estimates reckoned the adherents of the National Church at about 90,000,000, say 70 per cent., of the population. In the reckoning, however, are included the various sects of Dissenters, Separatists, or, as they prefer to call themselves, Men of the Old Faith.

Strange doctrines some of them are known to have, the tenets of most of them are obscure, but persecution has been the lot of all. Even those essentially orthodox in doctrine, but opposed to episcopal church government, were treated harshly until the reign of ALEXANDER II., who decreed that dissenting priests must be ordained by priests of the established church. Too much has been written, perhaps, of the "mystic" and "emotional" Slav temperament, and it would be hard to find clearer-headed or more effective, powerful, practical statesmen than the members of the Provisional Government, who are ending, day by day, the abuses of generations. The neurotic Russia of too many Russian novels and the real Russian people are far apart. The multiplication of sects in Russia may be best regarded as a striving, in the absence of political freedom, for a certain freedom of thought. The case of the Dukhobors, some of whom took refuge in Canada and the United States, is still fresh in the memory. Henceforth, every Russian can dissent as much as he pleases.

The Orthodox Church has been friendly to the revolution. Its popular influence, too often exerted formerly for the benefit of the old régime, is mighty. Its own reform, a closer union between the hierarchy, the clergy, and the laity, was proposed in the Duma a year ago, a joint government by Bishops, priests, and laity, after the manner of our Protestant Episcopal Church. So toleration, democratization goes on in all the ramifications of Russian life.

The German-inspired treatment of the Poles was one of the fatal blunders of the Romanoffs. Of 11,000,000 or 12,000,000 Roman Catholics, the most were in Russian Poland. Religious intolerance prevailed over racial affinity. To the Poles, mostly Roman Catholics, of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, the proclamation of religious liberty reinforces and completes the program of a free and greater Poland.

The Mohammedans, 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 in number, of the far-off East and South, were generally protected by their isolation, as were the heathen, and the Russian Government has usually shown itself more tolerant in the administration of distant provinces than nearer home. The 4,000,000 Protestants, largely Lutherans, of the Baltic provinces, had the safeguard of the Prussian religion. On one unhappy race the full weight of religious and civil inequality rested. With sporadic relaxations and ameliorations, the spirit of the Russian autocracy in its treatment of the Jews has been that of the famous order of IVAN the Terrible, in the sixteenth century. After he had conquered Polotsk he commanded that all its Jews who refused Christianity be drowned. Fanaticism to Christianize, fanaticism to assimilate, under NICHOLAS II., in the iron prime of PLEHVE, fanaticism to destroy. But why recall Kishinef and Homel?

> Night with its sins and its shames,
> Night is over and done.

Intelligent Russians, writers like GORKY and TOLSTOY, saw clearly that the anti-Semitic movement was but a device of the bureaucracy for extortion, a cloak to hide its own corruption and incompetency by laying upon one race the blame for the economic troubles of Russia. In the common suffering and heroism of war, a war in which the Jews fought manfully by the side of other Russians, the people found that all were victims of the autocracy-bureaucracy. They overthrew it. They are overthrowing all the barriers of intolerance, the proscriptions, the inequalities, which it maintained. Russia is become a land of civil and religious freedom, like our own. Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Dissenter, Jew, stand on one level before the law.

The last obstacle to a treaty between Russia and the United States is removed. The future relations of the two great democracies will be cordial and helpful.

"The Crimean war," said Mr. SHINGAREFF in the Duma a year or so ago, "brought to Russia the liberation of "the serfs; the Japanese war brought "us representative institutions; the "present bloody war, God willing, will "bring Russia liberty." The prophecy is fulfilled.

RAILROADS AND THE FARMERS.

Railroad companies deserve the thanks of the public here and abroad when they strive to increase our supplies of food. Some time ago we spoke of the Lehigh Valley's special train, equipped with experts and material for the instruction of farmers, who were urged to make a larger crop of potatoes! Owing to last year's shortage all over the world in the yield of these vegetables, the price is now nearly five times the rate prevailing two years ago. Plans made by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company have since been set forth in a letter from President TRUESDALE to the farmers who live along its lines. Fully realizing the great importance of food supply in the European countries with which we are now associated in war, and also here at home, because they need so much of our output, he says:

> It is not only a patriotic duty, but an economic necessity, that we should put forth every effort of brain and body to produce every pound and every bushel of food products that the ground will yield under the most intensive system that science and practical experience can devise.

Asking the farmers to cultivate all their tillable land, the company undertakes to provide fast special trains for perishable products; to co-operate with the farmers' associations in obtaining labor, and to establish at once, in connection with them and with agencies in this city, a system of distribution and sale that "will "guarantee honest treatment and "the maximum of return to the pro-"ducer consistent with reasonable "prices to the consumer."

This is good and patriotic work. Every railroad company in the country should be doing something of the same kind. Especially is the spur of railroad aid needed now in the Spring wheat States of the Northwest, where there should be wide cultivation to make up for an expected deficiency in the Winter wheat fields. The price of wheat at Chicago has now risen to a little more than $2 a bushel, the highest figures ever known in a normal market. Sales were made at $2 for a short time twenty-nine years ago, but that temporary advance was due to a speculative "corner." Prices now are not artificial, not caused by manipulation. They are made by world shortage, abnormal foreign war demand, crop failure in Argentina, the loss of part of our Winter wheat acreage, and discouraging estimates of coming yields abroad. Corn is selling in Chicago at $1.25, the highest price in fifty years. In such prices there is an incentive for farmers, but it is very difficult for them to get the workmen they need. In the Lackawanna plan there is nothing more important than the company's promise to assist in procuring labor. Lack of hired help tends to restrain planting here and in Canada. This must be borne in mind by other companies that should be guided by the Lackawanna's example.

THE NEW YORK STATE LOAN.

An "all or none" bid of a decimal less than 105 took $25,000,000 tax-free New York State bonds yesterday. The yield is 3.79 per cent. That is better for the State than any money borrowed since 1910. It is a good loan. Both lenders and borrowers may be congratulated.

Other borrowers are not making fifty-year loans. A "generation," say thirty years, is the term suggested by the President for the credit to be applied in part on account of the $3,400,000,000 which the estimates approved by the President ask to be made "immediately available" for the army and navy and similar uses.

There is not the least doubt that even larger sums can be had. They must be had, even if they are commandeered. But they can be had easily, with advantage to both sides, as in the New York case, if there is an Alexander Hamilton who knows how to tap the sources of credit so that the national wealth shall gush out as it can be made to. Good advice is available, and the country was never richer or better disposed to follow good leading. The reception of the national loan may well surpass even that of New York's.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S OFFER.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S offer of his services to his country for a military command is worthy of him and it will receive the hearty commendation of his fellow-countrymen. The President might directly confer the rank of Brigadier General upon him with the certainty that it would be well bestowed, or, if a lower army rank was thought advisable at first for a volunteer officer sure to gain rapid promotion, Congress could make Mr. ROOSEVELT a Colonel, for the President may directly appoint only Second Lieutenants and general officers. The raising, by his own personal appeal, of a military force by Mr. ROOSEVELT is another matter. It is not likely to be considered by the Government. Arrangements are making to increase the regular army to authorized war strength, and the present National Guard to the full quota permitted in the National Defense act of last year, by the adoption of the system of universal service from which the approval of Congress will no longer be held.

Obviously, with the plans in view there will be no opportunity for the enlistment of any body of troops out of the general scheme. But if, in course of time, General ROOSEVELT should be one of the leaders of an American expeditionary force in France, there is no doubt that he will have men to his own liking in his command. The glamour of his name would increase the glory of the undertaking. The spectacle of an ex-President of the United States leading troops in democracy's great war would be inspiring. But this is looking ahead, and there is immediate work to do which will demand all the energies of the Government and all the help people of the country can give.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Who Takes Must Also Give.

About the fondest words for pacifist tongues and pens in the last two years have been those making sentences that included the phrase "entangling alliances." Thus they were able, if not to convince their antagonists that we should have nothing, or as little as possible, to do with "Europe," at least to overbear them for the moment with the weight of indisputable authority, and there is nothing that the pacifist likes better than authority when it is, or seems to be, on his side, and nothing that he scorns more when it is against him.

It remained for that notably shrewd and equally well-informed New Englander, Senator LODGE, in his great speech on the existence of a state of war between Germany and the United States, to call the attention of all and sundry to the fact that, whatever WASHINGTON may have meant when he wrote against "entangling alliances" with foreign powers, he could not have had in mind anything that was or would become obviously inconsistent with his own course when he welcomed, and utilized, and espoused the sincerest gratitude for, the assistance given by France in bringing the Revolution to a successful end. He, as Senator LODGE put it, "would have been the last to lay down a hard-and-fast rule that under no circumstances and for no purposes were we ever to ally ourselves with other nations."

This is only to credit WASHINGTON with common sense, that not very common quality with which the Father of His Country was so abundantly supplied.

Possibly the pacifists, being capable of almost anything, including that of using their fists when trying to prove to an elderly statesman the superiority of peace to war, will say that it is one thing to accept foreign aid for a good American cause, but quite another to give American aid in a good foreign cause. So it is, indeed, but in the opinion of normal human beings the two are linked together in inseparable union. As it happens, this time, the foreign cause is also our own, and for doing our part in the battle for it we have the added incentive that we are already somewhat indebted to the Allies for our present safety from attack, and conceivably, had we remained "unentangled," we might bitterly regret a perpetuated isolation.

Legislators Earn Commendation.

As the State Constabulary bill has now passed both branches of the Legislature, and as Governor WHITMAN has already expressed his approval of the establishment of such a force, its authorization by law and its organization for work can be treated as among the certainties of a near future.

In the Assembly, as in the Senate, the measure was passed by a majority lamentably, and even disgracefully, small, considering the indubitable excellence of the purposed innovation, but surprisingly small it was not, for the bill was violently opposed in quarters the occupants of which have both the power and the habit of punishing on Election Day legislators who vote in ways that displease them. Instead of complaining, therefore, that the ayes exceeded the noes by so few, rejoicing with something of wonder in it is in order over the existence of any excess at all.

It took some courage to go on record as having aided in the passage of a bill that had been so violently opposed, and recognition of its display should not be made less cordially because of the fact that the only weapons that were or could be used against the bill were those of deliberate misrepresentation, both as to its origin and as to its consequences.

The bill as passed is not a perfect one; it is not as good as, to the knowledge of both its friends and its enemies, it could easily have been made. If we are to have the right kind of a State Constabulary, it will be, for a time at least, composed of far less than the number of men required for bringing out its full efficiency in the huge area it will have to cover, but as the bill has other features which leave room for certain apprehension as to the complete and permanent exclusion of politics from the selection of a commander and the appointment of members, perhaps it is just as well that the beginning will be on a cautiously restricted scale.

A beginning on any scale is cause for encouragement, and there is more than excuse—there is reason for confident belief—that the Governor will see to it that what he now has the power to make a brilliant success does not become the dismal failure it will be should anything except considerations of efficiency determine the composition, regulation, and utilization of the new force.

Names with Ominous Associations.

According to dispatches from Germany, they are building many and great steamships, with which, after the war is over, another attempt will be made to get that country's share of the world's passenger and freight business on all of the seven seas. This, if true, is a commendable activity and an entirely legitimate one. Observers of it can exercise their own personal preferences in deciding whether the construction of these vessels is in preparation for expected victory or apprehended defeat in war.

There is, however, in the announcement as it reaches us a feature curiously illustrative of Teuton tactfulness. To the biggest of the new ships, it is stated, are to be given the names of Hindenburg and Tirpitz!

Whatever the outcome of the great conflict, these will not be names to attract trade in any of the ports to which German ships may go. The shippers of freight are, indeed, an unsentimental lot, thinking chiefly, if not only, of rates, as a usual thing, but even they would recoil from such reminders of the past as these, and, as for passengers, the popularity with them of the liner Tirpitz can easily be imagined.

One of the German papers lamented, the other day, that only in Germany are facts and events seen with real German eyes. There is much truth in that statement. Being true, a practical people should take it into account and—well, in seeking foreign trade, give their ships other names than those two.

AMERICAN U-BOAT CHASERS.

A Reply to Criticism of the Fleet Sold to England.

New York, April 3, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some statements have appeared in the New York newspapers criticising the fleet of eighty-footers, built by the Submarine Boat Corporation for the British for use as patrol boats off the British coast. These boats, 550 in number, are the product of American brains and are American throughout, even to their engines. It does not sound well to have an American product found fault with and declared to be useless, and for that reason I am writing to you. As a matter of fact, the boats have been very successful and I think that it is only fair that the true facts should be published.

The British naval authorities have praised the boats highly, and since they have been received on the other side all have been put on patrol work, mostly in the North Sea and off the east coast. Every man having a knowledge of the weather conditions on the other side, particularly in the Winter, knows how severe the storms are, and what a test such work must be for any boat. Only this week I have had a letter from the commander of one of these boats and have talked with an American who, after several months in England, has returned home. This man had many opportunities to see what the patrol boats were doing.

The letter is from a member of the Humber Yawl Club. He is a yachtsman and he writes:

> You know how much I dislike a power boat or anything to do with an engine. For several months I have had charge of M. L. 145, and have been stationed in the North Sea. It has been hell outside. What I dread most are the long nights, but thank goodness these are getting shorter. I am really learning to like the boat and she has proved herself to be a wonder in all kinds of weather. What I like about her is her weatherly qualities. She can stand anything in the way of storm and weather. The only fault I find is that sometimes in a heavy sea a slight leak will start in the cabin trunk, and that always seems to be over my bunk. For engine and boat wonders and bar no other.

The American told me that the early criticisms made on the boats have disappeared and instead he heard only words of praise for their capabilities.

W. F. ALDRIDGE,
Editor the Rudder.

INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS.

A Proposal for the Government to Take Up the Problem.

New York, April 3, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the gravest scandals in Great Britain connected with the present war is the fact that since its inauguration on that fateful Aug. 4, 1914, close upon 7,000,000 life insurance policies in British insurance companies have lapsed. Most of them have belonged to men who, having sacrificed their business and their ordinary means of livelihood in patriotic response to their country's call for military and naval service, have found themselves without means to continue payment of the premiums.

The result is that those of them who have survived until now the dangers and hardships of campaigning at the front have lost all their premiums, since the English companies, unlike those of America, make no allowance to the insured for at least a portion of the premiums already paid. As for those who have laid down their lives in the service of the nation, their widows and children are left penniless as far as the insurance companies are concerned.

There should be nothing of the kind here when the President issues his summons to the men of the United States to take up arms in the defense of their country against its foes from without and within its borders. If it is the patriotic duty of every able-bodied American of military age to fight for the cause of the nation, and, if need be, to give his life in its service, it is likewise the bounden duty of the nation to see that his dependents do not suffer through the loss of the provision which he had made for them in times of peace by means of insurance. If he sacrifices his business and his income in behalf of his country it is the latter which, through its Treasury at Washington, should see to it that his insurance policies do not lapse through his inability while under arms to pay the premiums.

There ought to be some way of arranging this through the Departments of War, of the Navy, and of the Treasury, working in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Board and the heads of the great life insurance companies.

Could it be accomplished, it would relieve the men engaged in the defense of their country from cruel and wearing anxiety about their dear ones at home, and they would go into the fight with greater vigor and patriotic enthusiasm if their minds were at rest about the matter.

At the same time, it would relieve the already colossal Pension Fund of the United States. The latter has since the close of the civil war paid over $4,700,000,000 on account of pensions in connection with that fratricidal conflict. Probably two-thirds of that colossal amount could have been saved to the Treasury of the nation through some device for the insurance of the combatants.

War nowadays, with all its modern and up-to-date instruments of death, is far more productive of great loss of life than was the case half a century ago. When one reflects upon the near five billion of dollars paid in pensions for the war of the Union in the middle of the last century, the sum which the Treasury might be called upon to pay for the participation of the United States in the present great world war would be altogether staggering. Would it not be far cheaper and more business-like to insure the lives of our soldiers and sailors for the benefit of their families in the cases where they are not already thus protected, and to arrange for the payment by the Federal Government of the premiums of those who are already insured among the defenders of the nation?

It seems to me that a thoughtful and careful discussion of this problem by experts in the matter of insurance and of finance with the members of the Administration at Washington might be both timely and of advantage to the nation.

F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN.

Understanding the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Pilot" in today's TIMES is an editorial article which will be especially appreciated by all who feel that they understand the President's temperament, as well as his lofty spirit and purpose; and I, for one, am grateful in this instance, as in others, to an authoritative voice which speaks for a better general understanding of this great man, his broad vision, and his achievements.

The "cheer of comradeship" is for lighter moments, when distraction would not be fatal; but one who looks "upward" finds a safer guide in taking the final steps toward a great issue which involves such tremendous responsibility.

Dignity and restraint were the lenses of the glass through which our Pilot trained his vision on the North Star to steer a straight course.

E. C. READ.

New York, April 4, 1917.

PEACE.

Above all nations is humanity, and above all prestige is peace.—David Starr Jordan in The Sunset.

Grave thinker of the West, from degradation
Uplift the lightly, cheaply bartered word—
For you, the seal of steadfast consecration,
For us, the gift of battles and the sword!

We craved your peace—and how the seas ran higher!
How hot they swayed—how red the pennons swirled,
Flaring to God o'er sooty hut and spire,
Calling to Us, asleep across the world!

How dumb we stood above the desolation,
Gold-bound, inert, while others moved sublime,
Straight into tumult ravaging creation,
Prestige and peace forgot in blood and slime!

Oh, to have failed the prophecies of ages!
Oh, to have faltered where our fathers trod!
Swift be the feet we lift where conflict rages—
Clean be the hands we dare to reach to God!

Prophet of Dreaming from the far Pacific,
Would you feed Freedom to an iron maw?—
Yield, for ideal, to a foe terrific,
A child in arms? Is *that* your human Law?

The time is sped to pray for clearer vision—
Courage to battle when the Fight is won—
Strength for defiance when no great decision
Quickens the heart-throb, and the game is done.

The Day is come! The darkness of our doubting
Drives with the mist before the morning air:
Clear-eyed, we watch our standard, heavenward mounting,
Fix on the heights her stars of Glory there.

REBA CREED HENDRICKSON.

FINANCING THE WAR.

Bond Issues and Substantial Taxation of War Profits Proposed as the First Steps to be Taken.

By VICTOR MORAWETZ.

New York, April 4, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been urged that the large sums which the Government will have to spend to carry on the war upon which we are about to enter should not be raised by bond issues, except so far as it is absolutely impossible to raise them through heavy taxes upon incomes, and the reasons assigned for this view are:

(1) That heavy taxes upon incomes would result in enforced economy among the people and thus would cause labor now applied to the production of luxuries to be shifted to the production of necessaries of life and supplies for the Government, and

(2) That large bond issues by the Government would cause inflation—meaning, presumably, overexpansion of business and higher prices.

Taxation that would enforce severe economy by the people undoubtedly would result in throwing out of employment many workers who now are engaged in producing luxuries. It would throw out of employment many servants and many women, as well as men, now employed by shop keepers, or in the production of articles which can be dispensed with. However, mere unemployment of labor would not of itself help the situation or be beneficial to any one. The unemployed would suffer, and the rest of the community would be benefited only if the labor of those thrown out of employment were applied to other more useful production. A large number of those thrown out of employment through the enforced economy of consumers would not be fitted for other employment of the kind desired. The labor that could promptly be shifted to other desired kinds of production consists principally of ordinary day labor and labor now employed in the manufacture of motors and various machine-made articles which are in large part consumed by the masses. Therefore, to accomplish the desired result it would not be sufficient to compel the rich to economize. It would be necessary to enforce rigid economy among all classes of consumers.

Enforced economy of the rich or well to do might in the course of years result in a permanent shifting of the labor of many of those engaged in the production of luxuries and in a radical readjustment of production that would be beneficial to the community; but such a shifting of labor and readjustment of conditions cannot be effected quickly. The imposition of heavy taxes to enforce economy would presumably be only a temporary measure. If these taxes should be imposed only during the continuance of the war, which probably will not last long, the result would be to cause much unemployment and misery without securing the desired large increase of production of more useful things.

The statement that large borrowings by the Government would result in inflation of business and high prices should be taken with reservations. The mere act of borrowing by the issue of Government bonds would have no such effect. Undoubtedly the expenditure of the moneys, whether borrowed by the Government or raised by taxation, would result in higher prices; but this result would follow because the Government expenditures would cause an increased demand for labor and higher wages and possibly increased profits from Government contracts, and these in turn would tend to cause extravagance and larger expenditures.

The sounder and safer course would be to raise the cost of the war in the first instance by bond issues and by substantial taxation of war profits; but other taxation should be increased only sufficiently to pay off the principal of the war debt in the course of about twenty-five years.

VICTOR MORAWETZ.

THE GERMAN SHIPS.

Questions of Our Right to Take Possession of Them.

New York, March 31, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The National Marine League of the United States of America presents these questions: May the United States lawfully take exclusive possession of the German merchant ships lying in our ports? May the United States lawfully assume proprietorship of them without the consent of the owners?

Considering the first question, I note, as matters of common knowledge, the scuttling of one of these ships, to the prejudice of harbor navigation and the perversion of at least one other to the nefarious use of a factory for making bombs intended to destroy ships engaged in our commerce. Without relying specifically on reports of wrecking machinery or of further plottings on board, notorious facts and imperative implications render the whole fleet suspect.

I am of the opinion that the President, acting of his own motion in virtue of his constitutional duty to maintain peace and safety in the United States, may supplant surveillance by control and take exclusive possession of the entire fleet. The ships are, in theory of law, floating particles of German territory. Entering in peace and during peace, entitled to certain privileges and immunities because of their foreign nationality, their employment as a base of hostilities invites their seizure.

Considering whether the United States may lawfully assume full proprietary rights in ships which, as I have shown, may be lawfully seized, I do not deem it necessary to lengthen this opinion by reciting notable instances of a taking over of German ships during the present war—for example, by Italy and Portugal. I shall deal with our somewhat peculiar case on its own merits. Attention has been called to two articles of our treaty with Prussia of 1799, incorporated in the Treaty of 1828—a treaty sufficiently obligatory upon the German Empire. Article XXIII. reads:

> If war should arise between the two contracting parties the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; and all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and, in general, all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses nor goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the enemy into whose power by the events of war they may happen to fall; but if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price.

Article XXIV. regarding treatment of prisoners of war ends thus:

> And it is declared that neither the pretense that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this or the preceding article, but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature and of nations.

The question is mooted whether the German Government's misconduct toward us has not been so gross as to justify our repudiation of Article XXIII. notwithstanding Article XXIV. I hope and believe we shall not, at the very threshold of war and without imperative cause, declare reprisal that would sweep away these ancient and wholesome contracts. I hope and believe that while we do not war against the German Government for its violation of the Belgian guarantees, our abhorrence of this crime and of its consistently horrid sequences will impel us proudly to maintain treaty faith unless absolved hereafter by German violations too sweeping to be borne.

Assuming that when the Republic comes to make a peace with Germany it will be advantaged by a notably clean treaty record, does Article XXIII. forbid the forcible transfer of the German vessels to American ownership? Even without treaty obligation a just, kindly and tactful policy would permit all well-behaved Germans to go unmolested in person and property during the war period. The article merely makes this policy obligatory for nine months. Emphatically, the article in nowise qualifies the "enemy" status of all Germans or precludes the Government from taking precautionary measures in their regard. For example, all Germans may be listed and required to report themselves from time to time; any one refused permission to leave the country when his destination excites suspicion—Mexico for instance; all forbidden to trade with our enemy. While a wholesale and arbitrary internment is barred by the article we are more than willing to leave at liberty those whose conduct or affiliations do not make them suspect. In short, the German who does not abuse our hospitality has nothing to fear, and if his land or his chattels are taken for public use, either warlike or peaceful, no treaty contract is needed to assure him just compensation.

Coming to the German ships a close analysis of Article XXIII. might perhaps exclude them from its purview, but I might concede their inclusion under a liberal rule of treaty interpretation, without affecting my conclusion in their regard. I am of the opinion that the United States may fully appropriate the ships if only because of the sinister conditions which amply warrant their seizure and the ouster of their German custodians. Not only are they technically "enemy property, they are actually hostile property. I assume the United States will pay to the owners whatever compensation may be hereafter determined to be justly due.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH

A Plea for Old St. John's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society wants old St. John's Church saved. This chapel can be saved at less cost than that at which Old South Meeting House in Boston was saved, and can be made the centre of even a greater work.

The Old South is situated on one of Boston's busiest streets—Washington Street, corner of Milk. The building having been damaged somewhat by fire in 1872, and other circumstances having arisen, the congregation decided to worship elsewhere in a new meeting house. The old building was leased to the United States for Post Office uses from December, 1872, to December, 1874. In the Spring of 1876 it was advertised for sale. Indeed, it was actually sold at auction to be removed by a wrecker. "The spire is covered with copper, and there is a lot of lead on roof and belfry; and the roof is covered with old Welch slate," was the tempting language of an advertisement. Then began an extraordinary campaign. There were popular protests, like those we have had about old St. John's; and there were inspiring meetings. I shall omit the details, because I want to make this letter short. But the upshot of it all was that on Oct. 18, 1876, the property was purchased by private generosity for $400,000. R. M. Pulsifer paid $75,000 cash, Mrs. Hemenway advanced $100,000 on second mortgage, and the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company loaned $225,000 on first mortgage. The mortgage was paid principally out of rents, sale of land adjacent to the building, subscriptions, and proceeds of fairs, and the State contributed the last $10,000.

New York City has as much cause for civic and historic pride and as much generosity as Boston. Would that they might be stirred by the appeal for saving St. John's.

St. John's could be put to immediate use for hospital, recruiting, or other work connected with the war. After which, if given to this society, it could be effectively used as a centre, not only for its far-reaching activities, but also as a local civic centre for many useful purposes. Our society administers several large State properties and can readily handle St. John's in the

GEROME PAINTING IS SOLD FOR $7,200

"The Death of Caesar" Brings Top Price at Sale of Art of Haggin and Other Estates.

$75,185 FOR 151 PICTURES

Schreyer's "Arabian Horsemen" Fetches $6,600, a Ziem Venice Scene $5,600, a Daubigny $2,100.

Seventy-six pictures from the estate of the late James B. Haggin and others were sold under the auspices of the American Art Galleries at the Plaza last evening and brought returns of $58,510, making a grand total for the 151 paintings of the collection of $75,185. An impressive Gérôme, "The Death of Ceasar," the scene laid in the Roman Senate Chamber, sold by order of Wilder, Ewen & Patterson, attorneys, brought the highest price, going to R. H. Lorenz, agent, for $7,200.

Schreyer's "Arabian Horsemen," belonging to the Haggin estate, brought $6,600, going to H. S. Harkness. A Ziem Venice scene, "Une Fête à Venise," also from the Haggin estate, formerly in the collection of the late Charles A. Dana and sold by the American Art Association, with a few other choice pictures in the famous Dana sale in 1898, brought $5,600, also going to Mr. Harkness. A beautiful Daubigny, "On the French Coast," which was one of the fine pictures of the sale, belonging to the Haggin estate, formerly in the Truax collection, brought a comparatively low price because of its large size, 39½ by 75 inches. It went to Louis Ralston for $2,100.

Pictures and Prices.

Following are the pictures, with names of artists, buyers, and prices over $100:

77—Mother and Child (panel)—J. G. Meyer von Bremen; Holland Gallery.. $110
78—Sheepfold (panel)—Charles Jacque; Bernet, agent 180
79—At the Oasis (panel)—Adolf Schreyer; Chapp & Graham..... 850
80—Venice Garden (panel)—Martin Rico; W. A. Johns..... 360
81—Interior with Sheep (panel)—Charles Jacque; M. Knoedler & Co..... 600
82—Andromeda Chained to the Rock—Jean Jacques Henner; D. George Dery. 900
84—In the Forest (panel)—Diaz; H. S. Harkness 125
85—A Village Street (panel)—Charles Francois Daubigny; Bernet, agent.... 170
87—Redaction d'un Pamphlet (panel)—Jules Adolphe Grison; J. L. Le Roy.. 110
88—Dutch Interior (panel)—Attributed to David Teniers; J. L. Le Roy 190
90—French Guard, (panel)—Grolleron; Louis Ralston..... 150
91—French Village—Antoine Vollon; Knoedler & Co..... 220
91—French Tugboat, (panel)—Daubigny; Francis R. Welsh..... 260
92—Sheep, (panel)—Rosa Bonheur; H. Utard..... 230
93—The Tavern, (panel)—Jan Miense Molenaer; R. Elderheimer..... 110
94—A Horse—Gericault; H. Oppenheim.. 190
95—A Beauty of Spain, (panel)—Vibert; J. L. Le Roy..... 950
96—Mother's Helpers—Alfons Sivinig; Bernet, agent..... 180
97—Caesar Viewing the Body of Pompey—Eugene Delacroix; Bernet, agent. 300
98—Caring for the Flock, (panel)—John Callahan; Bernet, agent..... 180
99—The Bay of Algiers—Decamps; Bernet, agent 1,000
100—Sheep in the Highlands—Madame Peyrol, (Juliette Bonheur;) Frederick Loeser & Co..... 400
101—Summer Sunshine—J. Francis Murphy; Henry Schulthels..... 100
102—In Paris, (water color)—D. Caliga; J. L. Le Roy..... 100
103—Head of a Child—Eugene Delacroix; Bernet, agent..... 1,000
105—Woodland Scene—Attributed to Jacob Van Ruisdael; Bernet, agent..... 100
106—Moonlight: Rotterdam—Johan Barthold Jongkind; F. F. Thomson..... 400
107—Birth of Louis Treize, at Fontainebleau Palace, on the 27th of September, 1601—Isabey; A. Robertson..... 160
108—A Journey Through Algeria—Gerome; H. S. Harkness..... 500
109—Landscape and Figures — Decamps; H. Loewenstein 210
110—The Palace Studio—Charles Louis Mueller; J. L. Le Roy..... 220
111—A Mountain Stream—Francois Louis Francais; Holland Galleries..... 140
112—Cows Drinking—Van Marcke; Knoedler & Co..... 1,125
113—Study of a White Cow—Troyon; Holland Galleries..... 775
114—Fishing Fleet Among the Icebergs—William Bradford; J. L. Le Roy..... 110
115—Shepherd and Flock—Van Marcke; H. T. E. Beardsley 1,000
117—A Lady of Quality, (pastel oval)—Franz von Lenbach; Adolph Mayer..... 500
118—The Coming Storm—Jules Dupre; Knoedler 525
119—Sale of a Circassian Slave—Gerome; R. H. Lorenz..... 3,000
120—Cupids' Festival—Diaz; Martin Beck 2,600
121—Monsignor Having Refreshments—Vibert; J. L. Le Roy..... 1,600
122—Arabian Horsemen—Adolf Schreyer; H. S. Harkness..... 6,600
123—Departure from the Mosque—Gerome; Bernet, agent..... 2,300
124—French Landscape—Georges Michel; C. Fllermaus 180
125—Landscape—Early English School; (style of Thomas Gainsborough;) Dr. Guy Stevens..... 140
126—Honfleur — Frank Meyers Boggs; Holland Galleries..... 115
127—Huntsman — Meilin; Thompson..... 370
128—Arab Cavallers—Adolf Schreyer; Bernet, agent..... 1,000
129—The Edge of the Common—Thomas Gainsborough, R. A.; Seaman, agent.. 1,050
131—Woodland Landscape—Attributed to Meindert Hobbema; C. Fllermaus.... 160
132—Portrait of a Lady of the Louis XIV. Period (Oval)—Pierre Mignard; Seaman, agent 340
133—Portrait of a Gentleman of the Louis XIV. Period (Oval)—Pierre Mignard; Seaman, agent..... 300
134—Portrait of a Lady—Paulus Moreelse; A. Robertson..... 325
135—Portrait of a Lady, (panel)—School of Michael Janszen Van Mierevelt; A. Robertson 500
136—Portrait of a Noble Lady—Attributed to Pierre Mignard; Chepp & Graham 400
137—Portrait of a Lady—Unknown Artist; (in the style of Antoine Vestier;) A. Robertson..... 675
138—Landscape with Cattle (panel)—Early Dutch School; Rubens..... 300
139—Portrait of a Lady—Dutch School; (in the style of Frederick Luycke and Ferdinand Bol;) R. Ederman..... 350
140—Among the Dunes—Jan Van Essen; C. N. Schleus..... 130
141—Triumphal Entry of Sir William Van Taeffingen, After the Battle of the Golden Spurs—Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema; Boris Laid 480
142—The Cardinal's Reception—Joseph Alvarez; Holland Galleries..... 310
143—Afternoon Refreshment — Gustave Jacquet; Holland Galleries..... 650
144—Milking Time—George Inness, N. A.; George Athsley..... 825
145—The Interesting Letter — Vaczlav Brozik; Bernet, agent..... 2,000
146—After the Bath—Bouguereau; Holland Galleries 2,550
147—Une Fete a Venise—Felix Francois Ziem; H. S. Harkness..... 5,600
148—The Death of Caesar—Jean Leon Gerome; R. H. Lorenz, agent..... 7,200
149—The Pond—Theophile de Bock; John Levy 950
150—Old Mill Near Tunbridge, Kent—Frederick W. Watts; Seaman, agent.. 350
151—On the French Coast—Daubigny; Louis Ralston 2,100

Thomas E. Kirby conducted the sale.

$3,000 FOR WAR BLINDED.

Jacob H. Schiff Gives $500 of Sum Raised at White Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 5.—More than $3,000 was raised by subscription among the Greenbrier guests last evening at the benefit for the Permanent Blind War Relief Fund. Jacob H. Schiff gave $500. Mrs. R. Valentine Webster, the Honorary Secretary, and other members of the party left for New York today.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Lyon, Jr., of Santa Barbara, Cal., gave a picnic at the old White Sugar Camp, taking their guests on horseback over Alleghany Mountain.

Arriving for the Easter holdiays this morning were Mr. and Mrs. William Ambrose Taylor of New York, accompanid by their sons, Henry and William A. Taylor, Jr., who have come here from Yale University.

Mrs. Fairfax S. Landstreet and Fairfax S. Landstreet, Jr., came from New York to join Mr. Landstreet, who arrived last week. Mrs. Charles B. Dillingham and Miss Madeleine Cochrane of New York joined Mr. Dillingham and a party for Easter. Mrs. James H. Benedict, Jr., and Miss Stella Benedict of New York joined friends. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Severance of New York have arrived, and also Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Laurence Hunt and Albert Matthews of Boston.

Much enthusiasm over the Easter hunt is being shown, and M. F. H. Laurence Dickson expects to have a large number in the field.

Additional arrivals at the Greenbrier today include Mrs. Henry S. Robbins of Chicago, Mrs. R. G. Chisholm of Minneapolis, who joins members of her family—Dexter Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Sykes, Jr., Miss R. L. Fielding, Mme. Mont d'Or, Dr. and Mrs. F. S. McWilliams, Henry C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cohn, and Lamotte and H. Wallace Cohen, New York.

WAR HASTENS WEDDINGS.

Bridals of Misses Catherine Colt and Peggy Busk April 14.

Miss Catherine D. Colt, whose marriage to Charles D. Dickey, Jr., is set for Saturday, April 14, in the little Church of St. Philip's in the Highlands, at Garrison, N. Y., will have her younger sister, Miss Mary Sloan Colt, as her maid of honor, and her other attendants are to be the Misses Louise Butler, Margaret Trevor, Miriam Harriman, Mary Crocker Alexander, Mrs. J. Griswold Webb, and Mrs. Roland L. Redmond.

The wedding date has been altered from May 12 to April 14 because Miss Colt's brother, S. Sloan Colt, who is a member of the armored motor corps, may be called out any time, owing to war. He is to be head usher. Mr. Dickey's best man will be his younger brother, S. Whitney Dickey, and the ushers, besides S. Sloan Colt, will include Joseph Walker, 3d, Stephen Whitney, Vaughan Burgess, Wayne Chatfield Taylor, W. Ross Proctor, Jr., Otis L. Guernsey, and Charles Pratt.

The wedding of Miss Peggy Busk, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Busk of 3 East Eighty-fifth Street, and Edward Allen Whitney, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Whitney of Augusta, Me., will take place on Saturday, April 14, at 4 o'clock in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. This wedding was set for June 23, but Mr. Whitney is a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the Harvard Regiment, and the wedding, like so many others, is hurried forward owing to the war situation.

Owing to the possibility that the First Squadron, N. G. N. J., may be called out for war service within a few days, the wedding of Miss Mildred Hadra, daughter of Mrs. Laura Gilmer Hadra, and Edward Bancroft Twombly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Twombly of Hobart Road, Summit, N. J., will take place on Saturday, April 14, instead of May 19, as originally planned.

Mr. Twombly is a member of the cavalry, and has been recommended for a Lieutenancy in the Officers' Reserve Corps. He is a graduate of Yale, and is with his father in the law business in New York.

Sergeant Stewart E. Robb of Troop C, First Cavalry, of 518 Birch Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., and Miss Clara Mohrmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Mohrmann of 1,497 Kimball Avenue, Morris Park, were married yesterday in Long Island City by Deputy City Clerk Zimmerman. Sergeant Robb recently returned from the Mexican border, and it was not decided until yesterday when the marriage should be. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Willis I. Robb and a Cornell graduate.

MISS MARKS A BRIDE.

Borough President's Daughter Weds Robert B. Stearns at Her Home.

The marriage of Robert B. Stearns of Irvington, N. Y., and Miss Bernice Marks, a daughter of Borough President Marcus M. Marks and Mrs. Marks, was celebrated at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 4 East Ninety-four Street. The house was decorated with palms and roses, and the bride in an afternoon gown of midnight blue satin, combined with gold lace and topped by a gold lace hat, carried lilies of the valley.

She was unattended and her father gave her in marriage, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. John L. Elliott of the Ethical Culture Society. There were no ushers, but Mr. Stearns had his brother-in-law, Arthur H. Hahlo, as his best man. Relatives only attended the wedding, and they included the bride's sister and brothers, Miss Doris Marks and Allan D., Eric, and Warren Marks, Mrs. Isaac Stern, Mrs. Arthur H. Hahlo, Mrs. Sadie M. Strauss, and Miss Adele Strauss. A breakfast followed the ceremony.

Mrs. Stearns was graduated from Vassar in 1913, and has been active in civic and philanthropic work. Mr. Stearns was graduated from Yale in 1910 and is a banker and broker.

Mr. and Mrs. Stearns will give a reception on Saturday, April 28, at the Biltmore.

Galvin-Bannin Wedding April 25.

Miss Eugenia Marie Bannin, a daughter of Mrs. Michael Eugene Bannin of 55 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, and John Francis Galvin, Jr., of 341 Riverside Drive, New York, are to be married on Wednesday, April 25, in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn. Miss Elizabeth Marie Bannin is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Irene V. Bannin and Bernadette S. Bannin, Catherine C. Galvin, and Agatha C. Galvin, sisters of the bridegroom, and Catherine Butler.

The bridegroom's best man will be his brother, Frank P. Galvin, and the ushers Dr. William G. Doran, Henry V. Carlin, Frank G. Doelger, Matthew T. Murray, Arthur A. Murray, and Alfred L. Banning, a brother of the bride.

Not Removed as Executrix.

In a news item concerning an application by a surety company to send Mrs. Agnes K. Murphy Mulligan to jail because she had refused to obey an order of Surrogate Fowler, made five years ago, to pay $18,967 charged against the estate of John Hartmann, THE TIMES stated erroneously that Mrs. Mulligan was removed as executrix of the Hartmann estate at that time. The case came before the Surrogate on an application by Mrs. Mulligan to settle her accounts as administratrix, her duties having been concluded.

A Daughter in Rev. B. N. Dell's Home

The Rev. Burnham N. Dell and Mrs. Dell of 17 Livingston Place are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Dell was formerly Miss Margaret H. Bissell of Morristown, N. J. Their marriage took place last June.

Cafe Au Caprice
Broadway at Sixtieth

TONIGHT—dine in the "Rose Room" of Cafe Au Caprice — the cuisine is supreme, the service perfect.

Entertainment of Distinction begins at 7 P. M.

Service a la Carte

NO CABARET

Afternoon Tea Dances Daily
Marie A. Triblehorn, Hostess

E. M. BRAWNER
President

DUTTON'S
Easter Cards
The Complete Book Store
681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas's Church

CRITICS LAY BASIS FOR MODERN SCHOOL

Time Wasted in Study of Reading, General Education Board Finds.

BRIGHT PUPILS HELD BACK

Arithmetic "Needed to Meet Actual Social Demands" Also Under Expert Inquiry.

The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the General Education Board for the fiscal year ended June 30 last contain indications that the "modern school" which the board is about to establish in connection with the Teachers' College of Columbia University is based to a large extent on previous experiments conducted by the board's investigators.

Elimination of Latin and reduction of the time spent on algebra and geometry are among the most prominent features of the proposed school. Criticisms of the plan have centred largely on these alterations in the curriculum. It now appears that among the studies in educational research which the board is conducting, or at least was conducting on June 30 last, are investigations of efficiency in reading, "the amount of arithmetic needed to meet actual social demands," and tests in handwriting, Latin, French, typewriting, and stenography. Of these the board says:

"Marked differences in ability to read have been disclosed; not infrequently third grade children are found to read better than average eighth grade children; yet under current practice these unusually competent children are kept under formal instruction, to the waste both of their own time and the public money; all appears to be open to question how much good is accomplished by formal instruction in reading after the third or fourth grade. Should these preliminary results be sustained by further experiment and investigation one-fifth of the ordinary child's time during five school years may be saved.

"The investigation in arithmetic aims to ascertain just what and how much arithmetic the ordinary man needs to know.

"Almost ready for publication is a bulletin describing a test of the ability of the average pupil, after four years of study, to translate and interpret a passage of ordinary Latin.

"In connection with the research work which it is now assisting, the attitude and purpose of the board should be clearly understood. The board makes appropriations to competent investigators without making itself in any wise answerable for their findings. From time to time their results will be stated in reports or separately published, but the investigators are alone responsible for them. The board supports the research movement not because it is concerned to advocate any special educational procedure, but in order that it may give to workers of recognized standing the facilities needed for the prosecution of their researches. The movement has indeed already borne fruit, for school results and methods are being scrutinized as never before. A new attitude toward innovation is also developing. In a word, the scientific attitude is permeating education, questioning prevailing innovations not less than established traditions. A more effective and more economical education should ultimately result."

Another of the board's educational researches is a study of the exceptional child, to be conducted by Professor Guy M. Whipple, of the University of Illinois. The object of this is to find out how early in their school life children of unusual talent may be detected, how much time and energy they may save and how much additional training they may obtain during their school years.

The report summarizes the work of the board in granting appropriations to colleges, furthering rural schools in the South, assisting public education in Maryland, promoting medical education and training in public health work, and conducting other educational researches.

VIENNA BANKERS JAILED.

Franz and Freund Sentenced to Nine Months' Term with Heavy Fines.

AMSTERDAM, April 5.—The Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung of Essen, a copy of which has been received in Berlin, a Vienna dispatch announcing the conviction of Dr. Franz, former Director of the Vienna Deposit Bank, and Herr Freund, a Director of the same bank, in a war graft trial held in Vienna.

Franz was sentenced to serve nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 20,000 kronen, while Herr Freund was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of 15,000 kronen. Franz was liberated on 1,000,000 kronen bail.

A dispatch from London Wednesday said that the Austrian Ministers of Justice, War, and Finance had resigned after the revelations of a grave scandal connected with army supplies. The three Ministers, it was asserted, assisted Dr. Franz to escape the consequences of having illegally sold foodstuffs to the army at exorbitant prices. Documents were produced at the trial which convinced the Judge that the Ministers had forged a paper which was used in Franz's behalf. The Ministers were summoned as witnesses, admitted their guilt, and resigned, it was stated in the London dispatch.

LOSES SUIT FOR OPEN BEACH

State Must Pay for Removing Coney Island Bathing Structure.

Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklyn yesterday awarded $300 to the Silver Bathing Pavilion Company, which asked $16,000 damages from Deputy Attorney General Israel M. Lerner for the removal of part of a platform from the plaintiff's property at Coney Island. Mr. Lerner was enjoined before he had caused the entire platform to be removed. Justice Kelly held that twenty feet of the structure should have been removed, while thirty feet of the part demolished was on the plaintiff's private property.

The case, which will be appealed by Mr. Lerner, marks another step in the "foreshore" controversy, by which State and borough authorities have tried to establish the principle that the strip of land between high and low water marks is public property, and that access along it may not be cut off by structures of private owners.

Miss Mary R. Gary Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanley Gary of Baltimore have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Ragan Gary, to W. Highlett Naylor, son of the late George W. Naylor of Talbott County, Mr.

Miss Gary, who made her début last season, is a granddaughter of former Postmaster General James A. Gary. She is a niece of Mrs. Robert Coleman Taylor of New York.

Mr. Naylor is a member of an old Eastern Shore family.

Art Objects of Lusitania Victim.

George J. Gould and the executors under the will of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, creditors of the estate of Charles Francis Williamson, who was lost with Mr. Vanderbilt on the Lusitania, have been notified that Mrs. Ellen W. Hodges, administratrix of the Williamson estate, will ask Surrogate Fowler on April 17 for advice as to disposing of art objects owned by Mr. Williamson, which have been appraised at $45,325. She said that Mitchell Samuels of 11 East Fifty-fourth Street offered $42,000 recently for the collection, but has since told her he could not repeat the offer. The collection includes tapestries, paintings, and art furniture.

Magistrate Barlow Operated On.

Magistrate Peter T. Barlow was operated on yesterday afternoon in the Roosevelt Hospital for an abcess. The operation was performed by Dr. George E. Brewer of 16 East Sixty-fourth Street, and late last night it was said that the Magistrate was resting comfortably and the operation had been a success. Magistrate Barlow was taken ill several weeks ago and it was believed that he had appendicitis. He was taken to the hospital yesterday from his home, 471 Park Avenue.

BLAMES ALL ILLS ON BRITAIN

Haeckel Summons Germans to Crush Her with a New War Loan.

LONDON, April 5.—Telegraphing from The Hague, the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent says that the German Ministry of Finance has published the following letter, written by Professor Ernest Heinrich Haeckel, Professor of Zoology in the University of Jena, as propaganda for the sixth German war loan:

"You have asked my opinion of this cruel war. My answer, founded on the words of our three greatest heroes, von Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and von Tirpitz, is, 'Down with England at any price!'

"Should England, who brought about this war and is now succeeding in her design of getting the whole world against us, win the war, there would follow a British peace and the destruction of our dear Fatherland. It would be 'Finis' for Germania. England is rightly called 'the destroyer of peoples.' She will treat us as she has treated Ireland.

"I have known England for fifty years, and still admire her for her great cultural and scientific work; but I have also known England's immeasurable national egoism and swelled-headedness. Some of our sentimental Germans believe an understanding is still possible with our most cruel enemy. It is impossible. Only when our U-boats have succeeded in breaking and bringing England to her knees shall we get the peace desired by Germany. Therefore, we must all subscribe to the war loan."

CANNED GOODS GOING UP.

Contracts for Next Season Indicate Increase of One-fourth.

Prices of canned goods put up this season, as indicated by contracts made by wholesale grocers, will be about 25 or 30 per cent. higher than last, according to information received by Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures.

The reasons given for the increase are uncertainty of crops, scarcity of farm labor, increased prices of tin for cans, and of paper for labels.

PUTS BELGIANS AT FRONT.

Germany Has Thousands at Work In Range of Big Guns.

BORNE, April 5.—An article in French and Swiss papers questioning the reports that Belgian deportations have stopped has led Americans here to assert their belief that the reports are probably untrue. They say that in addition to deporting Belgians to Germany the Germans have placed many thousands not far from the front in Northern France, where they are employed in building roads and railroads and digging rear line trenches. Belgians to the number of 60,000 or 70,000 are said to be working within range of the big guns of the Allies, but in general to have escaped fire as the Germans are using their big calibre weapons as little as possible in order to save the towns of their fellow countrymen.

The Americans assert that the only Belgians of military age who are safe from fire are the throngs who are under arrest on charges ranging from espionage to concealing Belgian and French citizens. This number is very large and is increasing daily. Originally the Germans permitted the accused to have legal representation at their trials, but they are now permitted only to make what statements they can in their own defense. Conviction and sentence are described as about equivalent to grand jury indictment in America. Executions, which were formerly public, now take place within a walled court and can only be seen by the occupants of the surrounding houses who can look over the walls.

ITALIANS IN MANY RAIDS.

Artillery Duels Along Entire Front —Air Squadrons Active.

ROME, April 5.—Artillery duels were frequent along the whole front yesterday, especially in the Trentino, says today's official statement. It continues:

On the Julian front our patrols made several successful raids. One of them crossed the Frigiolo Vippacco south of Doncogliano and took eight prisoners.

Last night enemy aircraft dropped bombs in the zone along the coast between Grado and Monfalcone, causing a little damage to private houses. In retaliation our seaplanes immediately bombarded the aviation ground at Prosecco and the Austrian Lloyd buildings near Trieste.

TO CLOSE CANAL AT NIGHT.

Lights Also Will Be Put Out at Panama, Beginning Today.

COLON, April 5.—The Panama Canal terminal ports of Christobal and Balboa will be closed to navigation between sunset and sunrise, and lights will be extinguished, beginning tomorrow.

Shipping is warned that it is unsafe to approach nearer than two miles from the ports, by day or night.

TRAINING CAMP FOR WOMEN.

100 Acres Obtained on Long Island to Teach Agriculture.

National Service School 6, a training camp for women, to be conducted by the Woman's Section of the Navy League, was organized at the Hotel Astor yesterday morning at a meeting of the Women's Temporary Committee of the Mayor's Committee, of which Miss Alice Carpenter is Chairman. The new camp will make a specialty of agricultural work, and it will open with a big celebration on July 4. It will occupy 100 acres on the trolley line between Farmingdale and Huntington, L. I., thirty-five miles from New York. It will have electric light and water supply, with telephone and all sanitary conveniences.

Mrs. Hugh Scott, wife of Brig. Gen. Hugh Scott and Commandant of the Woman's Section of the Navy League, told of the work done at the women's camp at Chevy Chase last year. Henry A. Wise Wood and Mrs. Wood spoke also. Mrs. Scott said that the camp was a training school to prepare the women to meet national emergencies.

Mr. Wood said there would be a great scarcity of food in this country within the next twelve months. He urged the women to husband their food supplies, as the women in England were doing, and to spend as little money as possible for has and gowns. After the meeting a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Scott was given at the Hotel Astor, at which it was announced that $1,000 had been obtained for the camp fund.

PFLUG GETS A HEARING.

Embassy Employe Repudiated by Gerard Still Held at Ellis Island.

Oscar M. Pflug, who left Germany with the party of ex-Ambassador Gerard, but was turned over to the French officials by Mr. Gerard, had a hearing yesterday at Ellis Island, where he was detained on his arrival on Wednesday on the Spanish liner Alfonso XII. Several witnesses were questioned by the Special Board of Inquiry, and a report was sent to the State Department at Washington. Pflug has been under investigation since leaving Germany by the Swiss, French, and Spanish authorities.

Hartwig Devisen, who was formerly a clerk with Pflug in the American Embassy at Berlin, and also is detained at Ellis Island with his wife, Paula, will have a hearing today. Neither Pflug nor Devisen would make a statement.

APPEAL TO WOMEN TO USE THE RIFLE

Mrs. June Haughton Hopes to Form a Chain of Clubs Throughout Country.

CAN PRACTICE WITH FILMS

Deer Shooting, and Even "Potting" an Enemy, Can Be Simulated on a Range.

All women should learn to shoot, says Mrs. June Haughton, the expert rifle shot who has organized the American Defense Rifle Club with club rooms and a range at 133 West Forty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Haughton hopes to form clubs all over the country with a central committee, on which prominent men will serve, in New York. These clubs will pay minimum dues and get their ammunition at cost to make it possible for women of all classes to become club members. Eventually it is hoped to have targets put in the public parks of large cities.

Representatives of three girls' schools or colleges have already called on Mrs. Haughton to see about making arrangements to have classes in shooting installed. A young woman from one of the wealthy residence towns in the vicinity of New York has consulted her with regard to taking private lessons and forming a club among her own friends. Rifle shooting is an excellent exercise, Mrs. Haughton says, aside from its value as a means of defense. It cultivates accuracy, decision, and self-control, and is a good physical exercise. Familiarity with firearms, she believes, will lessen the number of accidents.

Mrs. Haughton has been shooting since she was a tiny girl. She is the daughter of a cavalry officer, and was brought up by an uncle, A. B. Haughton, in the upper part of New York State, where there were many hunt clubs. At the age of 5 years she shot into an elm tree, her uncle holding the gun, to see the leaves fall. When she was 12 she won a trophy offered on the home grounds. Since that time she has taken many other prizes.

"No strength is required for rifle shooting," says Mrs. Haughton, "but you must stand correctly. The way to learn is with an empty gun. You learn first how to take it up and prepare to use it. When you have finished shooting you clean your gun and make it ready for use next time. That is as essential as for the housewife to wash her dishes. It is necessary to learn of a beginner and to be taught to handle the gun correctly, so that this will be done unconsciously."

An interesting feature of Mrs. Haughton's rifle range is a film target. By means of moving figures it is possible to simulate pigeon and duck shooting, firing at moving deer and rabbits, puncturing the tire of a bicyclist, and shooting at a squad of cavalry or a battleship. After a momentary suspension of motion a button is pressed, and the object which has been shot continues its movement. Each shot is registered by a spot of light. The films are electrically controlled and with the firing of the gun the picture stops. The spot of light shows at once where the bullet struck is caused by an electric light back of the film, which is revealed by the puncture. This is again concealed as the picture starts again on its revolution.

Films for target practice are new in this country, though they have been used in England, Austria, and Germany, where one was installed in the palace of the Kaiser.

Mrs. Haughton Clarke Coe has been one of the first to start a rifle corps to work with the American Defense Club.

GERMAN BOOK TRADE LAGS.

Prof. Schaedel Finds the French Outstripping His Countrymen.

Professor Bernhard Schädel of Hamburg, a scholar and writer on matters pertaining to the Latin languages and culture, has written an article for the German press in which he points out that since the beginning of the war the French book trade, with its wide organization, has been actively engaged in "inundating" South America with French literature, while nothing of the sort has been attempted by Germans in the interest of their book trade.

The consequence is, says Dr. Schädel, as summarized by The Daily Chronicle of London, that the German book and German culture have remained unknown to the vast masses of Latin Americans. It is incredible, but he says that South American science has been nourished exclusively on the books of non-German nations. The writer has got hold of statistics of the medical libraries of Buenos Aires and Montevideo, and illustrates his point thus: In the Argentine library there were 24,412 volumes, of which 13,716 were French, 7,716 Argentinian, 4,852 Spanish, 1,228 Italian, and German only 211. In Montevideo it was no better. Out of a total of 10,476 volumes there were 5,816 French, 2,703 Spanish, 1,243 Italian, 239 English, 231 Portuguese, and German 154. That is to say that German books ranked behind even English and Portuguese.

This must be altered, says Professor Schädel. There must be extraordinary efforts made to strengthen German influence in Latin America. A book is not only an article of commerce, it is a bearer of Kultur, an international mediator, and the introduction of German books to South America is to be regarded as an urgent task for German Kultur," concludes the Professor.

MUST GIVE MAIL FOR FIST.

German Iron and Steel Producers Exhorted to Greater Efforts.

Great stress was laid upon the necessity of keeping the German fist well covered with mail by Major Gen. Groener, organizer and head of the new National Civilian Service, in an address delivered in Dusseldorf early in March which was briefly mentioned in dispatches from Berlin at that time. General Groener, who was speaking to the delegates to the annual meeting of the German steel and iron manufacturers, is quoted by The London Times as saying:

"All in all, it must be said that the enmity of England is attributable to your achievements in time of peace because England found that she was beaten in the sphere of the iron industry. That was why England began the war. The spiritual authors of the war are in London.

"What now is the position of the iron industry? It is on your achievements that we have to build everything that we need in the way of weapons and technical resources for the whole people. You have to provide the whole people with weapons and the means of defense. As I said once before, all production for the purpose of the war is like a pyramid, and the base of the pyramid is coal and iron. The millions of men who go out to fight could no longer do so, as of old, with a club, a spear, and a horse. The German Army is put on wheels of iron and rolls rapidly from one theatre of war to another to meet the enemy. You are providing the fist with its mail of steel. May it be granted to you and the whole German industry, not only now and until the end of the war, but until the most distant future, to provide the German people with what it needs in order that it may be able to defend itself. Give the German fist its mail, so that the mailed fist can always strike hard."

The Rev. Wendelin Guhl.

The Rev. Wendelin Guhl, rector of the R. C. Church of St. Alphonsus, in Greenpoint, died yesterday in the rectory near the church from pneumonia. Father Guhl had been the only head of the church since he organized the parish in 1873. He was born in Leibach, Baden, Germany, seventy-four years ago, and came to this country as a boy. After completing his studies for the priesthood he was ordained by Bishop John McLoughlin in St. James Pro-Cathedral in 1872, and was assigned to the Church of the Annunciation, where he remained one year.

PRAISE FOR ARMY CENSOR.

Correspondents Commend Major MacArthur to Secretary Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Twenty-nine newspaper correspondents permanently on duty at the War Department handed to Secretary Baker today in the presence of Major Douglas MacArthur, who for a year has been acting as military censor, a signed statement of their appreciation of the services of the officer.

Secretary Baker thanked the correspondents for their praise of Major MacArthur's work and said he wished he could place the communication on that officer's military record. The communication closed with the following:

"No man can ever know to what extent the cordial relations the Major has maintained with the press may have influenced national thought on military matters. It is unquestionable that his hours given to our conferences have not been wasted. They have borne fruit in what we in our turn have written, and if wise decisions are reached eventually as to the military policy of the country, we cannot but feel that the Major has helped, through us, to shape the public mind."

BIG CAMP FOR AVIATORS.

Davisons Will Equip a Plant to Train 100 Men on Long Island.

A large training camp for aviators is to be established on Long Island near this city by H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., Trubee Davison, his son, who organized the First Unit of the Volunteer Aerial Coast Patrol, and Lewis S. Thompson. The plan was to have 100 men of the First Unit, now in training at Palm Beach, stay there until the weather would permit them to move into camp on Long Island. Applications for training began to come in so fast that it was decided to extend the camp so as to accommodate at least one hundred aviators.

There is immediate need for recruits for the aerial coast patrol of the second and third divisions, which include all of the coast line hereabouts. It is estimated that it will take not less than 3,000 aviators, fifty dirigible balloon pilots, and 100 observation balloon operators for the proper defense of the districts. At first it was thought it would be difficult to get airplanes for the training camp, but the investigation of the National Advisory Committee of Aeronautics showed that the airplane manufacturers are ready to extend their facilities so as to supply 5,000 airplanes this year, provided that orders for continuous deliveries are given.

So great is the demand for enlistment on the part of college men that arrangements have been made for Unit 1, now at the aviation camp established by Rodman Wanamaker at West Palm Beach to take on seven additional members, making twenty-nine in all.

150,000 SICK HERE DAILY.

Dr. Goldwater Indorses Compulsory Health Insurance.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former City Health Commissioner, addressing a meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine at 17 West Forty-third Street, last night, on "the care of the sick in a community," said he was in accord with the movement for compulsory health insurance. About 150,000 persons were sick every day in New York, he said, 30 to 35 per cent. of whom were treated in dispensaries. Physicians in the dispensaries were unpaid and it was Dr. Goldwater's belief that the community ought to recompense medical men who gave their services freely to those who need them. He argued that the city did not ask architects or engineers to give their services without pay.

Health Commissioner Emerson told the physicians that they must organize for community service.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, said that medicine was still in the cobbler stage, which is one physician, like the cobbler who formerly made an entire pair of shoes, attended to all ailments. Gradually as medicine became organized, he said, the private practitioner would be absorbed and the organization of medicine was coming.

ROBERT M. GILCHRIST DEAD.

Prolific Novelist Dies at His Home in Sheffield, England, at 49.

SHEFFIELD, England, April 5.—Robert Murray Gilchrist, the novelist, died yesterday of pneumonia. He was born in Sheffield in 1868 and began to write at an early age. Among his many works are: "Passion the Plaything," written in 1890; "Framgipanni," 1893; "The Stone Dragon," 1894; "Hercules and Marionettes," 1894; "The Labyrinth," 1894; "Willowbrake," 1898; "The True Bargain," 1898; "The Wonderful Adventure," 1905; "The Gentle Thespians," 1908; "The Abbey Mystery," 1908; "Damosel Croft," 1912; "The Chase," 1912; "Roadnight," 1913; "Weird Woodlock," 1913, and "Scarborough," 1914.

Mr. Gilchrist was unmarried and he lived at Cartledge Hall, Holmesfield, Sheffield.

Obituary Notes.

ANDREW A. MURDOCH, who was with the banking firm of Smith & Schipper, 91 William Street, died on Sunday at his home, The Hommocks, at Larchmont. He was 51 years old and a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. He came to this country twelve years ago. Mr. Murdoch left a widow and two children.

FRANK C. DUDLEY, formerly a newspaper man in New York, and later city editor of The Fairmont (W. Va.) Times, died in a hotel there on Tuesday at Frankfort, Ky. He will be buried in Bath, N. Y.

Mrs. CATHERINE FLOOD, widow of Bernard Flood and mother of Bernard Flood of the Police Department and Lieutenant J. Joseph Flood of the Fire Department, died yesterday at her home, 527 West 160th Street.

Police Lieutenant CHARLES E. SHERWOOD of the Beekay Avenue Station, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday in the French Hospital. He lived at 343 West Twenty-ninth Street. He had been on the force twenty-eight years, and was 54 years old. The Lieutenant would have retired in September.

MARGARET WILLIAMS DONOHUE died yesterday at her home, 32 East Fifty-third Street. She was born in Liverpool, England, in 1832, and her childhood was spent in Wales. She came to New York in 1850 and married the late Michael A. Donohue. She was the mother of thirteen children.

CHARLES H. CLARK, for many years employed as a shoe

TIGERS GET EARLY LEAD AND STAVE OFF GIANTS' RALLY AT FINISH

RALLY BY GIANTS LACKING IN PUNCH

McGraw's Men Close Strongly, but Fail to Overcome Tigers' Lead, Losing, 6 to 5.

SCHUPP WABBLES BADLY

Smith Checks Detroit's Batters in Last Five Innings, but Damage Is Already Complete.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., April 5.—The Giants came from behind again today, but were not quite equal to the task of overcoming a five-run lead gained by the Tigers in the early innings, and Detroit evened the series to three all by winning 6 to 5.

The tieing and winning runs were on third and second base when Zimmerman ended the game with a long fly to Heilman. Bad pitching by Ferdinand Schupp and errors by Herzog and Gibson accounted for Detroit's runs. The Tigers made just two hits off George Smith, Columbia's pitcher last year, in the last five innings.

It has become apparent that even with Cobb and Vitt absent from the Detroit lineup the Giants cannot afford to stake the Tigers to five runs every day. They made a close finish the other day at Wichita Falls after the score was 5 to 0 against them, and displayed fighting qualities this afternoon. Robertson's absence is a great handicap, however. Thorpe was up three times today with a chance to hit in runs and failed each time.

Wind Is Absent.

Wichita turned out a crowd of 4,000 for this game. The day was warm and there was no wind. Both teams had a long practice before the game and the Tigers received much applause for their military drill. Schupp and Ehmke, who started last Sunday's game in Dallas, were arrayed against each other today and the Detroiter far outclassed the little left-hander.

Schupp had poor control and not much speed. He was hit for five runs in the first three innings and contributed one fielding faux pas himself. The Giants were baffled by Ehmke's slow ball, and were also outclassed in the field. They made their rallies after Ehmke was relieved by Jones.

On a large field the long-distance hitters were handicapped, as the outfielders had plenty of space to roam after fly balls. The Tigers went to bat first, and Bush led off with a long double to left field. He scored on two sacrifices. Burns singled as a starter for the Giants, took an extra base on Veach's fumble, and went to third on Herzog's infield out. He was caught on Thorpe's infield tap, and Thorpe was doubled trying to reach second base on the play.

Heilman opened the second with a single, and completed his trip on a double by Burns. Detroit's big inning was the third. Bush walked as a starter. Young bunted, and all hands were safe, when Schupp made a belated toss to second base. Nicholson grounded to Holke, forcing Bush at third base, but Veach hit between Burns and Kauff for a triple. Heilman's single scored Veach.

Giants, Too, Get Busy.

The Giants did some damage in their half of the fourth. With two out, Kauff walked and Holke singled. McCarty doubled, scoring two runs. Krueger swung for Schupp and hoisted to Heilman.

The Tigers made an unearned run on Smith in the fifth inning. With two out Veach singled. Herzog made a mess of Heilman's grounder, Veach taking third. A double steal was ordered, and Veach scored, when Gibson threw the ball into centre field.

The Giants just pecked away at Jones until the eighth when Herzog began with a double. Thorpe upset the rally by striking out, after which Zimmerman singled to right, scoring Herzog. Young's error gave Fletcher a life. Kauff fouled to Burns, but Holke doubled to left scoring Zimmerman and Fletcher. Gibson was painfully slow running out his grounder toward second base and was thrown out on a play that ordinary speed would have beaten.

Giants Make Strong Stand.

The Giants made a determined stand in the ninth. Kilduff, batting for Smith, drew a base on balls, his third walk as a pinch hitter in the series. Heilman went out to deep centre field for Burns's fly. Herzog walked. Thorpe smote a long fly to right field, Kilduff advancing to third. A moment later Herzog stole second. Zimmerman tried hard, but failed to keep the ball on the ground and gave Heilman an easy chance for the final out. The teams moved on tonight for Manhattan, Kan. Sallee and Coveleskie probably will pitch the game that will break the tie.

The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	1	1	5	2	G.J. Burns,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Young,2b	2	1	1	2	3	Herzog,2b	4	1	1	2	3
Nicholson,rf	3	1	0	1	0	Thorpe,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Veach,lf	3	2	2	3	0	Zim'man,3b	5	1	1	2	4
Heilman,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Fletcher,ss	3	1	0	0	3
G. Burns,1b	4	0	1	6	1	Kauff,cf	3	1	2	1	1
J.W.Jones,3b	3	0	0	1	2	Holke,1b	3	1	2	12	1
Stanage,c	4	0	1	6	2	McCarty,c	2	0	1	1	0
Ehmke,p	2	0	0	0	2	Gibson,c	2	0	0	4	1
B. Jones,p	1	0	0	0	0	Schupp,p	2	0	1	0	1
aCrawford	1	0	0	0	0	Smith,p	1	0	0	0	1
						bKrueger	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	8	27	12	cKilduff	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	35	5	9	27	15

a Batted for Ehmke in sixth.
b Batted for Schupp in fourth.
c Batted for Smith in ninth.

Errors—Young, G. Burns, Herzog, Holke, Gibson.

Detroit	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	—5

Three-base hits—Veach. Two-base hits—Bush, G. Burns, McCarty, Herzog. Stolen bases—Herzog, (2.) Thorpe, Heilman, Veach. Double plays—Stanage, Jones, and Bush. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 2; Jones, 3; Ehmke, 1. Hit by pitcher—Holke by Ehmke; Bush by Smith. Struck out—By Schupp, 1; Smith, 2; Ehmke, 4; Jones, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 1; New York, 8. Time of game—1 hour, 50 minutes. Umpire—Brennan.

MAY PLAY BENEFIT GAME.

Columbia Nine's Season Probably Will End with Yale Contest April 11.

Columbia may make its most important baseball game of the Spring a benefit affair for the Red Cross funds or some other war cause. Although the Yale University authorities in charge of athletics have decreed that the baseball season will end tomorrow, Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager at Columbia, said he would suggest to the Elis that the scheduled Yale-Columbia diamond contest be held next Wednesday on South Field as contracted, and that all proceeds be donated to some benefit fund. Columbia is to play C. C. N. Y. on Saturday, and the Yale game, it is believed, would make a good windup of the abbreviated season. Under any circumstances, however, Columbia will not play after April 11, the date of the game with the Elis, if war is declared.

Crew work at Morningside Heights is about at a standstill. Captain Bob O'Loughlin is an ardent advocate of the movement to have Columbia students prepare for the Officers Reserve Corps, and has already brought into line so many oarsmen that if war comes and these men begin intensive drilling and studying for commissions rowing at Columbia would necessarily have to be abandoned. The only other Spring sports, tennis and track work, are also in abeyance until the war call.

Columbia authorities are apparently of the belief that the war will be of short duration, because plans are being made for the seasons of the Fall and Winter sports. Schedules are being completed for the basketball and wrestling teams, and the new managers may be elected within a few days.

YANKS PLAY ROBINS TODAY.

First Game of Series of Three Booked for Ebbets Field.

New York will have its first major league baseball game this afternoon if the weather permits, the Brooklyns and the Yankees being scheduled for the first of three exhibition games at Ebbets Field. Having been favored with warm Summer weather in the South, they are likely to encounter a damp, chilly reception here today unless the Weather Bureau changes its mind. Both Bill Donovan and Wilbert Robinson have whipped their teams into fine shape, and some real midsummer baseball is looked for. The game will begin at 3:30.

In the South, where the Yankees have been playing a series with the Boston Braves, Donovan's men have had no little trouble against left-handed pitchers, so Brooklyn will profit by this tip and make use of Rube Marquard and Sherry Smith, while the Yanks are so anxious to hold up their end that Shawkey and Caldwell are pointed for action. Brooklyn fans are anxious to get a glimpse of the Dodgers' new shortstop, Lavern Fabrique. The principal change in the Yankee lineup will be Fritz Maisel at second base in place of Gedeon. Last year the Yankees and Brooklyn played two games, each club winning one. The teams are scheduled to play today, tomorrow, and Monday at Ebbets Field.

YANKS PART WITH BRAVES.

Rain Prevents Game and Donovan's Men Flit Northward.

Special to The New York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 5.—The Yankees caught a train out of here this morning for New York. Rain interfered with the plans of the New Yorkers and the Braves, and the last scheduled game of the tour was not played. The Yankees are train weary and mussed up from a fatiguing trip, and from many nights spent in back number sleeping cars, but if the weather is agreeable they will tackle the Brooklyns tomorrow with a good deal of fight still left in their anatomies.

Dan Tipple, the pitcher, will be turned over to the Toronto club by the Yankees, according to the terms of an agreement reached by Manager Lajoie of the Torontos and Captain Huston at a conference this morning.

NO ROBINS-RED SOX GAME.

Kept Idle by Storm, the Clan of Ebbets Heads for Home.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 5.—Rain, which began last night, caused the quashing of today's game between the Brooklyns and Red Sox in Indianapolis. As a consequence Robinson's men left Indianapolis at 11:40 this morning and are due in Brooklyn tomorrow morning about 9 o'clock. The world's champions won four of the seven games played.

For the first time in the history of the Brooklyn club a training trip has been a financial success. Manager Robinson and President Ebbets are very well satisfied with the team physically. There have not been any serious injuries, and very few of the minor troubles incidental to a Spring training trip.

On the train today President Ebbets, who has been a bear on the war situation and its effect on baseball financially, would only say that there was just a possibility that many of the major league teams would have to use the pruning knife before the season was under way many months. The Squire, however, is not crossing any bridges until he comes to them.

TIGER NINE GIVES UP TRIP.

National Situation Causes Abandonment of Schedule.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 5.—Dean Howard McClenahan, Chairman of the Committee on Outdoor Sports at Princeton University, announced today that it had been decided to abandon the Southern training trip of the Tiger baseball team because of the national situation. The team was to have started South today, and games were scheduled with Virginia at Charlottesville tomorrow and the Navy at Annapolis on Saturday.

A. P. B. A. OFFERS SERVICES.

Motor Craft and Navigators Would Be Available in War.

Although the American Power Boat Association is in all respects, excepting the control of sanctioned races of motor boats, an advisory body of delegates representing individual clubs, its officers believe that its influence will be a valuable asset to the Navy Department in the event of war. At a recent meeting of the Council of the Association, at which there was a full discussion of the matter of offering services to the Government, a committee was appointed to take such action as appeared advisable.

As the result of the work of the committee a letter was sent to Secretary of the Navy Daniels describing the resources of the association.

Of the 149 clubs affiliated with the American Power Boat Association, ninety-one, with a total membership of more than 14,000 men, are located on the Atlantic coast or on tributary waters. Of these 14,000 men a considerable number have been accustomed to the water from boyhood and are fully competent to handle boats of any size up to 100 feet in length, in any weather, offshore or inshore, and are able to take care of themselves in emergency, and such others as may be associated with them. Many are capable of taking vessels of the size mentioned into any harbor within 150 or even 100 miles of their own home ports. In fact, many of the members hold pilot's or master's licenses of the class issued to yachtsmen.

Along that part of the Pacific coast between San Francisco and Los Angeles there are eight clubs, with a total membership of about 1,000 men whose qualifications are the same as are those of the Atlantic coast. Along the upper part of the St. Lawrence River there are eight clubs, with a total membership of about 900 who are equally able in handling boats.

There are also owned in the clubs many motor boats, too small to carry guns of the size contemplated for submarine chasers, but large enough and strong enough to mount rapid-fire guns, and therefore serviceable for inshore patrol work.

The Council of the American Power Boat Association is to undertake to promote the enrollment of men of the class described in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, or in other classes of the Naval Reserve Force. The council also has under consideration the organization of a local coast patrol service, to co-operate with local authorities in the event of trouble along shore or close inshore.

N. Dakota College Sports May End.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 5.—Cancellation of all athletic events this Spring and substitution therefor of military training was asked today of all major colleges in North Dakota by President L. F. Crawford, of the State Board of Regents. Officials of the University of North Dakota said Spring schedules would be canceled at the university and that other colleges are expected to follow the senior institution's lead.

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Five and seven passenger touring cars just out of our Shops and fully guaranteed. Newly painted, all metal work newly nickeled, new one-man tops and new tires. These fine looking, dependable Pierce Arrows offer the best possible motor investment outside of a new Pierce Arrow.

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Pierce Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

E. T. APPLEBY GETS NOTABLE AVERAGE

Makes 19 3-13 While Beating Lewis in Play for Poggenburg Billiard Trophy.

Standing of the Players.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H.A.
C. R. Lewis (115)	2	1	20	4 11-26
G. T. Moon, Jr., (176)	2	1	41	5 20-31
F. S. Appleby, (250)	1	1	65	10
E. T. Appleby, (250)	1	1	56	19 8-13
W. Gershel, (175)	1	1	86	5 15-32
Jacob Klinger, (250)	0	2	70	9 6-26

Billiard skill of an exceptionally high order was shown last night by Edgar T. Appleby in the Poggenburg memorial handicap tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy, when, in a match against Claude R. Lewis, he established an average of 19 3-13. This is not only the best average that has been made in the present tournament but it is one of the highest amateur averages that have been made in competition during the season which is just closing. Appleby was called upon to play 250 points against 115 by his rival and, realizing the difficulty of overcoming such a handicap, he wasted no time in beginning to run up his total of points to formidable proportions. After a few innings it was evident that Appleby was in rare form, and Lewis realized, as did the spectators, that it was only a question of a short time before Lewis's heretofore unbroken record of victories would be shattered. While Appleby was running off his 250 points Lewis could do no better than 49.

As Wednesday had been a bad day for the Appleby brothers, so Thursday turned out to be a good one for them. In the afternoon Francis S. Appleby averaged an even 10 when he defeated Jacob Klinger of Austria. Here, too, the advantage lay overwhelmingly with Appleby, for with each playing 250 points, Klinger was defeated by 250 to 148. The latter hardly did himself justice in the contest. Appleby, after about nine innings, went to the fore and thereafter was never in any danger from his rival. Try as he would Klinger could not bring to bear the full strength of his game and his efforts at close nurse play for the most part were not well sustained.

The victor in the third game of the day was George T. Moon, Jr., who, playing even with William Gershel at 175 points each, swept along to victory with the score of 175 to 153. Moon played better billiards than he has shown in any of the previous matches of the final round robin tournament. While Gershel held him closely for the first 100 points, he could not sustain his effectiveness and Moon quickly closed out the match to his credit.

In the contest between Edgar T. Appleby and Lewis it appeared several times as if Appleby might eclipse the high run record of the tournament, as well as the high average. Playing with perfect touch and a fine estimate of speed on his driving shots, Appleby twice ran his clusters over the half century mark. In the twelfth inning the victor made 36 points before he missed and it was a freeze, necessitating a difficult masse, that terminated this cluster.

The score:

AFTERNOON GAMES.

F. S. Appleby, (250)—0 0 0 18 5 1 3 1 0 38 0 0 4 4 65 3 26 8 7 0 2 6 1 50 1. Total—250. Average—10. High runs—65, 59, 38.

J. Klinger, (250)—17 0 4 2 9 0 1 0 0 4 0 4 1 0 2 2 0 3 0 20 7 34 10 28. Total—148. Average—6 4-24. High runs—34, 28, 20.

G. T. Moon, Jr., (175)—7 3 6 25 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 3 5 0 5 4 1 9 4 1 1 1 4 1 30 5 0 2 0 1 2 5. Total—175. Average—5 20-31. High runs—41, 30, 25.

W. Gershel, (175)—0 7 2 15 8 0 1 1 0 0 0 9 0 1 4 3 10 6 0 0 12 24 1 4 0 1 8 0 0 1 5 16 5. Total—153. Average—4 29-31. High runs—24, 16, 15.

EVENING GAME.

E. T. Appleby, (250.)—1 11 0 53 0 26 9 0 16 5 40 56 33.—Total—250. Average—19 3-12. High runs—56, 53, 40.

C. R. Lewis, (115.)—7 8 0 0 12 3 1 7 1 1 8 6. Total—49. Average—4 1-12. High run—12.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Afternoon—George T. Moon, Jr., vs. Jacob Klinger, Edgar T. Appleby vs. William Gershel.

Evening—Francis S. Appleby vs. Claude R. Lewis.

CRICKET SCHEDULE OUT.

Program of Metropolitan District League Contains 42 Games.

Forty-two matches in the championship series for the season of 1917 appear on the official schedule of the Metropolitan District Cricket League. Play will start on May 12 and wind up on Sept. 15. The teams entered are those of the Manhattan, Brooklyn, Columbia Oval, Kings County, and Paterson Clubs. The schedule follows:

May 12, Paterson vs. Brooklyn at Paterson, Kings County vs. Manhattan at Prospect Park; 19, Manhattan vs. Brooklyn at Prospect Park, Columbia Oval vs. Kings County at Pelham Bay Park; 26, Brooklyn vs. Columbia Oval at Prospect Park, Paterson vs. Manhattan at Paterson; 30, British Red Cross benefit game at Livingston.

June 2, Columbia Oval vs. Manhattan at Pelham Bay Park, Paterson vs. Kings County at Paterson; 9, Kings County vs. Brooklyn at Prospect Park, Paterson vs. Columbia at Paterson; 16, Brooklyn vs. Paterson at Prospect Park, Manhattan vs. Kings County at Prospect Park; 23, Manhattan vs. Columbia Oval at Prospect Park, Paterson vs. Kings County at Paterson; 30, Brooklyn vs. Manhattan at Prospect Park, Kings County vs. Columbia Oval at Prospect Park.

July 4, Columbia Oval vs. Brooklyn at Pelham Bay Park, Kings County vs. Manhattan at Prospect Park; 7, Brooklyn vs. Kings County at Prospect Park, Paterson vs. Manhattan at Paterson; 14, Paterson vs. Brooklyn at Paterson, Kings County vs. Columbia Oval at Prospect Park; 21, Columbia Oval vs. Manhattan at Pelham Bay Park; Paterson vs. Kings County at Paterson; 28, Manhattan vs. Brooklyn at Prospect Park, Columbia Oval vs. Paterson at Pelham Bay Park.

Aug. 4, Brooklyn vs. Columbia Oval at Prospect Park, Paterson vs. Manhattan at Paterson; 11, Kings County vs. Brooklyn at Prospect Park, Paterson vs. Columbia Oval at Paterson; 18, Paterson vs. Brooklyn at Paterson, Manhattan vs. Kings County at Prospect Park; 25, Manhattan vs. Columbia Oval at Prospect Park, Kings County vs. Paterson at Prospect Park.

Sept. 1, Columbia Oval vs. Brooklyn at Pelham Bay Park, Manhattan vs. Paterson at Prospect Park; 8, Brooklyn vs. Manhattan at Prospect Park, Columbia Oval vs. Kings County at Pelham Bay Park; 8, Brooklyn vs. Kings County at Prospect Park, Paterson vs. Columbia Oval at Paterson; 15, champions vs. rest of league at Prospect Park.

FRUIT CAKE AGAIN IN VAN AT BOWIE

Captures Preliminary Handicap with Ease, Although Carrying Top Weight.

BOWIE, Md., April 5.—For the first time since the Maryland racing season opened last Monday, visitors to the Prince George's track today were confronted with the task of picking winners on a slow track. They succeeded very well, all but two of the seven victors being heavily supported. E. T. Zollicoffer's Fruit Cake was the most pronounced favorite, her victory over Top o' Th' Morning on the opening day recommending her so highly that she started at odds on in the Preliminary Handicap at six furlongs. Though carrying top weight of 120 pounds, the daughter of Dick Welles had no difficulty in defeating the others of her age. The Mirasol Stable's Blue Fox, one of the outsiders, took the place money.

Tommy McTaggart, who is riding better than ever, came up from Hot Springs and piloted J. Phillips's Royal Interest to victory in the third race. Farrington and Taplin each rode two winners.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Brooke Purse, for two-year-old maidens, selling, purse $600; four furlongs. Time—0:49 3-5.

Fan Tan, Mirasol Stable's b. f., 111 pounds, by Fitz Herbert-Spectrum, $13.10, $5.70, and $4.20. (T. Farrington) 1
Bill Livingston, E. McBride's blk. c., 105, by Dick Finnell-Viola Vall, $3.90 and $3.20, (H. Wakeof) 2
Little Sweeper, S. Ross's b. f., 107, by Sweep-Star of Runnymede, $4.90 third, (E. Ambrose) 3
Mr. Dooley, Wise, Wishaka, and Lady Eileen also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Oakland Purse; for three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $500; six furlongs. Time—1:17 4-5.

Parlor Boy, P. L. Short's ch. g., 9 years, 112 pounds, by Deutschland-Reine de Los Angeles, $4.60, $2.90, and $2.30, (E. Taplin) 1
Anxiety, F. W. Coleman's ch. g., 5, 112, by Electioneer-Little Em, $4.10 and $2.90, (R. McDermott) 2
Broom Corn, F. J. Coleman's b. f., 4, 105, by Ben Brush-Tenawha, $3.80, third, (W. Obert) 3
Captain Dyer, Brindley, Physician, Encore, Captain Elliott, Humiliation, and Nolli also ran. Elizabeth Lee, Meelicka, and Viley scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:17 2-5.

Royal Interest, J. Phillips's br. g., 5 years, 112 pounds, by Don Royal-Usury, $6.10, $3.90, and $3. (T. McTaggart) 1
Refugee, H. Fenwick's b. g., 4, 113, by Hamburg-First Flight, $9.70 and $6. (W. Schamerhorn) 2
Ocean Prince, J. S. Tyree's br. c., 4, 115, by Cunard-Interview, $4.30 third, (E. Haynes) 3
Telfetti, Bird Man, Taleberer, Salon, Lucille B., Lyndora, Ada Anne, and Remarkable also ran. Captain Fredricks and Sister Riley scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Preliminary handicap, for three-year-olds; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:16.

Fruit Cake, C. T. Zollicoffer's b. f., 120 pounds, by Dick Welles-Parisienne, $3.30, $2.70, and $2.40, (E. Haynes) 1
Blue Fox, Mirasol Stable's b. f., 102, by Waterboy-Russian Sable, $10.90 and $3.50, (T. Farrington) 2
Warsaw, T. Clyde's br. g., 105, by Bryn Mawr-Early Love, $2.30, third (A. Collins) 3
Napoleon, Kentucky Boy, Dunga Din, and El Rey also ran. Judge Winfield scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Fort Foote Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:50 2-5.

Pin Money, P. L. Short's ch. g., 5 years, 115 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Pins and Needles, $7.20, $3.30, and $2.60, (E. Taplin) 1
Infidel II., H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 4, 113, by Radford-Miss Matthews, $4.80 and $3.70, (J. Butwell) 2
Harwood, W. Walker's ch. g., 6, 110, by Frontenac-Poetic, $4.70 third, (A. Casey) 3
Bob Redfield, Mayme W., Gerrard, and Lynn also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Good Luck Purse, for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:54 3-5.

Menlo Park, H. G. Bedwell's ch. m., 5 years, 105 pounds, by Ormondale-Busy Lass, $3.60, $2.80, and $2.20, (A. Collins) ... 1
Paulson, R. Hanley's blk. f., 4, 103, by Hurst Park-Isabelle D., $18.70 and $8.10, (J. Dreyer) 2
Orperth, H. Miller's ch. g., 8, 116, by Ornus-Perth Center, $2.50, third, (T. McTaggart) 3
Gainsborough, Brown Prince, Flying Feet, and Page White also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Leeland Purse; for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth; purse, $600. Time—1:51 4-5.

Jabot, J. U. Strode's b. g., 9 years, 110 pounds, by Ornament-Tartlet, $11.50, $4.90, and $3.40, (T. Parrington) 1
Progressive, T. Francis's ch. h., 7, 108, by Cesarion-Star Cat, $3.70 and $2.60, (W. Collins) 2
Boxer, K. Spence's b. g., 5, 111, by Star Shoot-Cremorne, $6.70, third, (A. Casey) .. 3
Ray o' Light, Billie Baker, and Disturber also ran.

BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Isabella Purse, for two-year-olds, maiden, fillies; four furlongs. Money Mart, 112 pounds; Hope, 112; Verona, 112; Mary Maud, 112; Celtiva, 112; Ouico, 112; †Treasure Trove, 112; Umatilla, 112; Low Degree, (imp.,) 112; Miss Burgomaster, 112; Dalrowe, 112; Dianthea, 112.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden, three years old and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Prim Harry, (imp.,) 114; powder John Douglas, 114; Arbitrator, 106; Meelogene, 104; Lady Clinton, 101; *Life, 104; *Valour, 96; Nyack, (imp.,) 114; Miss Roseburg, 109; Capitol City, 109; Black Vote, 101; Mary Lydia, 101; *Plaschke, 96.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Maximus Choice, 115 pounds; *Korthage, 110; *Batawa, 106; *Kilts, 97; Flare, 99; *Silvey Shapiro, 97; *Shrapnel, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—The Magruder Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Kewessa, 115 pounds; Jem, 105; King Herod, (imp.,) 104; Indian Chant, 103; Goldcrest Boy, 109; Gloaming, 105; Delancey, 103; Bennie Tess, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Richard Langdon, 111 pounds; Nannie McDee, 109; *Captain Bravo, 109; *Zodiac, 106; Ahara, 111; Virginia W., 104; *Song of Valley, 109; *Lady Spirituelle, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-years-olds; selling; one mile. Sleepy Sam, 107 pounds; Spectre, 108; *Safe and Sane, 99; Poughkeepsie, 107; *Oakwood Boy, 100; *Sister Riley, 98.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-years-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Sandel, 113 pounds; Ed Bond, 108; *Feather Duster, 110; *Tom Hancock, 105; O'Hagan, 110; Tatiana, 108; *Inquieta, 106; *Galar, 105. *Apprentice allowance claimed. †Whitney entry.

Weather cloudy; track slow.

HARVARD GIVES UP SPORTS.

Nine and Track Team Last to Abandon Training.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 5.—All major sports at Harvard University were suspended for the season with the announcement tonight that baseball and track teams had discontinued regular practice. Football training was abandoned several weeks ago, the crew gave up its organized preparations yesterday, and the season for hockey, the only other major sport, is over. Athletic fields and boathouses will be kept open, to provide exercise for students.

Formal cancellation of schedules will be announced after action by Congress.

MEL SHEPPARD DROPPED.

Millrose A. A. Announces Former Champion Will No Longer Be Coach.

Melvin W. Sheppard, the former champion middle-distance runner, will no longer guide the athletic destinies of the Millrose A. A., according to a notification sent out yesterday by John J. McGowan, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the association. The notice sent out by Mr. McGowan reads:

"The Millrose A. A. desires to announce that after Saturday, April 7, Melvin W. Sheppard will no longer be connected with this organization in any capacity."

When asked what had occasioned the release of Sheppard as athletic coach, McGowan would give no information. The noted athlete has been the athletic director of the Millrose for about three years, and during that time has built up a team that has scored heavily in track meets and in cross-country events. The club is especially strong in distance runners, and Sheppard looked forward to winning the metropolitan senior championship over hill and dale on April 28 next. McGowan said last night that no successor to Sheppard had been appointed.

WANTS TO KEEP UP SPORTS.

Major Pickering Here to Talk with Other Graduate Managers.

A council of the graduate athletic managers of the larger Eastern universities has been called to meet this morning at the Hotel Martinique to discuss the outlook for intercollegiate athletic competition during the remainder of the college terms. Most of the leading college athletic associations have announced that all sports schedules would be abandoned with the declaration of war, but Major Pickering, Penn's graduate manager of athletics, holds that such action may be unnecessary and is endeavoring to avert general abandoning of schedules until the need shall have been more definitely demonstrated. Among the graduate athletic managers invited by him to attend the conference are those from Harvard, Cornell, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, and Syracuse.

AMERICUS IS FORCED HARD.

Johnson Gives Him Strong Battle in Title Wrestling Tourney.

William Americus, Greek-American A. C., holder of the national A. A. U. wrestling championship title at 158 pounds, came dangerously near being eliminated from the competition for the metropolitan A. U. U. titles at the New York Athletic Club last night, in his second trial in this division against H. Johnson, a youthful wrestler from the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. The honors of the bout eventually went to Americus at the end of the regulation ten minutes' session, but before the announcer called time, the national champion was put through one of his stiffest bouts.

From the start he was on the offensive, and almost continually he had Johnson under him on the mat, but it was at these stages that Americus encountered the greatest opposition. Johnson, displaying unusual ability, evaded all of the champion's attempts to obtain effective holds, and for nine minutes the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. wrestler gave Americus a busy time of it. Shortly after passing the nine-minutes mark, Johnson wriggled himself loose from a difficult hold and managed to regain his feet.

Then, after the combatants had feinted for holds for a space of about thirty seconds, Johnson slipped inside of his opponent's guard and, with a deft movement of the hip, aided by an arm hold, he sent Americus flying over his back to the mat. The men squirmed off the mat, however, with but a few seconds to go, and before the bout could be continued time was called and Americus received the referee's award on offensiveness.

This was only one of a series of interesting bouts that were furnished in the two classes in which competition was held, the other division being a 145-pound novice class. Among the competitors, in addition to Americus, were three other title holders, and two of them came out victorious in their contests, earning their way to the semi-final bouts which will be held tomorrow night, when the tournament will close.

Carl Johnson, New York A. C., who recently annexed the metropolitan 175-pound championship, won his bout with J. Twominan, Finnish-American A. C., after ten minutes of wrestling, and H. Molnar, Hungarian-American A. C., present holder of the metropolitan 158-pound title, successfully defended his laurels against Charles Johnson, a clubmate, who holds the 145-pound title. Molnar won in 5:28 with a half-nelson. Incidentally, this bout resulted in the only victory that was gained by a fall in the championship competition.

CRANE OVERCOMES WIGHTMAN IN FINAL

Will Again Meet Gould in Challenge Round for National Court Tennis Title.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 5.—Joshua Crane of the Tennis and Racquet Club, who is Boston's leading court tennis player, will on Saturday make another effort to take the national singles championship title from Jay Gould of Philadelphia. Today Crane once more earned the chance to meet the champion by beating George W. Wightman, also of the Boston club, in the final round of the annual singles competition here.

It took Crane four sets to beat Wightman, whose play throughout the tournament has been unexpectedly good. Crane won, 6—3, in the first set, and then took things too easy in the second and lost it, 7—5. This reverse served to put Crane on his game again, and in the last two sets he played remarkably fast tennis, allowing his opponent only three games. Crane won these sets by 6—2, 6—1.

In the last set Wightman offered very little opposition, while Crane played every shot as well as he could, as if working into form for his match against Gould. Crane and Gould, who will meet in the challenge round at the Tennis and Racquet Club Saturday noon, have played against each other no less than twelve times in national tournaments. Jay Gould has invariably been the winner, and it has been many years since Crane has taken even a set from him. In fact, Jay Gould, in his last eight matches against Crane at court tennis, has won each time in straight sets.

Holdouts Come Into the Fold.

BOSTON, April 5.—The last one of the Red Sox holdouts came to terms today, when Harry Hooper, the team's star right fielder signed a contract at Indianapolis, according to advices received here. It is understood that Hooper obtained a $1,000 advance over his salary of last year.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Second Baseman Bert Niehoff, the last of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club holdouts, signed a contract today. It is understood his salary demand was met.

GOLFERS HALTED BY RAIN.

Storm Interrupts North and South Tourney at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 5.—A heavy rain storm drove everybody to shelter at the outset of the second round of match play in the North and South championship tournament at Pinehurst today, and although the sun came out again, the round had been postponed, and all matches will start tomorrow morning at the hole at which play stopped today.

Phil Carter had a bad start in his match with W. C. Fownes, Jr. He lost the first two holes, and was 3 down at the fifth. He won the sixth and seventh, however, and was 1 down when the match was stopped going to the eighth. F. W. Dyer was 3 up in his match with W. A. Whitcomb, at the seventh; Norman H. Maxwell was 2 down to Gardner White at the fifth, but won the sixth just before play stopped. E. C. Beall led Robert Hunter by 3 up at the fourth hole. The feature match in the first beaten eight between John C. Anderson and Paul Gardner was interrupted at the fourth, where Gardiner was 1 up.

Percy to Head Harvard Seven.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 5.—George Percy, of Arlington, crack forward of the Harvard University hockey team, was today elected captain of next year's seven.

LOTT IS VICTOR AT T

Takes High Scratch Prize i and Field Club Sho

Forty-two gunners took pa annual open shoot of the M Field Club yesterday. Althoug was not particularly good, th was not inferior, and the sc by the various gunners up to t seen in any other big shoot d season. A high wind swept Narrows and into the face gunners, making it rather har nimrods to hit the flying blue

E. H. Lott of the Marine Club won the high scratch priz the event with a total of 92 possible 100 targets. In addi were five handicap prizes. was won by E. Voorhees, Berg Gun Club. Then came J. W H. H. Shannon, H. J. Mathew K. Morrell. The New York Club won the three-man team a total of 256 out of a pos targets. The Bergen Beach finished second.

New Orleans Topples Pi

NEW ORLEANS, La., April Orleans batsmen pounded Al hard and opportunely and wo game from Pittsburgh, 6 to overcoming a four run lead.

New Orleans										
Pittsburgh										

Batteries—Mamaux, Carlson, a Wagner; Robertson, Kelly, Kroh, gins.

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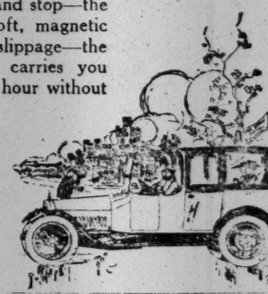

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Former U. S. Attorney Henry A. Wise Alleges Crimes and Misdemeanors, Also Unfitness.

CHARGES OF DISHONESTY

Calls His Acts a Byword Among Lawyers and a Stench in the Nostrils of Decent Citizens.

An application for the impeachment of United States District Court Judge George E. Ray of Norwich, N. Y., was filed yesterday with the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives by former United States Attorney Henry A. Wise.

Mr. Wise said last night that he had observed Judge Ray's conduct personally, though other lawyers had previously called his attention to it, when he was attorney for Max Hart, a note broker, convicted in Judge Ray's court and freed when the conviction was reversed in the Circuit Court of Appeals by Judges Hough, Coxe, and Ward onMarch 20. Mr. Wise's complaint follows:

March 28, 1917.

To the Honorable the Members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: With a view to his impeachment, and for the purpose of moving your honorable committee thereto, I respectfully present for your consideration and action the following charges against George W. Ray of Norwich, N. Y., who now holds a commission as and is occupying the position of Judge of the United States District Court in and for the Northern District of New York,

I charge: First, that in the discharge of his duties as Judge as aforesaid, throughout periods of three years last past, the said George W. Ray has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, to wit:

In the conduct of numerous trials, both civil causes and criminal prosecutions, the said Judge, without warrant or justification, has espoused the cause of one side or the other in such trials, and thereafter, by virtue of the powers of his high office, has intimidated counsel to the extent that they were unable properly to represent their clients, and has intimidated and browbeaten witnesses to the extent that they were unable to fully and fairly testify to facts and matters within their knowledge and has browbeaten and coerced juries into rendering verdicts which were contrary to the evidence, but which were in accordance with his openly indicated desires.

Second—That said George W. Ray is temperamentally unfit to occupy the high office of United States District Judge, and that by reason thereof parties litigant appearing before him in the court over which he has presided have been unable to have, and have not had, that fair and impartial trial which is assured to them by the Constitution of the United States.

Third—That said George W. Ray has been dishonest in the discharge of his duties as Judge as aforesaid in that,

(a) He has bargained and traded with persons under indictment in his court.

(b) He has improperly and secretly consulted and conferred with counsel representing one side of a litigation pending in his court, without notice to counsel for the other side of such litigation.

(c) He has induced and cajoled defendants in criminal cases, against whom verdicts of guilty have been rendered, to agee not to appeal from such convictions, when he then and there well knew that the records of said trials showed glaring misconduct on his part.

(d) He has willfully, knowingly, and unlawfully squandered, and allowed to be squandered, the assets of bankrupt estates which were then and there being administered in said District Court.

(e) He has shown favoritism to certain lawyers practicing in said District Court and has allowed them privileges which he has denied to other lawyers of equally good standing.

(f) He has usurped the function of prosecuting attorney in the conduct of criminal trials pending before him and has conducted the prosecution of such cases from the bench to the great harm and injury of the defendants.

(g) He has dishonestly influenced and controlled the selection of petit juries in his aforesaid court.

Fourth—In conclusion, I charge that the administration of justice by said George W. Ray, District Judge as aforesaid, has become a byword in the mouths of reputable lawyers and a stench in the nostrils of decent citizens; that by reason thereof the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York has fallen into disrepute and the conduct of causes therein has become and is an open and notorious scandal which should be investigated by your honorable body; that as a result of such investigation said George W. Ray should be removed from the high office which he now occupies and which he has prostituted for the three years last past. Respectfully,

HENRY A. WISE.

Judge Ray, who is known as the "farmer Judge," was born in 1844, and makes his home at Norwich. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1867; and during fourteen years in Congress served on the Judiciary Committee of the House. In September, 1902, he resigned from Congress to become a United States Judge for the Northern District of New York.

His conduct on the bench has been the subject of complaint and controversy before.

SURROGATE CITATION.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

By the Grace of God, Free and Independent.

To Milford Cemetery Association, Milford, Connecticut; Florence Lillian Shook, New Hamburg, Dutchess County, New York; Mary Augusta Sieger, 4,818 Fairhill Street, Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.; Augusta Cadwallader, 4661 East Rossknox Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wilbur Tibbals, 304 West First Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Clarence L. Tibbals, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.; Augusta C. Buskirk, Musgrove, Michigan; Florance V. Young, Liberty Mills, Indiana; Lewis Tibbals Haight, Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York; Mary Augusta Haight, Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York; Edward Tibbals, address unknown, and if Edward Tibbals be dead, the widow, heirs at law, next of kin and personal representatives of Edward Tibbals, including William J. Tibbals, and Augusta Cadwallader, above named, and to all persons interested as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, in the Estate of Sarah J. Tibbals, deceased, who at the time of her death resided at Hotel Martha Washington, No. 29 East 29th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York,

SEND GREETING.

Upon the petition of GEORGE F. LANGENBACHER, residing at No. 756 East 18th Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and CHARLES P. TIBBALS, residing at No. 28 Lincoln Street, East Orange, New Jersey, praying for the judicial settlement of their account as executors of the above named decedent, and on the account and vouchers in support thereof now filed in this court,

YOU and each of you are hereby cited to show cause before the Surrogate' Court of New York County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of April, 1917, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the account of GEORGE F. LANGENBACHER and CHARLES P. TIBBALS, as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, should not be judicially settled.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE HAVE caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Honorable ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[Seal.] DANIEL DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate' Court.

JACOB H. SHAFFER, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 23784. Notice is hereby given that BERNARD FROMMER and OZIAS WEISSGRAW, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of FROMMER & WEISSGRAW, Bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 7th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24,175.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH SEEHOF, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph Seehof are hereby given notice that on March 30th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1505, Woolworth Building, New York City, April 17, 1917, at 10 A. M., where they may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 6, 1917.

PASSOVER IN DEATH HOUSE.

Jacob H. Schiff Aids In Providing Feast for Schuster.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, April 5.—Jacob H. Schiff and others have subscribed to a fund to be spent in providing a Seder feast for Alexander Schuster, who is in the deathhouse, and prisoners in other departments of Sing Sing in observing the Jewish Passover tomorrow and Saturday.

Harry Hirschfeld, of Ossining, who supplied food to the four Becker gunmen on two occasions, received permission from Warden Moyer today to furnish the repasts for Schuster in the deathhouse on both days. Hirschfeld agreed to be particularly careful to sort bones out of the fish, so that the condemned man would have no chance of choking, and to use no dishes with which life could harm himself.

Rabbi Samuel Buchler will officiate at the feasts for Schuster.

SUES WOMAN FOR ATTACK.

Man of German Descent Asks $3,000 for Spy Story and Assault.

RIVERHEAD, April 5.—Otto Schafer, a young man of German descent, living at Southold, has sued Mrs. J. Ernest Howell, a well known suffragist and church worker, for $3,000 for personal injuries. Schafer alleges that Mrs Howell, a well-known suffragist and pulling down an American flag and with being a German spy, and that she struck him in the face, breaking his glasses and severely cutting his face.

Subsequently Mrs. Howell apologized, finding that she was wrong. Shafer is a veteran of the Connecticut National Guard and on its reserve list and declares he is a loyal American citizen.

3 DIE OF POWDER BURNS.

Spark Caused Flare-up in Detwiller & Street Plant.

Three young women died yesterday in hospitals in Jersey City from injuries suffered on Wednesday afternoon when black powder caught fire in the plant of the Detwiller & Street Fireworks Manufacturing Company. Twenty-one of the fifty young women working in the plant were so badly burned that they had to be taken to hospitals, and last night it was said that six of the injured might not live until morning. Two of the three who died during the day were originally listed as not seriously injured. Their deaths were due to inhaling flame and gases caused by the rapid combustion of the powder. Mrs. Sadie Quist, 28 years old, of 24 Virginia Avenue, a widow, who supported her two small children on her earnings in the factory; Miss Rose Rogers, 19 years old, of 163 Jackson Avenue, and Miss Eleanor Wardell, 18 years old, of 408 Woodlawn Avenue, Jersey City, were those who died yesterday.

The flare-up of the powder on a long table where the girls were filling priming caps for 3-inch shells for the Russian Army was so sudden that the young women working there were burned before they could jump away from the flames. Those who investigated the accident yesterday were convinced that it was caused by a spark from beneath a tray which one of the girls scraped on the powder table.

DIES STUCK IN MUD.

Tide Would Not Have Reached Boatman Had He Not Struggled.

Frederick Nose, caretaker of the Nassau Club at Woodmere, Long Island, was drowned early yesterday morning in Woodmere Bay by the tide that rose around him as he stood caught in the mud. He started out before breakfast in a skiff to catch some flounders, and according to indications observed by John Debevoise, who found the body, anchored the boat some distance out in the bay. Apparently the boat was stranded as the tide went out, and Nose tried to push it off with his oar. Failing in this he stepped out of the boat to shove it off, and did manage to push it a short distance, but in doing so his feet stuck fast and he could not get out.

As the tide came in, with the boat drifted out of his reach, Nose made frantic efforts to escape, and his shouts for help reached the shore. But in the mist no one could tell their source or direction, and no help came to him. Exhausted by his struggles and sunk deeper into the mud through his exertions, he finally drowned. If he had stood still and let the tide rise to its full height it would not have come above his chin.

BANKS PLAN FOR WAR LOAN.

Some Already Making Tentative Lists of Subscribers.

In anticipation of a large Government bond issue, bankers and brokers are advising customers that they will handle subscriptions without cost to them or to the Government. Some houses make a special plea that investors put their money into United States bonds to help on the war.

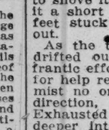
Many bankers believe there is need to educate the public that when subscriptions to a war loan are opened, the entire amount should be subscribed quickly. Some bankers believe a billion dollar loan would be taken in one day.

A number of banks, among them the Irving National, the Farmers Loan and Trust, and the Franklin Trust have invited customers to communicate the amounts they will take, so as to have tentative applications on file.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. in a letter to customers say: "Every loyal American should participate in this loan and thereby help to bring this war to a speedy conclusion. Your money cannot be neutral," they say. "Your country needs it. Small sums make big loans successful."

City College Pledges Co-operation.

The Faculty and Trustees of the College of the City of New York unanimously passed yesterday afternoon a resolution, which was sent to President Wilson, saying "that the College of the City of New York should take whatever steps may be necessary to co-operate with other colleges and universities in placing at the services of the National Government the physical and intellectual resources of these institutions." Another resolution transmitted to the President, New York Senators, the city's representatives in Congress, and the Mayor of New York expressed the admiration of the Trustees for the courage and wisdom of the President's leadership and also pledged unqualified support to all the recommendations in the President's address to Congress.



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CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 62 Broadway, N. Y. Shorthand Course $17.50; Bookkeeping $20; Spanish $7.50. Day and Evening Sessions.

WILL GIVE LESSONS in Russian classical ballet dancing in exchange for sewing. O 103 Times.

Wanted.

SPANISH gentleman would like to exchange conversation with native American gentleman, wishing to practice Spanish. C 107 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 23909.

Notice is given that JOHN FRANK HUEFNER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 14th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 22928.

Notice is given that CHARLES T. HESSER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 14th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

Case on—A. B. Dick Co<Underwood Typew.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 325, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Re Joseph Kleibert.
Lumekogel<Erie RR.
Slinir<Erie RR.
Wm A Higgins & Co<Aetna Ins Co.
Czerweny<Mitchell.
Campbell<NY, N H & H RR.
Brainerd, S & H Quar Co<Brice.
Bully<Gen Cot Sec Co.
Wagner Spec Co<Manning, Maxw & Moore
Gardner<Du Pont.
Taylor<S Karper & Bros.
Muraski<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Livingston<Friedlander.
U S L & H Co<Starbuck.
Wells Fargo<Cuneo.
Midland<SS Saturnus.
Epstein<Rosenberg.
Sampliner<Mo P P Co.
Glasel<Gutz.
Pierson<Fox.
Re Kleibert.
Vitagraph<Ford.
Mayer<Eastman.
Bialonowski<Erie RR.
Lippmann<P RR.
Jones<Comp Gen'l Tr.
Stoddart<Mutual Film Corporation.
Griffin<Kennerley.
Munger<Perlman.
Chalk<O'Brien.
Fitzer<Sorg.
Chalk<O'Brien.
Leon<Am Sugar Ref.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 328, P. O. Building.

Criminal:

U S<Pook.

Bankruptcy at 11 A. M.

Louis H. Viemeister.

At 2 P. M.:

Bankruptcy discharges:
Crescenzo Riche,
Max Gonchar,
Martin Schmand,
Ruben Meinberg,
Nathaniel Zwerling,
Markfeld & Kuhnberg, as Success 3c, 9c, & 10c Store.
William Boyd,
Aaron Claflin,
Hende Jaffe,
Emil Sturm,
Henry A. Borghard,
C. Welseberger.
Wilhelmina Muller.

Motions:

G. Edward Graff and Thos. F. Nevins, (2,)
Gussie Nankin, (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building. Admiralty calendar.

Leone<SS Boniface.
Anderson<SS Winneconne.

For call:

Mullen<SS Vestris.

At 2 P. M.:

Brady<South Shore T Co.

Sigmund Horowitz,
William Preston,
Bay Boulevard Realty Co., Inc.,
Abraham Krieger,
J. K. Cole Co., Inc,
Star & Stern,
Conrad Constr Co.,
Georg Bauer,
Gustav Haar,
Meltzer Bros. Brewing Co.,
Ehrlich & Rapps Manhattan Steam Laundry Co., Inc.,
Edward C. Prem,
Sigmund Horowitz,
Hagenah Brothers,
Topeka Paving Co.,
Herbert A. Emerson.

Hughes, Jr<Kings Co Iron Foundry.
Kings Co Iron Fdy<Hughes, Jr.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
Newton Co<Erickson.
Bossert<Dhuy, (2.)

People<McNamara.

Court will take a recess today to April 16.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Decisions:

Goldie Jankowsky, applt., v. Henry Brown, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J., (Scott and Smith, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Paul Herring et al., applts., v. Pierre Mail et al., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed. (Scott, J., dissenting.)

Harrison Morrison, respt., v. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., appt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

John McKeon, pltf., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., defts.—Judgment for defendant, dismissing complaint, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

British-American Tobacco Co., respt., v. U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Rowland W. Spain, respt., v. Manhattan Shirt Co., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Shearn, J., (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Nathan Fass, respt., v. Illinois Surety Co., applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. (Scott and Smith, JJ., dissenting on opinion of Lehman, J., at Appellate Term.) Order filed.

Eugene L. Schofield, applt., v. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Benjamin Kamenitsky, respt., v. Thomas F. Corcoran, applt.—Determination reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements, and order of City Court affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements in the Appellate Term, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Mittteldeutchen Privat Bank, respt., v. Isaac Chaitin et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to move to vacate stay as stated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Kings County Lighting Co., appt., v. Egbert E. Woodbridge as Attorney General, et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Catherine Bell, Caroline Bell, Josephine E. Sares et al. respts.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered; costs to appellant, to abide event. Opinions by Shearn, J., and Clarke, P. J., (Clarke, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Helen Wertheimer, respt., v. N. Y. Railways Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Frank Verdicchio as admr., applt., v. McNab & Harlin Mfg. Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Lewis Z. Harrison, respt., v. Repetti, applt.—Determination reversed, with costs, and order of City Court reinstated and affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Evelyn de Cordova, as extrix., applt., v. Arthur J. Sanville, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Re Public Service Commission, N. Y. C. R. R. Co. and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., respts.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Abraham Sockloff, respt., v. Maurice J. Burnstein, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

David R. Todd et al., applts., v. William M. Brown et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

Anna Doscher, respt., v. Edgar Vanderbilt, &c., applt.—Determination and judgment reversed with costs and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

George W. Simers, Jr., applt., v. Clara L. Kellogg et al., respts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Lottie E. Johnson, respt., v. J. Duncan Dithridge, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

American Cotton and Refining Company, pltff., v. Isidore M. Stettenheim, deft.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

David Dubel et al., respts., v. Ernest Honig, applt.—Determination and order and judgment of City Court reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Samuel J. Siegel et al., respts., v. Montgomery Ward & Co., applt.—Order reversed wit. $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Albert J. Appell, applt., v. Anna T. Appell et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Scott and Shearn, JJ., (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Max Radt, respt., v. Greeley Square Hotel Co., applt.—Judgement and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eugene Higgins, applt., v. Carter's Ink Co. respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Prudential Ins. Co., applt., v. National Bank of Commerce of N. Y., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Isaac Levinson, respt., v. Crawford's Transfer et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Edwin F. Naulty, respt., v. Gorham Mfg. Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Mary F. Murphy et al., applts., v. George K. Mackey et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Hudson Building, applt., v. Compagnie General Transatlantique, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Bernard Cohen, respt., v. Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co., applt.—Determination and judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Morris Gleeksman, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. (Dissenting opinion by Clarke, P. J.) Order filed.

Mary T. Palma, applt., v. Town of North Hempstead, respt.; Walter W. Hoffman v. same.—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

American Bill Posting Co., applt., v. John H. Springer et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Maurice S. Weeker, respt., v. John B. Hand, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Theodore Balke, respt., v. Otis Elevator Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

The Bradford Co., respt., v. James H. Dunn, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Clay Howard, respt., v. Edward N. Breitung, et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer, on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris Ringulescu, an inft., applt., v. George W. Linch, as receiver, &c., respt.; Hyman Ringulescu v. same.—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

Morris Ringulescu, an inft., applt., v. John Beaver, as receiver, respt., (2.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

Rufus M. Overlander, applt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Henry Wong, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Lamont McLaughlin, applt., v. City of New York, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Scott and Davis, JJ., dissenting; dissenting opinion by Scott, J.) Order filed.

Amalgamated Industrial Corp., applt., v. Joseph Tischoltz, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs; amount of undertaking to be given by plaintiff to be determined on settlement of order. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Michael A. Verdi, respt., v. Michael Nocenti Co., applt. Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Robert H. Thorburn, respt., v. Dellora R. Gates, impld., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

A. P. Youngblood, Inc., applt., v. Banca Commerciale Italiana, respt.—Order granting stay reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs; and order denying motion for reargument affirmed, without costs. Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Russell S. Wolfe, applt., v. Frederick G. Miller, respt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Morris Bertman, respt., v. Mary Neisner, applt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Alexander Ebin, respt., v. Equitable Life Assurance Society, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Solomon Weinhandler v. Perry Loewenthal et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Emanuel J. Livingston.—Referred to the Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re Michael O. Rini.—Supplementary charges referred to the Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

No Day Calendar—All motions made returnable or adjourned until today will not be called, but will appear on the calendar of April 7.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—No day calendar.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—No day calendar.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—No day calendar.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—No day calendar.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—No day calendar.

PART IV., (March Term Continued)—Dugro, J.—In Trial Term, Part VIII. room. Adjourned sine die.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—Clear. No day calendar.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—No day calendar.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—No day calendar.

PART XI.—Ordway, J.—No day calendar.

PART XII.—Delegreid, J.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—No day calendar.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Fawcett, J.

Holden Clark Lumber Co<Am Mtg & Holding Co.
Cummings<Engle Construction Co.
Solovinsky<Black.
Durst<Laskowitz.
Parshelsky<Ellsworth Building Co.
Rosenberg<Wertheimer.
Lenzi<Cornician Rty Co.
Sachs<Larner.
Reyer<Ward.
Sachs<Maude.
Johnson<Daniels.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—Motions only.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I., Keogh, J.—Recess. Part II., Platt, J.—Recess.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Peter Weber,
Mary Polzer,
Louise Radice,
Michael Hickey.
Adm'r's accounting:
Joseph Taylor,
Mary Page,
Esther R Stoll.

Re estates:
Augustus Slater.
Floyd E. Powell.
Ex'r's accounting;
Daniel E Seybel.
Maxymilian Lewinson.
Com. accounting:
Cyrus Travis.
Guardian's acc't'g:
Hardy Minors.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, UNITED STATES Auctioneer, sells assets of M. ZIMMERMANN COMPANY Monday, April 16th, 1917, 10:30 A. M., in following order:

At 318 East Houston Street: Sausage-making machinery and equipment, scales, power plant, Corliss engine, electric generators, ice machines, pumps, shafting, pulleys, belting, tools and machine shop equipment, office furniture, fittings, adding machines, typewriters, time clocks, &c.; trustee's right, title, and interest in lease covering premises 316-324 East Houston Street, New York City.

At 90 East Third Street, New York City: Sausage-making machinery, equipment, power plant, machinery, Corliss engine, &c.

At 400 East Third Street: Wagons, trucks, Chase automobile, auto cars, Hudford, Ford autos; stable provisions, &c.

ARTHUR F. GOTTHOLD, Trustee, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Attorney for Trustee, 55 William Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ANDREW CUNEO, Alleged Bankrupt, and the A. C. HOLDING COMPANY.

In pursuance to an order of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, dated March 26th, 1917, and duly entered, the undersigned will sell at public auction at 850 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Charles Shongood, U. Auctioneer, the following: Certain shares of stocks and bonds of various corporations of the face value of $183,884.67; certain judgments duly docketed against various individuals aggregating $9,147.45; one batch of promissory notes aggregating the sum of $33,955.02; one note for $1,271.36, secured by Bond and Mortgage on properties situated at 2142-2144 Belmont Avenue, Bronx.

E. JACOB BISGYER, Attorney for A. C. Holding Co.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, UNITED STATES AUCTIONEER, SELLS ASSETS OF M. ZIMMERMANN COMPANY, MONDAY, APRIL 16th, 1917, 10:30 A. M., in following order at 318 East Houston Street: Sausage making machinery and equipment, scales, power plant, Corliss engine, electric generators, ice machine, pumps, shafting, pulleys, belting, tools, and machine shop equipment, office furniture, fittings, adding machines, typewriters, time clocks, etc.; trustee's right, title and interest in lease covering premises 316-324 East Houston Street, N. Y. City.

At 90 E. 3rd Street, N. Y. City, sausage making machinery, equipment, power plant, machinery, Corliss engine, etc.

At 400 E. 3rd St., wagons, trucks, Chase automobile, autocars, Hudford, Ford Auto, stable provisions, etc.

ARTHUR F. GOTTHOLD, Trustee, 60 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Attorney for Trustee, 55 William St., N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GRIMM COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, April 6, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 1,427 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of butcher supplies, counters, Toledo Scale, National Cash Register, slicing machine, ice houses, hand elevator, chopping machines, machinery, tools used in provision manufacturing business, 8 horses, 4 delivery wagons, etc.,

MARY POTTER, Receiver.

LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS RESNEK, doing business as ELIAS NEK SHAPIRO & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, April 6, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very large stock of men's suits, piece goods, etc.

STEPHEN A. MACHONSKI, Receiver.

LAWRENCE B. COHEN, 64 Wall Street, New York, and SAUL S. MYERS, 60 Wall Street, New York, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANZ BRUCKNER MANUFACTURING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, April 6, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 405 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of phonographs, machines, phonograph motors, parts, records, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD ROTH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, April 10, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 156 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' neckwear, trimmings, piece goods, machinery used in manufacture of ladies' neckwear, fixtures, &c.

JOSEPH M. BAUM, Receiver.

JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24,392.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID HIRSHFELD and IDA HIRSHFELD, Individually and as copartners under the name of THE HIRSHFELD MANUFACTURING FUR CO., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said bankrupts are hereby given notice that on April 4, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1505, Woolworth Building, New York City, April 17, 1917, 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 6, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,291. Notice is given that S. RAIVES & CO., INC., bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated April 3, 1917, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 16, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted.

WILLIAM M. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.

4½% Equipment Trust Notes

Series "R"

$189,000 Due Semi-Annually November 1st and May 1st 1917 to 1927

Prices to yield about 4.65%

Full particulars on request.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

The Market for Public Utility Bonds & Notes

is generally free from speculative influences. For this reason and because the income returns are as a rule better than from other well-secured investments, standard Public Utilities provide a form of investment eminently suitable for the conservative man or woman.

Send for Circular No. 114-A, which contains short descriptions of twelve tested Public Utility Bonds and Notes.

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

London — William P. Bonbright & Co.
Paris — Bonbright & Co.

The South and the Southern Railway

We have issued a special pamphlet setting forth in detail the probable effect of the great prosperity of the South on the future earning power of the Southern Railway, and why we believe that this property, through the development of the vast natural resources of the territory served, has the promise of steady and sustained growth.

Write for Pamphlet No. 1591

"The South and the Southern Ry."

Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Securities

25 Broad Street, New York

ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Members New York Stock Exchange

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba

Consolidated Mortgage 4s
DUE JULY 1, 1933

Secured by underlying, closed, first mortgage, at the rate of about $17,000 per mile, covering 2,541 miles of road, including main line from St. Paul, Minn., to the Montana-North Dakota boundary. These bonds have been stamped

Tax Exempt in New York State

until maturity. Legal investment for Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and other States.

Price to yield 4.25%

Remick, Hodges & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

4½% Bonds

Due May 1, 1966

Principal and semi-annual interest May 1st and November 1st, Payable in New York City

Eligible to secure postal savings deposits

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN N. Y., MASS. AND CONN.

Price to yield 4.10%

R. M. GRANT & CO.

31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON — CHICAGO

Kean, Taylor & Co.

Investment Securities

New York — Chicago

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Traders Sell on Prospect of War Taxes—Industrial Profits, Present and Future.

The stock market yesterday was in process of selling ex-war profits and cum-war taxes. It was a much more inspiring showing than would have been an opposite movement of prices based on the probability of big war profits. It does not follow, however, from this view of the matter, that traders are not now putting an exaggerated estimate upon the extent to which existing stock market values may be affected by the policy which the United States will pursue in respect to war taxes and the purchase of war supplies.

Intrinsic values are not rigid quantities nor exactly determinable quantities either, but it is not venturing very far into the realm of surmise to suggest that annual net earnings at the rate of $50 or more a share are hardly necessary to maintain a stock at 110, or a little better. A very substantial cut could be made in such earnings without leading necessarily to a fall in intrinsic value to below a figure only a relatively little above par. The point we would make is that profits last year and so far this year have in a large variety of companies been at a level theoretically justifying much higher prices than many of those which have prevailed of late. That is only another way of saying that the market has not been discounting an indefinite continuance of abnormal profits, and if it has not been discounting their continuance, why should it, on second thought, be much depressed by a curtailment of those profits, even if curtailment should come about through the levying of war taxes?

Taxes, particularly war taxes, are gathered only to be spent, and their spending will sustain industry instead of depressing it. One would expect luxuries to yield place to necessities in a time of war, but there is no reason at all for assuming that industry as a whole will languish. Quite the contrary must be expected to be the fact. If traders sold stock yesterday—and for the most part they were traders who sold—because the entry of the country into war will mean increased taxes, and, along with that, a certain degree of shifting of industrial production, they were late in recognizing some very obvious probabilities. The severance of diplomatic relations with Germany made war very probable, and the address of the President to Congress revealed a situation which made war practically certain. It could not, therefore, be because they were taken by surprise that traders sold yesterday. If they were taken by surprise by the suggestion that war would mean largely increased taxes, they must recently have been moving about with both their eyes and their ears closed.

There is disappointment in the financial district that bankers have not been more freely consulted regarding the financial plans which the Government will have to put into effect, and this may have led to concern lest the affairs of the Government at the outset of the war be handled without sufficient regard for businesslike methods. Such a view in important financial quarters might easy accentuate temporary bearish market tendencies, and it was quite possibly a factor yesterday.

Special note deserves to be given to the result of yesterday's sale of $25,000,000 of New York State bonds. This was a miniature transaction compared with the borrowing in which the National Government will engage, but the result of this sale is not without significance in respect to the market which may be expected for the United States bonds which are to be put out. Instead of a lower price, the State realized a better price than at the last sale. Emphasis was laid on the fact that the tax-exempt feature of the bonds was largely responsible for the good price offered for them. That is a consideration which will likewise benefit the market for United States bonds themselves. Tax exemption is a factor whose value increases as taxes grow.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½ Last 2¼
Low	2¼ Renewals 2¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	3¾@4 Sixty days 3¾@4
Ninety days	3¾@4 Ninety days 3¾@4
Four months	4 Four months 4 @4¼
Five months	4@4¼ Five months 4¼@4½
Six months	4@4¼ Six months 4¼@4½
One year	4¼@4½ One year 4½@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, up to 90 days 3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3¾@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3½@4
4 to 6 months	4 @4½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.7560	$4.7560	$4.7560	+.03¾
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	+ .03¾
Francs—				
Demand	5.68	5.74	5.74	+ .04
Cables	5.67	5.73	5.73	+ .04

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand	Cable.
4.8665 London	or Checks. 4.7560	4.7604
5.1825 Paris	5.74	5.73
95.28 Berlin	....	....
20.26 Austria	....	....
China—		
Hongkong	57.00	57.10
Peking	90.00	90.12½
Shanghai	84.00	84.12½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.06
40.10 Holland	40.36¼	40.62½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1626 Italy	7.58	7.53
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.85 Russia	23.50	28.60
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.45	28.55
Stockholm	29.95	30.05
Christiania	29.40	29.60
South America—	21.70	21.80
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.00	43.12½
32.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.04¾	5.03¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		—Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	4.69¾	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $712,600,000; balance, $42,230,626; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $77,068; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $4,550,354.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36¾d, off 1-16d; in New York, 73¾c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 56¾c.

BUOYANT TONE IN LONDON.

America's Attitude Gives Further Impetus to Rise in Prices.

LONDON, April 5.—Although business on the Stock Exchange today was checked by the coming holidays, the tone of the market was buoyant, the reduction of the bank rate as a result of America's attitude giving further impetus to the rise in various directions, while the belief that the forthcoming financial measures will allow relaxation of the mobilization scheme and release securities for dealings assisted the tone.

Advances were notable in India stocks, the new tax free war loan, and home rails, while the French loan was steadily supported. Oil and rubber stocks were prominent and Brazilian and Chinese issues were features in the foreign section, but there was little doing in American securities, which were in regular pending action in Washington.

Discounts were adjusted to the bank rate.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 5.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 50 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 40 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	905,722	531,949	649,129
Year to date	51,752,744	45,551,658	20,627,592

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
105	115	200	Adams Express	110¼	110¼	110	110	...
15	16½	100	Advance Rumely	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
31	32	100	Advance Rumely pf	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
8½	8¾	3,100	Alaska Gold Mines	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
7¼	7½	1,000	Alaska Juneau	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
26½	27	1,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
89	89½	400	Am. Agricult. Chem	89	89	89	89	— ½
96	96¾	3,200	Am. Beet Sugar	96	96¾	95	96⅝	+ ⅛
48	48⅜	8,000	Am. Can	49½	49½	47¾	48	— ⅛
67	68	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	68	68	67	67⅝	— ⅛
116	118¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116⅛	+ ⅛
40½	42	600	Am. Cotton Oil	41½	41½	41	41	— ¼
65	65½	4,000	Am. H. & Leather	15⅜	15⅜	14	15	— ¼
27½	27¾	2,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	66½	66¾	64½	65	— ⅛
19½	19⅝	700	Am. Ice Securities	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
52⅜	53	200	Am. Linseed	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
68½	68¾	400	Am. Linseed pf	52¼	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
103	105	2,000	Am. Locomotive	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
15	15¼	3,800	Am. Loco. pf. x d	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ¼
62½	62⅝	3,300	Am. Malting	15⅝	15⅝	14	15	— ¼
101½	102	12,200	Am. Malting 1st pf	64	64	61	62	— ¼
113	115	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
101¼	101½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	114	114	114	114	— ⅛
103	110	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	101	101	101	101	...
60	60¼	1,500	Am. Snuff pf. new	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ½
111¾	111⅞	2,900	Am. Steel F'dries	61	61	60	60	— ⅛
119	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref	113½	114¾	110⅝	111¾	+ ⅛
124	124½	900	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	119	— ¼
51	51½	5,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	125	125	124½	124½	— ⅛
46	48	400	Am. Woolen	52	52	50¾	51¼	— ⅛
34⅞	35½	1,200	Am. Writing P. pf	47	47	46	46	— ¼
81¼	81⅝	21,900	Am. Zinc L. & S	36	36	35	35	— ⅛
35	37⅝	100	Anaconda Copper	82½	82½	80¾	81⅝	— ⅛
102¼	103	700	Assets Realization	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
98½	99	3,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¾	103¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
114	115	20	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
107¾	108¼	100	Atlantic Coast Line	115	115	115	115	— ½
30	50¼	5,100	At. Gulf & West I	110	110	107½	107½	— ⅛
77⅞	78	6,600	Baldwin Loco	59¾	59¾	58½	58½	— ⅛
...	...	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	78½	78½	78	78	— ⅝
113	115	10	Bank of Commerce	180	180	180	180	...
1¼	1⅝	700	Barrett Co	118	118	115	115	— 2⅜
140	142	100	Barnsdall Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
136¼	136⅜	200	Bethlehem Steel	144	144	142	142	— 1½
67½	68	31,700	Beth. S.class B t cfs	139½	140	135¼	136¾	— 4
115½	116¾	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	68	68	67½	67½	— 2⅜
43¼	44	500	Burns Brothers	116⅞	116⅞	115½	116	— ½
22¾	23	1,400	Butte & Superior	44¾	44¾	43⅝	43⅝	— 1⅛
80⅝	82	600	California Petrol	23	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
54	58	100	Calumet & Arizona	81	81	81	81	— ½
160	160½	10	Canada Southern	56	56	56	56	— ⅛
90	90¾	3,200	Canadian Pacific	160¾	160¾	159⅝	160½	— ¾
36	36¾	22,800	Central Leather Co	91¼	91⅝	89¼	90¼	— 2
98	99	600	Cerro de Pasco	37⅝	37⅝	36½	36½	— 1
50¼	50½	200	Chandler Motor	99	99	99	99	— 1
11¾	12	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅜	59⅝	59	59⅛	— ½
33	34	300	Chi. Great Western	12	12	12	12	...
81¼	82	2,100	Chi. Great West. pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	...
114	115	2,800	Chi. Mil. & St. P	81½	81¾	81	81⅛	— ⅛
48	48⅛	700	Chi. Northwest	115	115	113½	113½	— 2¼
23⅞	23⅞	2,000	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of 2.2d pf	48⅜	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ⅞
56	56¼	4,700	Chile Copper	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
70	76	100	Chino Copper	57½	57½	55⅝	56	— 1½
70	70½	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	73½	73½	72¾	73¼	— ⅜
49¼	49½	3,700	Cluett, Peabody	70½	70½	70¼	70⅜	— ½
24	28	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	50½	50½	49¾	49¾	— ⅝
44⅞	45	11,900	Col. & Southern	24	24	24	24	— 1
121	122	200	Columbia Gas & El	46⅞	46⅞	44⅞	45	— 1½
91½	94½	400	Consol. Gas, Balt	121	121¼	121	121¼	— ¼
98¾	99	10,300	Continental Can	92	92	91½	91½	— ⅝
100	100	500	Corn Products Ref	24½	24½	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
22,400	22,500	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	100½	100¾	100	100¾	— ¼
110	111	200	Crucible Steel	63	63¾	63	63¾	— ⅛
12,100	12,200	1,100	Crucible Steel pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ⅛
47¾	48	200	Cuba Cane Sugar	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
90½	91½	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	91¼	91¼	91	91	— ½
190	194	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	190	190	190	190	— 8
98	99	100	Deere & Co. pf	99	99	99	99	...
137	137½	600	Delaware & Hudson	137⅝	137⅝	136¾	136¾	— ⅜
118	118½	1,200	Detroit United Ry	116¼	118½	116¼	118½	+2½
73	77	2,800	Distillers' Secur	19	19	17	18½	+1⅛
27⅜	28	5,600	Driggs-Seabury	75	75	75	75	— 4
39⅞	40¼	1,300	Erie 1st pf	28⅝	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
32¾	32¾	500	Erie 2d pf	40½	41	40	40	— ½
110½	112	300	Federal M. & S. pf	33¾	33	32½	32½	— ½
163½	163¾	4,000	Gen. Chemical pf	41½	41½	39¼	39¼	— 2⅛
115	115½	400	General Electric	115⅜	115⅜	113⅞	114	— ⅜
5,900	6,000	5,900	Gen. Motors, temp. cfs	164½	164½	164	164	— 1
1,000	1,100	1,100	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs	114⅝	115¾	114⅝	115¾	— ⅛
1,100	1,200	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	88	88⅜	88	88⅜	— ⅛
50	55	500	Goodrich pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
300	400	300	Granby Consol	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
5,400	5,500	5,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	85¼	85¼	85	85	— ⅛
400	500	400	Greene-Cananea	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	— 2⅛
120	122	1,200	Gulf States Steel	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅝
102½	104	300	Illinois Central	122	123	120½	120½	— 2
57¼	57½	9,300	Inspiration Cop. x d	104½	104½	104	104	— 1½
12⅜	12⅝	1,000	Interboro Consol	59	59	57½	57½	— 2
65	65¼	100	Interboro Con. pf	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15	17	100	Int. Agricultural	65	65	65	65	— ¾
43	44	200	Int. Agricultural pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ¾
78½	80	100	Int. Harvester Corp	44	44	44	44	— 2¼
32	32¼	43,100	Int. Mer. Marine	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ⅛
87	87⅛	60,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	33¼	33¼	32	32	— ⅛
42⅝	43	5,600	Int. Nickel	88⅝	88⅝	87¾	87¾	— ⅜
39½	39¾	2,000	Int. Paper	43⅜	43⅜	43	43⅛	— ⅛
21¾	23	300	Kansas City South	39¾	40	39	39⅝	— ⅛
58⅜	60¼	100	Kelly Spring Tire	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
44⅜	44⅞	7,500	Kennecott Copper	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ½
84¼	84⅞	3,400	Lackawanna Steel	47	47¾	44½	44½	— ⅝
40	100		Lake Erie & W	86	86	84	84	— 2
21½	22	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	40	40	40	40	— 2
65¾	65¾	2,500	Lehigh Valley	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
42½	42½	400	Long Isl. cfs. of dep	68	68½	65½	65½	— 1
87	87	100	Mackay Cos	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	...
66½	66½	100	Mackay Cos pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¼
5	6	100	Manhattan Beach	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
54	70	700	Maxwell Motors	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ¼
33½	34	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
89½	89¾	7,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	53	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	2,300	Mexican Petroleum	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
116	122½	9	Miami Copper	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
59⅜	59¾	12,300	Michigan Central	90¼	90¼	89¾	89¾	— 1½
19	21	100	Midvale Steel	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
7¼	7¾	2,100	Minn. & St. L. new	120	120	120	120	...
20⅜	20⅝	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	60¼	60¼	59¼	59¾	— ⅛
58½	59	1,800	Mo. Pacific w. i	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
101	103	600	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
114¾	114¾	300	Montana Power	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
101	101¾	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	59	59	58½	58½	— ⅛
115	115	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	101¾	101¾	100¾	101¾	+ ¼
125	125	1,100	Nat. Enam. & St	115	115	114¾	114¾	— ¼
34¼	34¾	34	Nat. Enam. & St. pf	125	125	125	125	+1¼
98	98	100	National Lead	34¼	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
57½	57½	200	Nevada Con. Cop	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
95¼	95¾	2,400	N. Y. Air Brake	57½	57½	56½	56½	— ⅛
138	138¾	100	N. Y. Central x d	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
44¼	44¾	1,100	N. Y. Dock	142	142	142	142	— 6
23¼	23½	1,400	N. Y. N. H. & H	95¼	95¼	94½	94½	— ¾
23¼	23¾	100	N. Y., Ont. & W	44⅛	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
130¾	131	500	Norfolk Southern	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
67	68	2,900	Norfolk & Western	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
106	106½	100	North American	132	132	130	130	— 8
132½	133	2,700	Northern Pacific	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ½
		21,600	Ohio Cities Gas	106	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ½
5	6	900	Ohio Cities Gas rcts	137¼	137¼	135¾	135¾	— 1½
98	99	700	Ontario Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	200	Owens Bottle Mach	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
96	100	100	Pacific Mail	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
53	53¼	3,400	Pacific Mail pf	22⅝	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
22¾	25	600	Penn. R.	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
96	98¾	1,300	Père Marquette w. i	53¾	53¾	53	53	— ⅝
36¾	38	300	Père M. pr. pf. w. i	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
45	46	1,600	Philadelphia Co	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
114	115	100	Pittsburgh Coal cfs. of d	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
75	76	200	Pitts. C. pf. cfs. of d	44⅞	45¾	44	45¼	— ⅛
103	105	200	Pressed Steel Car	115	115	115	115	— 1
49	50	2,000	Pressed Steel C. pf	76	76	76	76	— 1
101¾	102¼	11,900	Railway Steel Sp	103	103	102½	102½	— 1½
24	45	17,400	Ray Con. Copper	50½	50½	50	50	— ⅛
92	94½		Reading	30¾	30¾	30	30¼	— ⅝
96	96¾		Reading 2d pf	96	96	94⅝	95¾	— ⅛
42	42		Rep. Iron & Steel	42	42	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
82	82		Rep. Iron & S. pf	82	82	79¼	80	— 2¼
102¾	102¾		Royal Dutch r.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
62	62		St. Louis & San F	62	62	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
19½	19½		St. L. & S. F. pf	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
33	34		St. Louis Southw	33	34	33	33	— 1
30¼	30¼		St. L. Southw. pf	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ½
48	48		Saxon Motor	48	48	48	48	...
54	54		Seaboard Air Line	54	54	54	54	— ⅛
14	14		Seab. Air Line pf	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
32	32		Sears, Roeb. & Co	32	32	32	32	— 1
188	188		Shattuck-Arizona	188	188	188	188	— 1
26	28		Sinclair Oil & Ref	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
57½	57½		Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	57½	57½	56	56⅝	— ⅛
62	62¼		Southern Pacific	62	62¼	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
95¼	95¾		So. Porto Rico Sug	95¼	95¾	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
185	185		Southern Railway	185	185	185	185	— ⅛
28¼	28¾		Southern Ry. pf	28¼	28¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
58¾	58¾		Southern Pr. Co	58¾	58¾	58	58	— ⅛
92¾	93¼		Stutz Motor	93¼	93¼	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
44	44		Texas Co	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
222½	223		Texas & Pacific	223	223	221	221¼	— 1½
14½	15		Tobacco Products	15	14½	15	15	— 1
55¼	55¾		Tobacco Prod. pf	55	55¾	55	55	— ⅛
100	100		Transue & Wms	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
43¾	43¾		Union Bag & Paper	43¾	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
11⅝	11⅝		Union Bag & P. new	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
94½	94½		Union Pacific	94½	94½	94½	94½	— 1½
139	139		Union Pacific pf	139	139	136⅜	136⅜	— 1⅝
81¼	81¼		United Alloy Steel	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ⅝
44⅞	44⅞		United Cigar Stores	44⅞	44⅞	44	44	— 1⅞
101	101		Un. Cigar Stores pf	101	101	100⅞	101	— ⅛
119	119		United Drug	119	119	119	119	— ⅛
75	75		United Rys. Invest	75	75	75	75	— ⅛
8½	8¾		U. S. C. I. P. & F	20¾	20¾	19¾	20	— 1½
122	122		U. S. Indus. Alco	122	122	120⅞	122	— 1
57½	57½		U. S. Rub. last pf	57½	57½	57	57	— ¾
108¼	108¾		U.S.S.R. & M. x d	61¼	61¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
61¼	61¾		U.S.S.R. & M. pf. x d	50	50¾	50	50¾	— ⅛
50	50¾		U. S. Steel	114¾	115	112¾	113	— 2
114¾	115		U. S. Steel pf	118	118¾	118	118	...
118	118¾		Utah Copper	113¼	113½	110¾	112⅝	+1½
113¼	113½		Utah Securities. x	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
20¼	20¼		Va.-Car. Chemical	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
40½	40½		Va. Iron, Coal & C	70	70	69	69½	— ⅛
70	70		Wabash	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
12	12		Wabash pf. A	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
49¾	49¾		Wabash pf. B	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
24¼	25		Wells Fargo Exp	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
100	102½		Western Maryland	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
21⅜	22		Western Union Tel	97	97⅝	96½	96½	— ⅛
96½	97		West. E. & M. x d	51⅝	51⅝	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
50⅜	50½		Wheeling & L. E	15⅜	15⅜	15	15½	— ⅛
15	15½		Wheel. & L. E. pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
37	37½		White Motors	48⅞	48⅞	48	48	— ⅛
47⅜	48		Wilson & Co	77	77	73	74¼	— 2¼
74	74½		Willys-Overland	32⅜	33¼	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
32¼	33		Willys-Overland pf	97¼	97¼	97½	97½	— ⅛
96½	98		Woolw.

Standard Oil Stocks

Annual Statements

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Prairie Oil & Gas
Standard Oil of Kansas
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CAR TRUST SECURITIES
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Citizens National Bank
Guaranty Trust Co.
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STATE SELLS BONDS AT HIGH PREMIUM

Syndicate Headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Takes the $25,000,000 Issue at 104.817.

RUSH FOR THE SECURITIES

Nearly Four Times Oversubscribed —Flat Profit to the State of $1,204,250.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—The bid of a syndicate formed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William A. Read & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., was accepted for the entire $25,000,000 issue of New York State 4 per cent. bonds for the improvement of highways and canals and the acquisition of additional lands for the forest preserve and Palisades Park. The bids were opened today by Controller Eugene M. Travis. The bond issue was oversubscribed nearly four times, the bids aggregating $95,518,000. The bonds are for a term of fifty years.

The bid of the syndicate called for "all or none" of the bonds at 104.817, and will net the State a premium of $1,204,250. One other bid of 101.141 for "all or any" of the bonds was received from a New York syndicate, composed of the First National Bank of New York, Harris, Forbes & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, Brown Brothers, and the National City Bank.

Controller Travis said that he regarded today's sale as the most successful in recent years. The last sale of New York State bonds was held on July 27 last year, when the First National Bank was the successful bidder for the entire issue at 102.27.

Of the proceeds of the present issue $10,000,000 will be used for highway improvement, $10,000,000 for canal improvement, $2,500,000 for forest preserve land purchases, and $2,500,000 for the extension of the Palisades Interstate Park.

The syndicate composed of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Wm. A. Read & Co. announced yesterday afternoon that more than $12,000,000 of the bonds had been sold. The remainder are being offered at 105⅝, to net 3¾ per cent.

Wall Street expressed surprise at the high price paid to the State, the general belief in bond circles having been that, in view of existing conditions and the imminence of a United States Government bond issue, the State bonds would be disposed of at a lower price.

The explanation offered by the successful bidders was that President Wilson's address to Congress, in which he advocated taxation as a means for meeting the expenses of the war, had convinced them that there would be an unusually good demand for tax-exempt securities. The State bonds are not only exempt from the Federal income tax and all State taxes, but counsel to the syndicate has submitted an opinion to the effect that Congress is without power to levy a tax thereon or on the income derived therefrom.

Moreover, owners of the State bonds are not required to make a statement of the income derived from the bonds or any declaration of ownership to the Federal authorities—a feature which is regarded as a distinct advantage by many investors who are averse to disclosing their private affairs.

It was reported that some of the bonds were sold yesterday on the Curb at 105¾.

Venner Loses Again.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, by a unanimous decision yesterday upheld Justice Morschauser in refusing to enjoin the merger of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and nine other railroads. Clarence H. Venner, a stockholder in one of the companies, sued to enoin the merger early last year, and in May Justice Morschauser dismissed the suit.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.02
Alta	.04	Kentucky	.02
Andes	.13	Mexican	.05
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.14	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.08	Savage	.05
Confidence	.86	Sierra Nevada	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.18	Union Con	.33
Exchequer	.02	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.04	Mexican dollars	.59
Hale & Norcross	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20	Goldfield Con	.64
Jim Butler	.74	Goldfield Merger	.06
McNamara	.07	Great Bend	.06
Midway	.16	Jumbo Extension	.49
Mizpah	.16	Jumbo Junior	.13
Monarch Pittsburg	.14	Kawana	.18
Montana	.20	Silver Pick	.12
North Star	.15	Spearhead	.12
Rescue	.17	Man. Big Four	.07
Tonopah Belmont	.20	Gold Wedge	.03
Tonopah Extension	3.45	Manhattan Con	.29
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Morning Glory	.18
West End	.60	Union Amalg	.28
West Tonopah	.16	White Caps	1.00

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.12	Big Jim	.89
Booth	.10	Nevada Hills	.22
Daisy	.04	Packard	.45
Florence	.21	Red Top Mines	.05
Fraction	.05	Round Mountain	.42

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6	6¼	Granite	37	65
Dr. J'pot	7⅞	8¼	Isabella	17	19
Elkton	9½	10	McKinney	.25	35
El Paso	1	2	Portland	170	178
Fanny R.	5	6	Vindicator	79	87½
Golden C.	.230	232	U. Gold M.	16	18
Gold Bov.	4⅞	5⅛			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Broadway Trust Company authorized yesterday the officers of the company to continue the salaries of all employes enlisting with the armed forces of the United States for the duration of the war, and to reinstate such employes in their old positions when released by the Government.

Proposals for the sale of Miami Gas Company 5 per cent. gold bonds have been invited by the Bankers' Trust Company, Trustee, to exhaust the sinking fund of $9,038.

President F. S. Whitten, of the American Graphophone Company, announced yesterday that all of the 25,000 shares of the common stock of the company, offered to stockholders, had been subscribed for, leaving none for the underwriting syndicate.

Sheldon, Morgan & Co., who have underwritten 100,000 shares of Everett, Heaney & Co., Inc., announce that the stock has all been subscribed for.

The purchase of $1,100,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. serial bonds, secured by the new Public Utility Steam Plant, leased and operated by the New York Steam Company, was announced yesterday by S. W. Straus & Co. The issuing corporation is the New York District Reality Corporation, which is closely allied with the New York Steam Company.

The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to list Government of the French Republic $100,000,000 temporary two-year 5½ per cent. secured loan convertible notes, due April 1, 1919; and Pennsylvania Railroad Company $40,000,000 general mortgage 4½ bonds, series A, due June 1, 1965 "when issued."

At the annual meeting of the Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., the following Directors were elected: N. W. Rumsey, W. A. Chadbourne, E. K. Davis, B. H. Faulkner, F. F. Knapp, and H. J. Wolff. The following re-elected were: Frederick Howard, B. W. Palmer, and W. H. Coolidge.

The issue of $3,000,000 first preferred stock of the American Stores Company, offered at 97½, was three times oversubscribed, according to an announcement made by Chandler & Co.

The up-State Public Service Commission has authorized the Orange County Public Service Corporation to take over the Murray Electric Light and Power Company, the Orange County Power Company, Port Jervis Light and Power Company, and the Orange County Light Company, for a consideration of $1,600,000. The new corporation will issue $350,000 common and $250,000 7 per cent. preferred stock, at not less than par, and $1,200,000 first mortgage 5-year 5 per cent. bonds at not less than 87½.

The American Milling Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent.

Stockholders of the Western Electric Company have voted to increase the preferred stock of the company from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000. The new stock is offered for cash at par, $100 per share, to common stockholders of record at the close of business April 4, 1917, who may subscribe to one share of the new stock for each share of the common stock held at that time. Right to subscribe expires at close of business April 16.

OUR TRADE AS AN ALLY.

Paris Trade Convention Will Not Now Block Our Commerce.

America's entrance into the war means that the Allies' trade convention of Paris will not block our commerce after the war, but will aid the foreign business of the United States, speakers told 300 manufacturers and exporters at a luncheon yesterday of the American Export Manufacturers at the Hotel Biltmore. Russia was pictured as a great field for American enterprise, and it was argued that the revolution had removed all obstacles to a new trade treaty between Washington and Petrograd. Captain David Leavitt Hough, Managing Director of the Moscow Central Station Company, who has just returned from Russia, said the Convention of Paris, which stipulated that after the war the Allies would favor one another in trade relations in preference to enemies and neutrals, no longer hindered the United States' commercial interests.

"Today, thank God," he said, "we are one of the Allies." Pointing out that with the new Government at Petrograd the road would be open for American business in Russia, Captain Hough predicted that the revolution would have a profound effect upon the German people and that an uprising in Germany would settle the outcome of the war.

"I do not believe," he said, "that the Allies will ever win this war by getting into Berlin. Peace will come as a result of an internal break in Germany. The Russian revolution absolutely precludes any chance of a separate peace with Germany on the part of Russia. Incidentally the Russian events have set a bad example for the Honhenzollerns."

Dr. Boris Shatsky, Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Petrograd, sent to this country by the Russian Government, compared the Status of Russia as it would be at the close of the war with that of the United States at the end of the civil war. As with the United States, he said, Russia would be facing an era of great material development, and would be in great need of foreign capital.

B. R. T. to Reopen Old Trolley Line.

After many requests by the Public Service Commission, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has consented to send cars over a single trolley track in order to accommodate persons living in the neighborhood of Avenue U and Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. The track connecting Avenue N with Avenue U had been lying idle, and for a long time the Brooklyn Rapid Transit had not lived up to an agreement between the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the Gravesend Railway Company, two of its subsidiaries, so that it might be used. Finally it gave in, and yesterday the necessary contract between the two lines was approved by the commission.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—	1917.	Increase.
4th week of March	$1,715,912	$231,887
Month of March	4,322,508	24,537
Jan. 1-March 31	12,922,589	12,982
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—		
4th week of March	401,994	61,735
Month of March	1,325,959	*50,576
July 1-March 31	12,464,225	983,669
CHI., INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—		
4th week of March	246,937	20,419
Month of March	738,842	62,948
July 1-March 31	6,449,457	777,026
DENVER & SALT LAKE—		
3d week of March	28,058	*2,164
Jan. 1-March 21	345,047	*23,504
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
4th week of March	1,020,222	115,983
Month of March	3,005,241	359,151
Jan. 1-March 31	9,520,870	1,722,175
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
4th week of March	447,000	108,000
WESTERN MARYLAND—		
4th week of March	378,690	78,272
Jan. 1-March 31	3,071,718	472,599

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916	1915.	Increase.
Gross revenue	$356,694	$301,006	$55,508
Exp. & chgs.	18,358	14,195	4,163
Net earnings	338,336	286,901	51,435
Add apprec. on bonds owned	3,010	.....	3,010
Gross income	341,346	286,901	54,448
Int. on bonds	137,358	128,904	8,454
Other interest	39,950	40,915	*965
Amortization	3,010	3,010	.....
Net inc. for yr.	101,028	114,072	46,956
Pr. & loss cred.	57,254	.....	.....
Profit & loss gross surplus	218,282	.....	.....
Preferred div.	157,297	109,579	47,718
Pr. & loss sur.	60,985	4,493	56,492

NORTHWESTERN ELECTRIC CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Feb. gross	80,031	62,406	17,626
Net aft. taxes	44,575	33,701	10,874
Sur. aft. chgs.	28,080	16,414	11,666

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY—

Feb. gross	126,326	106,507	13,819
Net aft. taxes	33,187	29,848	3,289
Def. aft. chgs.	3,329	6,479	*3,149
2 mos. gross	251,915	210,876	32,089
Net aft. taxes	68,805	66,397	2,403
Def. aft. chgs.	4,125	6,038	*1,913

*Decrease.

Gross revenues of the Reading Transit & Light Co., a subsidiary of Eastern Power & Light Corporation, were $243,539 for March, 1917, an increase of $42,722 over March, 1916.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	4.60	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.35
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	4.35	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.75	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.65	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.40	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.60	4.85
C., C. C. & St. L.	1917-'28	5	4.80	4.50
Cuba R. R.	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1917-'22	4½	4.50	4.30
Erie R. R.	1917-'27	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.35	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'28	4½	5.00	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	4.80	4.50
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1917-'23	4½@5½	4.40	4.15
Penn. R. R.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.12	4.75
Reab. Air Line	1917-'26	5	4.80	4.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.55	4.35
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.50

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Rec.
Am. Milling	5	Ex.	July 16	June 30
Atlas Powder pf	1¼	Q.	May 1	Apr. 20
Cluett, P'body	1¼	Q.	May 1	Apr. 19
Detroit United	2	Q.	May 16	.....
Fajardo Sugar	3½	Q.	May 1	Apr. 23
Sin. Oil & Ref.	$1.25	Q.	May 19	May 1
Un. Dr. 1st pf.	1¾	Q.	May 1	Apr. 16
W. Pa. Rys. pf.	1¼	Q.	May 1	Apr. 21
W. Pa. Tr. pf.	1¼	Q.	Apr. 16	Apr. 7
Willys-Over	75c	Q.	May 1	Apr. 18

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	54.25	55.25	54.50	55.25
Lead	9.50	.....	9.50	9.60
Spelter	10.75	.....	.....	10.75
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	.....
Quicksilver	$120.00	.....	$120.00*	.....
Aluminium	60.00	62.00	60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X rdy.	38.50	40.50	38.50	41.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 34⅝@35¼c. carload lots; spot delivery, 33⅞@34c. second quarter; 30¼@32c, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	136	0	0	136	0	0
Copper, futures	135	10	0	135	10	0
Tin, spot	216	0	0	216	0	0
Tin, futures	216	0	0	216	0	0
Spelter	55	0	0	55	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Iron Blos.	1¼	1¾
Am Oil	.21	.23	Iron Cap	15	15¼
Begola	.50	.80	Do pf	15	16
Bay S	.07	.09	Jerome	2	2¼
Bing Min	.9¼	10	La Rose	.50	.60
Bost Ely	.72	.82	Mex Met	.16	.17
Bost & M	.64	.65	Majestic	.51	.55
Bost Arizona	2¼	Molawa	.39	.40	
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	New Doug	2¼	2½
Butte & L	.24	.26	N L & Z	.52	.53
Butte & D	.54	.60	New Balt	1¼	1½
Cal & Corn	1	3	N Cornelia	17½	18
Calaveras	4	4½	N U Bing	.24	.60
Champ Cop	.08	.10	Nixon	.45	.48
Chief Cons	2¼	2½	Oneco	.50	.60
Cons Ariz	1¾	2	Onondaga	.50	.60
Cons Cop	3½	4	Ohio Cop	1¼	1½
Cortez	.20	.35	Pion C M	1¾	1¾
Crown Res	.30	.35	Ray Herc	3½	4¼
D & B B	2¼	2½	Rilla	.03	.04
Earl Eagle	.30	.35	*S W M	2¼	2⅝
Fortuna	.17	.19	†S W M	2¼	3
Gold Lake	.05	.07	Truro	1¾	2
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅝	U Exp	20	23½
Houghton	1¾	1⅞	Yukon G'd	1⅞	2¼
Humboldt	.1¾	2⅛			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

WAR TO RAISE COST OF LIFE INSURANCE

Extra Premium of $100 Per $1,000 Likely for Those Who Fight Abroad.

OLD POLICIES NOT AFFECTED

Accident and Health Insurance Will Not Cover Injuries Due to Any Act of War.

Although many life insurance companies so far have placed what may be considered moderate restrictions upon war risks, all existing terms are subject to change at any moment, and insurance authorities are agreed that the prospect of extensive fighting by Americans will cause the general adoption of high rates for policies covering death due to participation in the war, with the amount of insurance for an individual limited.

The uncertainty of the situation was almost entirely confirmed to life insurance. With possibly a few exceptions the total disability clauses of new life policies will be nullified by the participation of the insured in war, and it is practically impossible for one to obtain accident and health insurance that will cover injuries suffered in war, or by any act of war. Life policies already written, however, will not be affected by any change in the terms of insurance, as they are contracts.

A forecast of what might be done concerning life insurance was contained in The Insurance Press, a publication, issued yesterday, which published a model war risk clause recently drafted by a special committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

The clause reads:

During the first ten years of this policy military or naval service in timeof war is a risk not assumed by the company unless the insured shall give notice thereof to the company within thirty-one days after entering on such service, and pay such extra premiums as the company may fix therefor. In the event of the insured entering upon such service and failing to give such notice, or failing to pay such extra premiums at the times and in the manner required, the liability of the company for death of the insured during such period of ten years, while engaged in or as a result of such service, shall be limited to the reserve at the time of death, less any indebtedness hereon to the company.

No one could be found who would predict the probable extra premium, but several officials pointed out that extra premiums of from $30 to $50 for every $1,000 of insurance were charged by some companies when the troops went to the Mexican border and that the risks run by men going to Europe for war would be much greater than those who went to the border. On the basis of this opinion, there were some insurance men who did not consider an extra premium of $100 or more for each $1,000 of insurance as an improbability.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was holding applications for war risk policies in abeyance. The Prudential Life Insurance Company was issuing policies limited to $5,000 for commissioned officers of the army and navy and all militiamen without extra premiums. Privates and non-commissioned officers were subject to limitations for amount of insurance and variable extra premiums. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company was issuing ordinary policies covering war risks during service in this country, with special permits for service outside of the country, purchasable for $50 on every $1,000 of insurance, disability clauses not to apply.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York required, as in the Mexican campaign, an extra premium of 3 per cent. of the value of the policy or a limitation of the company's liability to one-fifth of the sum of the policy.

Th Aetna Life Insurance Company was issuing life policies for $50 extra premium on each $1,000 of insurance covering service outside of the country, the limits being $2,000 for privates, $3,000 for officers below the grade of First Lieutenant, and $10,000 for First Lieutenants and their superiors. The policies did not cover service in submarines and aircraft.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society had made no new ruling to govern war risks, its standing war clause demanding extra premiums being included in those policies written.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company was writing only the regular higher priced policies for members of the National Guard and others likely to enter war service.

FAVORS BIG LOAN TO FRANCE

Henry Clews Would Make It $5,000,000,000 on Easy Terms.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund, which has raised $200,000 to feed destitute Belgian children, entertained officers of the Commission for Relief in Belgium yesterday, including Alexander J. Hemphill, Treasurer; E. J. Williams, Assistant Treasurer; W. L. Honnold, Director; and Oscar S. Straus, a member of the Executive Committee.

Among the war measures advocated by Mr. Clews were a loan to France of $1,000,000,000, gradually increased to $5,000,000,000 on the easiest terms, an American commission to go to Russia to emphasize the friendship and support of the United States for the Russian democracy and troops and equipment for home defense, to be raised at once.

Several speakers advocated an American force to fight in Europe just as soon as it could be trained.

NEW JERSEY AUTO RECEIPTS

Show Increase of $371,569.48 Over the First Quarter of 1916.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—The receipts of the State Motor Vehicle Department for the first quarter of 1917 exceed those of the similar period of 1916 by $371,569.48, the total being $1,156,882.95. Examinations for drivers' licenses were taken by 8,584 this year, against 5,107 in 1916.

A new source of revenue has been the charge of 50 cents for learners' permits, receipts from this source amounting to $6,008.50. The department estimated that it would take in $1,800,000 this year for the State budget.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 24, 1917, for Contract 168, for furnishing, delivering, installing, and testing complete electrical lighting apparatus at various structures at reservoirs and along the Catskill Aqueduct; also for furnishing and installing a motor and spring and an electrically driven pump. The work is located between the Ashokan Reservoir, near Ashokan, Ulster County, and Silver Lake Reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chamber Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, April 10, 1917, for Contract 183, for applying a surface treatment of refined tar and stone chips to about 4 miles of waterbound macadam pavement at Ashokan reservoir. The work is located in the towns of Olive and Marbletown, Ulster County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars, ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

Three hundred best novels, books of travel, biography, and poems described in the Spring Number of The New York Times Review of Books, Sunday, April 15.—Advt.

Proposed Government War Loan

It is reported that Secretary McAdoo has asked for $3,400,000,000 for the Army and Navy.

To raise this enormous sum, a war loan appears inevitable. It is the duty and privilege of every citizen to do everything in his power to make the first war loan an overwhelming success. A successful loan will help to insure victory and also serve to shorten the war.

Plan to do your part.

Subscriptions to the war loan on such terms as may be prescribed by the Government may be filed with us.

We are placing the facilities of our firm unreservedly at the disposal of both the Government and the Public, and will handle subscriptions for the impending loan without profit or commission of any kind whatsoever.

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An interesting circular describing the sugar industry and calling particular attention to the investment position of the above company will be sent gratis on request.
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The Partial Payment Plan.
On the assumption that the Government will include $100 Bonds in the issue, Partial Payment terms will permit every man in the country to contribute to the support of the Government in the war.
The $10 which you have now will work for the Government—and for you—as soon as you deposit it.
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Send for preliminary circular.
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GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

To Holders of First Lien Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that offers will be received up to 3:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 15, 1917, by the undersigned at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, for the sale to the Sinking Fund, under its First Lien Indenture, of so much of said Bonds as the Sinking Fund of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) will pay for, at the lowest prices at which such Bonds shall be offered, not exceeding one hundred and five per cent. (105%) of the principal amount of said Bonds, with accrued interest to June 1, 1917. Each offer must specify the designation number of each Bond therein offered, and if more than one Bond be offered, shall be for all or any less number of Bonds so offered. Parties whose offers are accepted will be promptly notified and payment will be made upon delivery of the Bonds offered, together with all unmatured coupons thereunto appertaining, at the office of said The New York Trust Company on or after June 1, 1917.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS.

Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, and Mayor John Purroy Mitchel will contribute to THE NEW YORK TIMES REAL ESTATE REVIEW Sunday, April 15—Advt.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

REORGANIZATION of THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

The undersigned have prepared a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated March 15, 1917, and have lodged the same with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary thereunder. Copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained from said Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the deposit agreement dated November 15, 1912, will be entitled to the benefits of the Plan and Agreement and will become bound thereby without further action, except such certificate-holders as shall withdraw from said deposit agreement dated November 15, 1912, as permitted thereby and by the notice of the Committee published in connection herewith within the period in said notice specified.

Holders of undeposited First Mortgage Bonds of the Railway Company may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their First Mortgage Bonds, with the coupon of January 1, 1913, and all subsequent coupons, in New York, with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, at its principal office 54 Wall Street, New York City, or in London, England, with SWISS BANKVEREIN, Depositary, on or before **APRIL 18, 1917,** and will receive therefor certificates of deposit issued under said deposit agreement dated November 15, 1912. The Reorganization Committee however reserves the right to permit holders of First Mortgage Bonds bearing serial number included in the numbers 8947 to 9469, both inclusive, to deposit under said Plan and Agreement only upon such conditions as the Committee may impose.

The payment which holders of certificates of deposit are permitted to make under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization at the rate of $200 for each $1000 of First Mortgage Bonds represented by their certificates of deposit must be made in two installments, viz:

$100 on or before April 18, 1917.
$100 on or before May 18, 1917.

Payment of said installments must be made either, in New York, to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, at its aforesaid office, in funds current at the New York Clearing House, or in London, England, to SWISS BANKVEREIN, Depositary, at its office in London, in sterling, to an amount equal at the current rate of exchange to the amount of such payment if made in New York.

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of making such payment for appropriate notation thereon.

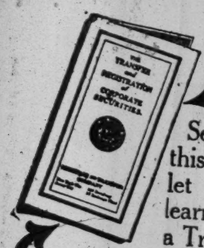
IN VIEW OF THE ENTRY OF A DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE AND THE ANNOUNCED DETERMINATION OF THE COURT THAT THE SALE SHALL TAKE PLACE APRIL 21, 1917, PROMPT ACTION IS URGED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Dated, March 19, 1917.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
W. deLANCEY KOUNTZE,
B. AYMAR SANDS,
CLARK WILLIAMS,
Committee.

C. E. SIGLER,
Secretary, 54 Wall St.,
N. Y. City.

To the holders of certific



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COTTON TAKES JUMP

May Contracts Reach 20.32—General List Closes at Net Gain of 24 to 36 Points.

Prices on the New York Cotton Exchange again advanced sharply yesterday. May contracts sold as high as 20.32 and closed at 20.12, and July deliveries crossed the 20-cent level, closing at 19.84. The general list closed steady at a net advance of 24 to 36 points.

The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 11 to 17 points and sold 21 to 41 points net higher on the first buying movement. This was inspired by the weather map and bullish overnight spot advices from the South, with the trade paying practically no attention to relatively easy cables. There was some talk that the advancing prices were meeting Southern hedge selling as well as realizing, and the market eased off 10 to 12 points, but firmed up again around midday and made the highest prices of the day and movement late in the afternoon.

Profit-taking was probably more active than it would have been otherwise owing to the fact that the market will remain closed until next Monday morning. The Liverpool market will not reopen until Tuesday.

Southern spot markets reported a fair volume of business with prices unchanged to 40 points higher.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
April	....	....	....	20.15 bid	19.90
May	20.00	20.32	19.98	20.12@20.15	19.88
June	....	....	....	19.95 bid	19.65
July	19.60	20.01	19.59	19.84@19.85	19.48
Aug.	19.61	19.68	19.61	19.75@19.78	19.43
Sept.	....	....	....	18.88 bid	18.58
Oct.	18.33	18.79	18.31	18.74@18.75	18.40
Nov.	....	....	....	18.75 bid	18.41
Dec.	18.60	18.86	18.59	18.79@18.81	18.48
Jan.	18.71	18.89	18.71	18.83@18.85	18.50
Mar.	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.89 bid	18.57

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 40 points higher at 20.55c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 20.25c; New Orleans, 19.50c; Savannah, 19.87c; Augusta, 20.25c; Memphis, 19.65c; Houston, 19.65c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as dull; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 3,000; imports, 7,000, all American; middling uplands, 12.60d. Futures opened steady at 5 to 8 points advance; closed quiet at a net advance of 6 to 8 points. May-June, 12.22c; July-Aug., 12.08c; Oct.-Nov., 11.55c; Jan.-Feb., 11.43c; March-April, 11.41c.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths dull.

Port receipts were 12,813 bales, compared with 21,007 last year. Stocks total, 1,179,445 bales. Exports for the day were 5,878 bales, making 4,386,558 so far this season.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Operations in the wheat market were attended with considerable excitement, and price changes were sharp and violent. The undertone was decidedly strong, however, and values rose to records not previously seen. The May position in Chicago sold at $2.07, while July sold at $1.75¾ and September at $1.61¼. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter was quoted at $2.36¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $2.40¾; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $2.40, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year
May	2.07	2.00¾	2.05¾	2.01¾	1.17¾
July	1.75¼	1.69¼	1.75½	1.70¾	1.16¾
Sept.	1.61¼	1.55¼	1.61¼	1.56⅝	1.14¼

CORN.

Corn prices also made new high records, and closed with net gains of 1⅝c to 2¾c. Offers of cash corn were small in all leading markets, and there was a good cash demand. Exporters were also in the market on account of a scarcity of supplies abroad. The trade is expecting that a record acreage will be planted, but the available supplies look very small for the requirements until the new crop is available. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.40, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year
May	1.27¾	1.24⅝	1.27	1.25⅝	75¾
July	1.26¼	1.22⅝	1.25¾	1.24⅛	76½
Sept.	1.23½	1.20	1.24¼	1.21½	76⅝

OATS.

Oats were steady and slightly higher, but while there was said to be a good export demand, with sales of about 600,000 bushels reported late on Wednesday, the trade was apparently reluctant to take an aggressive stand on the buying side. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 75c; No. 2 white, 78½c; No. 3 white, 77c; No. 4 white, 77c; fancy clipped white, 79½@82½c; ordinary clipped white, 77½@79½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year
May	64⅞	63¼	64¼	64½	45½
July	62	60¼	61¾	61⅞	43⅜
September	54⅜	53⅜	54⅝	54⅜	40⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was strong, with prices at new high records. The strength in grain, and further advance in the price of live hogs, served to stimulate buying, and it was also reported that the Government had asked packers to hold some of their supplies, presumably for Government use. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000, estimated for Friday 12,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Year
May	20.85	20.67	20.85	20.65	11.47
July	21.10	20.87	21.10	20.80	11.67
Ribs—					
May	18.87	18.67	18.85	18.62	12.20
July	19.05	18.87	19.05	18.80	12.40
Pork—					
May	35.90	35.30	35.90	35.15	23.20
July	35.15	34.75	35.10	34.65	22.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices in the market for cotton seed oil continued to rise rapidly and new high records were established throughout the list. Crude oil was closed at 8½ per gallon, at which price sales were made. Closing prices were up to 37 points net higher. Sales for the day were 57,000 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	15.00	....
April	....	....	15.00@15.80	14.75
May	15.20	15.05	15.15@15.20	14.98
June	15.21	15.20	15.19@15.21	14.93
July	15.21	15.05	15.18@15.19	14.96
Aug.	15.15	15.05	15.12@15.13	14.94
Sept.	15.12	15.00	15.11@15.12	14.91
Oct.	14.55	14.42	14.55@14.56	14.28
Nov.	14.07	13.85	14.06@14.08	13.69

COFFEE.

The coffee market was more active yesterday, and there was a further advance in prices. Bullish sentiment, based upon the expectation that preparations for war in this country will hasten peace in Europe, was given evidence, and there also seemed to be some buying by houses with European connections. July contracts sold up to 8.02c and December to 8.30c, and the market closed within 2 or 8 points of the best, at a net advance of 13 to 18 points. Sales were reported of 99,500 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9½c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	7.80@7.82	7.67
May	7.85	7.77	7.87@7.88	7.74
July	8.02	7.88	7.93@7.94	7.80
August	....	....	8.00@8.01	7.85
September	8.16	8.00	8.06@8.07	7.92
October	....	....	8.13@8.14	7.93
November	8.09	8.09	8.17@8.18	8.03
December	8.30	8.14	8.22@8.23	8.07
January	8.38	8.22	8.27@8.34	8.11
February	8.38	8.38	8.36@8.38	8.18
March	8.40	8.38	8.42@8.45	8.25
			8.47@8.48	8.32

SUGAR.

Trading in sugar futures was not quite so active, but the market ruled generally firm throughout the session, and after opening at an advance of 1@2 points, values steadily advanced, the close showing net gains of 2@7 points, with sales for the day of 18,800 tons. The continued strength shown in the spot market had its influence felt in the option market, and trade interests and operators were good buyers.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	5.12	5.11	5.15@5.17	5.10
May	5.17	5.17	5.21@5.22	5.16
June	5.28	5.23	5.28@5.30	5.21
August	5.37	5.28	5.33@5.34	5.26
September	5.45	5.38	5.38@5.40	5.31
October	....	5.57	5.42@5.43	5.36
November	....	....	5.52@5.57	5.28
December	5.08	4.99	5.25@5.27	5.21
January	....	....	5.02@5.08	4.98
			4.80@4.86	4.83

The market for refined sugar was firm, with the Federal advancing list prices to the basis of 8.25c for fine granulated, but still accepted business at 8c until at the close, when they withdrew entirely from the market. Other refiners were unchanged at 7.25@8c. The local market for raw sugar was strong and higher, with refiners again in the market on a liberal scale. There were sales of 12,000 bags of Cubas for April shipment at 4.31-32c cost and freight; 50,000 to 60,000 bags for prompt and last half April shipment at 5c cost and freight; 10,000 bags for April at 5 1-32c cost and freight, and 12,000 bags of Cubas prompt shipment at 5 1-32c cost and freight. The close was strong at 5 1-32c for Cubas cost and freight, equal to 6.06c for centrifugal and 4.17c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,649 packages. Demand is not very satisfactory at the moment, and with fairly liberal offerings, the feeling is somewhat easier. The range of quotations remains about the same, but outside figures are more extreme. Demand is best for qualities from 40@42½c. Ladies and packing stock quite strong and in very small supply. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 45@45½c; extras, (92 score,) 44@44½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42@43¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38½@41½c; thirds, 37@38c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 42¾@44c; seconds, 39@42c; creamery, held, extras, 42¾@43c; firsts, 40¾@42c; seconds, 37@40c; thirds, 35@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43@43½c; good to prime, 39½@42c; common to fair, 32@39c; renovated, extras, 35c; firsts, 33½@34c; lower grades, 31@33c; imitation creamery, firsts, 33@34c; ladles, current make, firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds, 30½@31c; lower grades, 29½@30c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30½@31c; No. 2, 30c; lower grades, 28@29½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 32,212 cases. The market opened quieter and generally weaker, with early sales about ½c below the prices obtained Wednesday for average prime and ordinary qualities, though really high-grade eggs were generally held steady. Stronger Western advices coming in during the day, with reports of advance at Chicago, stimulated a stronger holding and increased activity, prices advancing on the afternoon trading and closing firm. Nearby whites irregular, and, while the range of prices is unchanged, some receivers have a surplus, and prices would have to be shaded to force a clearance. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35½@38c; storage packed firsts, 34½@35c; fresh gathered, firsts, 33¼@34½c; seconds and lower grades, 32@33c; dirties, 32@32½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 30@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 37@38c; ordinary to good, 35@36c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@37c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 35@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 35½@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 34@35½c. Duck eggs, Baltimore, 45c@47c; Western and prime Southern, 43@45c; ordinary, Southern and far Southern, 38@42c. Goose eggs, $1@$1.25.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—Thirty-three new corporations having an aggregate capitalization of $554,000 were chartered today. They include:

Duhan Bros., Inc., stationers, printers, paper mfgrs., publishers, candy, tobacco, $100,000; N. M. Eisenberg, M. Mark and M. G. Duhan, 869 West 180th St.

Wilson, Cates & Co., Inc., bonds, securities, agents, $75,000; E. Cramer, A. E. Wilson, J. M. Cates, 60 Broadway.

Jacob Manner, Inc., Buffalo, cattle, live stock, meat, butcher, $50,000; J. Hellriegel, A. Manner, L. J. Knell, Buffalo.

Phonetic Toys Co., Inc., phonetic toys, novelties, talking machine, $50,000; G. A. Lynch, A. I. Rafsman, J. J. Hogan, 2,333 Creston Av., Bronx.

Jamestown Gas Stove Corp'n, Inc., Jamestown, stoves, gas ranges, $40,000; McDonald, L. D. McKee, C. R. Lovejoy, 1,013 Prendergast Av., Jamestown.

Duffield Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, building, construction, $25,000; J. A. Kirk, C. and R. Duffield, Selden.

Bean Storage Corp'n, Albion, storage of beans, grains, cereals, products, $25,000; E. H. Morrie, J. B. Colburn, R. M. Sanford, Albion.

J. J. Halterbeck Co., Inc., Astoria, aquariums, cultivating water plants, fish, $20,000; H. J. Robinson, L. and J. J. Halterbeck, 172 Twelfth Av., Astoria.

Hermal Holding Co., Inc., realty, agency, $10,000; W. Weiss, A. J. Leuchtag, H. Gronenberg, 8 West 111th St.

Penjamins, Inc., men's, women's clothing, retail stores, $20,000; Nathan Benjamins, B. W. Benjamins, A. S. Goldstein, 909 Broadway.

Fraternal Investing Corp., mercantile, stock, shares, bonds, $20,000; A. Pollack, A. Feldman, W. Rosenblatt, 367 Brook Av.

Mutual Share Association of Samuel Sukloff of the Bronx, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, patents, inventions, $15,000; A. Bernstein, A. Blumstein, C. Esterman, 122 Summer Av., Brooklyn.

Interstate Spike Co., Inc., hardware supplies, $10,000; I. O. Rothschild, O. K. Franekel, S. M. Strasburger, 55 Liberty St.

Success Electrical Corp., electric supplies, agent, electrical, mechanical engineers, $10,000; H. Bierer, G. A. Page, W. Schweikert, 1,238 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

David F. Hanigan & Son, Inc., Mineola, contractor, realty, construction, $10,000; E. F. Adams, O. D. Smith, R. Herbert, 141 West 118th St.

Rosenblatt & Cohen, Inc., women's apparel, $10,000; I. Grunstein, S. Cohen, H. Rosenblatt, 260 West 23d St.

Tichy Wood Working Co., Inc., cabinet making, wood working, $10,000; A. Bonomen, M. Mark, 2,676 Briggs Av.

Martin Parry Corp., Inc., Buffalo, roofing, sheet metal works, $5,000; G. Eisaesser, J. and M. Relber, Buffalo.

Davison Diamond Jewelry Co., Inc., jewelry, diamonds, $10,000; L. Gross, J. and M. Davidson, 265 Milford St., Brooklyn.

Ratner & Weissman, Inc., bags, burlap, $5,000; B. Pesetsky, D. Weisman, A. Ratner, 1,802 Lexington Av.

John F. Lange Trucking Co., Inc., trucking, express, $5,000; K. and J. F. Lange, H. Becker, 73 Park Place.

Joseph Schaffer Knitting Mills, Inc., Brooklyn, sweaters, knitted products, $5,000; A. Altman, E. G. Broslau, J. Stark, 1,077 President St., Brooklyn.

Wright Binding & Exporting Corp., merchandise, forwarding, binding of dry goods, $5,000; A. G. Hammond, H. F. Whalen, P. Wright, 660 Fifth Av.

Carnival Court Park Co., Inc., Buffalo, motion picture theatres, roof gardens, amusement parks, $5,000; J. M. Ryan, E. R. and T. Sherlock, 84 18th St., Buffalo.

Saturn Laundry, Inc., Buffalo, laundry, shares no par value, begin with $4,000; C. Johnston, Buffalo.

Capital Increases: The Bronx Safe Deposit Co., New York, $100,000 to $150,000; Alliance Motors Corp., Manhattan, $25,000 to $250,000; Advance Agricultural Publishing Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000; Mawson & Demany Fur Co., New York, $12,000 to $50,000; Reed House Corp., New York, $60,000 to $112,500; The French Celluloid Novelty Co., Inc., Manhattan, $4,000 to $8,000; Elsee Court Corp., New York, $5,000 to $40,000.

Capital reductions: Logwood Chip Co., Ltd., Manhattan, $100,000 to $30,000; Niagara Dairy Co., Niagara Falls, $60,000 to $50,000

Voluntary dissolutions: Olean Supply Co., Olean; Ohio R. Tool Co., Auburn, $200,000; Grossman, Inc., Brooklyn; Weinstein Jobbing Co., Inc., Manhattan; Willet Martin Co., Cornell; L. Harris & Son, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—Charters filed: Wallington Yarn Dye Company, Garfield, dyeing, converting and winding of yarn, cotton, &c., $250,000; Abraham Mitman, Garfield; Morris Neimark, Brooklyn; Jacob Lichtenstein, New York City.

Avon Laundry Company, Asbury Park, real estate, $50,000; Steward H. Appleby, W. P. Overend and Trading Corporation, Hoboken, manufacturing and deal in dyestuffs, chemicals, &c., $6,250; Nathan Marcus, R. E. Hetzel, H. J. Camby, Hoboken.

Blake Manufacturing and Sales Company, Elizabeth, books, binders, supplies, $10,000; Charles Blake, Plainfield; Walter Blake, Arthur Blake, Elizabeth; N. J.; William J. Blake, Cranford.

S. Barnett, Inc., Hoboken, deal in metals, scrap rubber, &c., $3,000; Samuel Barnett, Hoboken; Louis Barnett, Jacob Barnett, Brooklyn.

Zell Fisheries Company, Newark, deal in merchandise, $7,000; Jacob Zell, Newark; Gershon Laubentracht, Eva Greenspan, New York.

George R. Bristow Company, Paterson, real estate and construction, $15,000; George R. Bristow, William B. Morrison, Evelyn Morrison, Paterson.

Clifton and Harbor Land and Investment Company, Jersey City, real estate and securities, $100,000; Emanuel Weitz, Israel Lipschitz, Walter W. Bristow, Jersey City.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 5.—Charter filed: Barrick Kentucky Oil and Gas Company, carry on the business of an oil company, $1,000,000; Emanuel Barrick, Charles R. Adams, J. Morton Adams, local Philadelphia incorporators.

Consolidation: Planters Stemming Company, the International Stemming Company and the Cameron Stripping and Booking Machine Company of New York, under the name of Planters Stemming Company.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Forecasts: N. Car.—Fair and cooler.—Fair and colder Fri. Sat. fair and warmer; strong w. winds diminishing.

S. Car.—Fair Fri.; colder in e. Sat. fair and warmer. Sat. strong w. winds diminishing.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; fresh w. winds diminishing.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer; gentle variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer.

Ind.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer; fresh n. w. winds diminishing.

Ohio—Rain Fri. colder in e. and cent. Sat. probably fair and warmer; strong n. w. winds diminishing.

Lower Mich.—Rain in w., rain or snow, followed by fair in e. Fri. Sat. probably fair; strong n. winds diminishing.

Upper Mich.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate n. winds.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Fri., probably becoming unsettled Sat.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat., unsettled, probably showers.

Wis.—Fair Fri. warmer in s. and s. Sat., probably unsettled.

Minn.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., cloudy in n., probably unsettled and cooler in s.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat., unsettled, probably showers and cooler in w.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Fri., colder by night. Sat., fair.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Fri. and Sat.; cooler Sat.

Neb.—Fair Fri., warmer in s. e. Sat., unsettled and cooler, with possibly showers.

Kan.—Fair Fri., warmer in e. Sat., unsettled and cooler, with possibly showers.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing Asked.
10 Am. Gas & Electric	137¼	137¼	137	139
350 Cities Service	294	290	291	294
600 Cities Service pf.	90¼	89⅝	89½	90

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	26	28
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	85
American Cities	5	15
American Cities pf.	32	34
American Gas	119	120
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50½	51
Am. Light & Traction	361	363
Am. Power & Trac. pf.	112¼	113½
Am. Power & Light	84	85
Am. Power & Light pf.	90	92
Am. Public Utilities	36	39
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	69	72
Am. W. W. & El.	12	13
Am. W. W. & E. part.	31	33
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	80	83
Appalachian Power	6¾	7½
Appalachian Power pf.	37	40
Carolina Power & Light	41	42
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	97	100
Central States Elec.	14	16
Central States El. pf.	73	76
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Power pf.	99	102
Commonwealth P. & L.	57¼	58
Commonwealth P. & L. pf.	80	82
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	97	98
Duluth Edison pf.	81	84
Eastern Texas Electric	59	63
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Electric Properties	58	62
El Paso Electric	109	112
El Paso Electric pf.	100	....
Empire Properties	62	65
Empire Dist. El. pf.	90	94
Empire Gas & Fuel	99¼	100
Empire Gas & Fuel pf.	99¼	100
Federal Light & Trac.	14	15
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	50	54
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	30	35
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	76	81
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325
Gas & El. Sec. pf.	94	100
Illinois Traction	97	99
International Harv.	49	51
International Trac. pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	42
Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	98½	....
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	79	80
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	82	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	94
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s	98½	98
Cape Breton El., Ltd. 1st 6s	89	93
Chi., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1936	100½	101½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	90	91
Col. G. & E. deb 5s, '27	80	83
Commonwealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99
Cum. Gas & El. 5s	99	....
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	101½
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 6s	98	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102
East. Tex. Elec. 6s	98	100½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	90	93
El Paso Electric 5s	96	98
Empire Gas & F. 6s	99	100
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	90½	93
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s	90	93
Galveston Elec. 5s	94	96
Gt. Lakes P. & P. 6s, '19-'30	99	101
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87	89
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '27	97	100
Houston Electric 5s	98	99
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	100
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	93	96
Miss. River Power	9	10
Miss. River Power pf.	34	38
New England Company	52	55
New Eng. Pow. 6% pf.	104	105
New Eng. Co. 4% 2d pf.	65	69
Northern Ohio Electric	38	40
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	68	73
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	57	62
Northern States Power	98¼	100
Northern States P. pf.	98	100
Northern Texas Elec.	57	60
Northern Texas El. pf.	81	85
Ozark Power & Water	44	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	63¼	64
Pacific Gas & El. pf.	92	93
Pennsylvania Light	38	42
Pennsylvania Light pf.	78	83
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Public Service, Inc., pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Trac.	27	30
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	75	80
Republic Ry. & Light	38¾	39½
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	68	70
Secur. Corp. gen.	25	30
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	83	86
Southern Cal. Edison	92	95
Southern Cal. Edison pf.	106½	108
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	13	14
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	39½	40
Tampa Electric	124	128
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	7¼	8
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	34	35
Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
Toledo Traction	53	55
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	93	94
Unit. Gas & El. pf.	73½	77½
United Gas Improve.	89	89¼
United Light & Rys.	46½	48
United L. & R. 1st pf.	75	76
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	60	67
Yadkin River P.	105	107
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	101

Bonds.

Middle West U. 6s, '25	98	99	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76	77¾	
New-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46, '47	92	92	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '31	98	100	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	98	100	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	99½	100	
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '41	96½	97½	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102	
O. G. & E. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	95	98	
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	88	90	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100	
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	92	96	
Stand. Gas & El. 6% notes, 1935	92	96	
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	97	99	
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	....	
Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	92	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89½	91	
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	94	96	
United Util. Sec. 6s, '43	97½	98½	
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113	
Utah Securities 6s	96¼	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100	
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91	93½	
West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	68	70	
Wis. Edison 6s, '24	98	99	
Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s	80	83	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
120 Adventure	3	2⅞	3
400 Alaska Gold	8¾	8⅛	8⅛
110 Algomah	85c	85c	85c
500 Am. Zinc	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛
50 Do pf.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
180 Anaconda	82½	81	81
1,000 Arizona Com.	13	12¾	12¾
75 Butte & Sup.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
470 Cal. & Ariz.	84	83	84
85 Cal. & Hec.	555	550	555
745 Copper Rge.	62½	61¾	61¾
485 Davis-Daly	6¾	6¼	6¼
540 East Butte	14¼	13¾	13¾
100 Franklin	7¾	7¾	7¾
250 Hancock	16	16	16
125 Island Crk.	67	66	66
142 Isle Royale	32	32	32
125 Keweenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼
804 Lake	13½	12¾	13
10 Mason Valley	6	6	6
275 Mass Con.	13	13	13⅛
85 Miami	42¾	41½	41½
25 Michigan	4	4	4
85 Mohawk	85	83½	83½
110 New Arc	4	4	4

Railroads.

55 Boston Elev.	74	73	73
5 Bos. & Low.	125	125	125
955 Bos. & Me.	40	39	39
3 Do pf.	54½	54½	54½
50 Bos. & Prov.	210	210	210
9 C. J. & S. Y. pf.	107	107	107

Miscellaneous.

5 Am. Ag. C. pf.	100¾	100¼	100¼
100 Am. Pn. Ser.	1½	1½	1½
25 Am. Sug. pf.	119	119	119
589 Am. Tel. & T.	125	124½	124½
210 Lehigh Nav.	81	80	80
301 Lehigh Val.	66⅜	65½	65⅝
264 Pennsylvania	53¾	53⅜	53½
35 Penn. Salt	94	93	94
50 Phila. Co.	37¼	37	37
310 Phila. Elec.	32⅜	32¼	32⅝
160 Phil. R.T.t.c.	29	28½	28½
170 Ray Con	30¾	30¼	30¼

25 Fitchburg pf.	75	75	75
5 Maine Cent.	99½	99½	99½
85 New Haven	44	44	44
3 Old

FOOD CROPS SHORT, AMERICA WARNED

Situation Becoming Alarming, Our Delegate to International Institute Declares.

URGES WAR MEASURES HERE

Mobilization of Agricultural Resources Advocated as a Means of Avoiding Meal Tickets.

ROME, April 5.—The world's food crop is deficient and the situation is becoming alarming, according to David Lubin, American representative to the International Institute of Agriculture. Mr. Lubin is here to report the facts to President Wilson through Ambassador Page, and is urging the imperative necessity of a mobilization of American agricultural resources. To a correspondent of The Associated Press Mr. Lubin said:

"For the first time in many years there exists a deficit in the supply of corn, wheat, rye, barley and oats, estimated at a total of 150,000,000 bushels less than the normal requirements for countries open to trade. The situation is worse than was expected last October. The institute's reports indicated then a surplus of more than enough to feed the world until August of this year, when the new crops begin to come in.

"We must profit by Europe's experience before meal tickets become necessary. We can avoid high prices by the eliminating of waste, by the growing of more food and also by effective organization of our food supply, which is more important than getting men into the army.

"Two months after the beginning of the war Germany forbade the use of wheat or rye for feeding livestock, and two months later requisitioned all supplies of food. Our first duty is to prevent the manipulation of food supplies, thus obtaining an effective mobilization through the same plan as the Germans, the substance of which is embodied in Senate bill 5,973."

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Officials of the Department of Agriculture are devoting themselves to the foodstuffs question, obtaining from all sources throughout the country information regarding supplies, crop prospects, means for preventing waste, means for intensifying production and even regulations for preventing manipulation.

Under instruction Secretary Houston several of the department's most able men are devoting their time to the problems, and the Secretary is placing the information before the Council of National Defense, of which he is a member. Recently he appointed Dr. B. T. Galloway, who had resigned as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to become dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, as the Chairman of a department committee to consider the wartime food supplies. This committee is going into every detail of preparing the feeding of the nation.

An inquiry was made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates recently asking State agents of the department to report immediately on the relative supplies of foodstuffs in the various States, and all other information helpful in taking stock of the country's food resources. This information has been coming to the committee appointed by Secretary Houston.

Efforts to have farmers devote greater acreage to certain food crops and to speed up production are being made by the department.

The announcement of the first estimate of the Winter wheat crop, to be issued on Saturday, is awaited with interest in view of reports that much of the acreage planted last Fall was abandoned. The area planted last Fall was large, but conditions through the Winter have been such that it is said abandonment will be larger than usual. The average abandonment is about 10 per cent. Last Fall 40,090,000 acres were planted, and probably half a million bushels will be harvested.

TAX BILLS READY APRIL 15.

Valuations a Little Higher Than Last Year and Rates a Little Lower.

Tax bills will be ready on April 15, it was announced yesterday at the office of William C. Hecht, Receiver of Taxes. The total of taxes to be collected on real property in the five boroughs is $168,555,809, and on personal property $8,511,365. The rate varies in the boroughs, according to the county appropriations. Valuations this year are somewhat higher, so that though the total tax to be collected is a little more, the rate is slightly lower than for 1916. About 88 per cent. of last year's taxes have been collected. The tax levied against real property by boroughs, with the rate, follows:

	Rate.
Manhattan $102,784,556.70	2.02
Bronx 14,855,920.01	2.80
Brooklyn 37,071,663.38	2.07
Queens 9,910,376.40	2.09
Richmond 1,933,672.64	2.12

The personalty tax by boroughs follows:

Manhattan	$6,849,055.34
Bronx	198,107.52
Brooklyn	1,190,306.91
Queens	1,251,276.09
Richmond	58,433.56

The bills are payable May 1. If they are not paid by June 1, a penalty of 7 per cent. will be exacted.

Auction Sales.

FURS

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auct.,
WILL SELL A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
MANUFACTURED FURS,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1917,
AT 10:30 A. M., AT
539 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

The sale will include a large quantity of Manufactured Furs, such as Sets, Collars, Scarfs, Muffs, Auto Rugs, etc.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESSED SKINS,
including Blue and White Fox, Mink, Skunk, Hudson Seal, Wolf, Muskrat, Ermine, Sable, Kolinsky, Opossum, Persian, Badger, Beaver, Jap and Cross Fox, Coney, Mole, Civet Cat, Australian Opossum, Raccoon, Fisher, Pitch Fox, Squirrel, etc.
Kolinsky, Jap Mink and Hudson Seal Stoles and Capes.

ALSO A LARGE SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks and Suits.
In Poplins, Serges and all the latest fabrics. All up-to-date styles.

Inspection at the salesroom, 539-541 Broadway, on April 6 and 7, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. For further particulars apply to Charles Shongood, 539-541 Broadway. Tel. Spring 4567.

1,500,000 Feet New Lumber,
Horses, Wagons & Trucks
Part of Stock and Fixtures of
Hudson Mill & Lumber Company.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.
Will Sell by Public Auction on
Thursday, April 12, and Friday, April 13,
At 10:30 A. M. Each Day, on Premises,
479 HAMILTON AVE., COR. 15TH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
Offerings Consisting of
LUMBER—Yellow and White Pine, long leaf and short leaf; Spruce, Second-hand Lumber, Steel and Iron Beams.
PLUMBING—Doors, Trim, Sash, Bathtubs, Sinks, Basins and Flue Pipes, large quantity of Tile, Tools for Wrecking.
BUILDINGS—Office, Stable and other Outbuildings to be wrecked and moved; Foos Gas Engine and Belting, Circular Saws, Rollers, Tools, &c.
HORSES and WAGONS—10 Heavy Draught Horses, 20 Lumber and Stone Trucks.
Sale Under Supervision of PHILIP SMITH.
On view with descriptive catalogue beginning Tuesday, April 10, 1917, 9 to 5 P. M.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, 233 Broadway, N. Y. City. Suite 2120-2126.

Commission Merchants.

"Equitable Service"
ACCOUNTS FINANCED
Leo. L. Doblin Co
Commission Merchants,
404-410 Fourth Ave.
Tel. Madison Sq. 7707.

SUGGESTS WAR HONORS FOR ARMY OF FARMERS

Hartigan Would Recruit All Unfit for War Work for Service in the Fields.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, has laid before the Council of National Defense a plan to remedy the shortage of agricultural labor by the mobilization and training by the Government of an agricultural army.

The scheme provides for enlisting able-bodied men unfit for the army and navy on account of minor defects, such as weak vision, deafness, tooth trouble, and so on, and also of conscientious objectors.

"In view of the present food situation and the need for more food in future," said the Commissioner, "the farmer must have help in increasing his crops. American agriculture has suffered from the drift of farm labor to munition factories, and when the nation begins to raise an army there will be further subtraction from farm labor through enlistments, while the consumption of food certainly will not decrease.

"Under the circumstances, it seems we ought to honor the man behind the plow as well as the man behind the gun. Each is serving the nation. Such an army might easily number several hundred thousand. It would be regularly organized and officered, and its men would wear uniforms, marking them distinctly as engaged in the service of the United States. After brief training they could be distributed in regiments or companies where needed, according to crop seasons. These men would be paid by the Government, just as soldiers are paid, and they might well receive the advantages after honorable discharge that are given in some places by law to ex-soldiers. Farmers who receive this aid from the Government could pay the wage rate current in their neighborhoods."

STRUCK FOR THE FLAG.

Silk Workers Will Return When Mill Raises the Stars and Stripes.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 5.—Patriotism seemed to be dominant in the minds of the men and women employed in the Cedar Cliff Silk Company's mills at Haledon today when they looked at the flagpole on the main building and observed that the stars and stripes was not raised. For three or four days the workers had commented on this omission, noting that other buildings in the vicinity had flags flying.

A committee of the employes sought Superintendent John E. Ulrich about it. He admitted that a flag should be on the pole, but said the only flag was at the New York office of the company, 752 Broadway, but that he would send a messenger for it.

"If the flag is not flying by 1 o'clock we won't return to work after lunch," said the spokesman of the committee. At five minutes before the time for resuming work the employes found the flag still absent, whereup they all departed for their homes. Ten minutes later the manager hurried to the factory with the flag, which Mr. Ulrich immediately raised to the pole. The employes then sent word that they would return to work this morning.

Membership Campaign by Bankers.

At a meeting of the Membership Committee of the New York State Bankers' Association, held yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore, it was decided to take active steps to increase the enrollment from 800 to 1,000. B. E. Smythe of the Gramatan National Bank, President of the association, and William J. Heny, the Secretary, will arrange for the solicitation of new members.

NEW MOTOR BUS ROUTES.

5th Av. Coach Co. Plans 28-Mile Extension—Big Guarantee for City.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company put in a bid yesterday to the Board of Estimate for about twenty-eight miles of new motor bus routes in Manhattan, which would 'more than double the present system. The compensation offered is at a higher rate than the city has ever fixed on any other public service franchise, and the company guarantees that it shall amount to not less than $3,550,000 in the fifteen-year term. The most important of the new lines proposed are:

An east side route from Union Square to Ninety-sixth Street by way of Irving Place, Gramercy Park, Twenty-third Street, Madison Avenue and Park Avenue.

A Broadway and Seventh Avenue route from Fifty-seventh Street to the Pennsylvania Station.

A route along Central Park West, to be operated when a sufficient roadway has been provided to the east of the surface car tracks.

A route on Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue from 106th Street to Fort George.

A Fort Washington Avenue route from Broadway to 161st Street and thence to St. Nicholas Avenue.

A route on Morningside Avenue, Convent Avenue and St. Nicholas Avenue from 135th Street to 160th Street.

A route on Edgecombe Road and 167th Street from 155th Street to Broadway.

In addition to these up and downtown lines, there is a cross town line from 125th Street and Fort Lee Ferry to First Avenue and thence across the Willis Avenue Bridge to the Harlem River Station of the New Haven. There are also three transverse lines across Central Park, and likewise a line connecting the Grand Central Terminal and the Pennsylvania Station.

The compensation clause provides for an initial payment to the city of $50,000 cash, and for the continuation of its present payments of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the existing system. In addition it is proposed to pay 10 per cent. on the first million dollars of receipts—either from the new lines or upon any increment in the earnings from the existing system—and 15 per cent. for all sums above the first additional million dollars.

TAX MEASURE ASSAILED.

State Manufacturers Urge Modifications of the Corporation Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—A modification of the Emerson-Judson bill, imposing a tax on the net incomes of corporations, was demanded today by State manufacturers at a joint hearing on the measure before the Senate and Assembly Taxation Committees. The manufacturers said that while they did not oppose the principle of the bill, they did desire to see the tax apply also to copartnerships and individual manufacturers. This change in the terms of the bill, they argued, would reduce the rate from 3 to 2 per cent.

There will be a conference on Tuesday of the representatives of the manufacturers and the legislators, and the indications are that the bill will be amended to meet the suggestions made today. Senator Brown explained that the corporation men at the hearing that he did not think it was fair to discriminate against a corporation because of "the accident of incorporation."

Senator Brown explained to the manufacturers that there would not be a direct tax this year. It would be necessary, he said, to insure the State a fixed income to offset the loss of revenue due to local option.

Whitehorn Keeps His Place.

ALBANY, April 5.—Joseph A. Whitehorn, one of the two Socialist members of the Legislature, retains his seat in the Assembly through the adoption today of a report of the Judiciary Committee so recommending. Isaac Mendlesohn of the Twenty-first Kings District contested Mr. Whitehorn's seat on the ground that the latter was not a resident of the district from which he was elected. Mr. Whitehorn admitted that he lived in the Sixth Kings District, but the committee held that there was nothing in the Constitution or State law that prohibited the election of one district choosing a representative from another district.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ELDRIDGE ST, 197, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Cyli Teitelbaum to Alte Wiener, 98 Allen St, mtg $26,000, all liens, April 2; attorney, Moses Bernstein, 1,780 Pitkin Av $1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 42 ft w of Congress St, 21x75; John M. Williams to Stella L. Boyajian, 1,003 Riverside Drive, all liens, March 23; attorney, V. Z. M. Boyajian, 149 Broadway $1

RUTGERS ST, 54, w s, 17 ft s of Monroe St, 25x84.6; Richard Ferrier to Emereen Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, April 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

UNION SQUARE, 1 and 3, n w corner of 14th St, 51.7x116.10, leasehold, foreclosure March 28; S. Walter Kaufmann, referee, to East End Savings and Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Penn., March 31; attorney, Alfred H. Cunningham, 128 Broadway $35,000

2D AV, 1,164, e s, 25.5 ft n of 61st St, 25x75; Bernard J. Foss to Bernard J. Foss, Inc., 495 9th Av, mtg $20,000, April 3; attorney, John J. Phelan, 261 Broadway..$100

7TH AV, 2,308-2,310, w s, 25 ft s of 136th St, 24.11x100; Morris Flores to Minnie Tollerls, 276 Throop Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 1916, attorney, Charles Tollerls, 132 Nassau St $1

11TH ST, 422 East, s s, 269 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; Thomas Curtin, referee, to Richmond ..... 422 East 11th Street, Inc., foreclosure Feb. 27, April 3; attorneys, Lindsay, K. & P., 27 William St $23,000

14TH ST, 257 and 259 West, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x120; Alfred H. Townley, referee, to Julius B. Fox, 520 Ocean Av, Jersey City, subject to mtg of $12,500 on No. 217, partition, April 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $40,000

SAME PROPERTY; Julius E. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West, mtg $12,500, all liens, April 4; attorney, same $40,000

20TH ST, n s, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, 87.6x98.9; Akron Building Co. to Empoco Realty Co., 1133 40th St, mtg $330,000, April 4; attorneys, Bing & B., 119 West 40th St..$100

39TH ST, 441 West, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Bernard J. Foss to Bernard J. Foss, Inc., 495 9th Av, mtg $14,000, all liens, April 3; attorney, John J. Phelan, 261 Broadway $100

46TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 11th Av, 25x116.6x—x100; Matilda G. Chisholm (Golden) to Samuel D. Folsom, 127 East 34th St, quitclaim, March 24; attorney, Arthur Smith, 111 Broadway $1

46TH ST, 463 West, n s, 224.2 ft e of 10th Av, 24.2x100.5; Bernard J. Foss to Bernard J. Foss, Inc., 495 9th Av, mtg $18,250, April 3; attorney, John J. Phelan, 261 Broadway $100

53TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; National Surety Co. to Thomas F. Devine, 81 West End Av, quitclaim, March 20 ..... $1

76TH ST, s s, 20 ft w of Madison Av, strip 0.6x102.2; Frederick W. Longfellow to Julia L. D. Longfellow, 28 East 76th St, b. and s., April 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

81ST ST, 227 East, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Bernard J. Foss to Bernard J. Foss, Inc., 495 9th Av, 2-3 part, mtg $24,500, April 3; attorney, John J. Phelan, 261 Broadway $100

82D ST, n s, 198 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Julius Janowitz to Julius and Carrie Friend, at Sea Cliff, N. Y., as tenants by entirety, mtg $16,000, March 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

117TH ST, 423 East, n s, 250.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; Nozlata, wife of Giovanni Attanasio, to Rosalia Tocco, 2,229 1st Av, mtg $8,500; all liens, March 26; attorney, J. I. Herman, 346 Broadway $100

121ST ST, 234 West, s s, 389 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Herbert J. Wells to Laura E. Walker, 538 West 179th St, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

124TH ST, s s, 102.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; 124th St. s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 27.6x100.11; George W. Godward to William Hallisy, 42 West 129th St, mtg $52,000, April 4; attorney, J. B. Hand, 52 Wall St $1

134TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Catherine Hickey to Sarah Altman, 520 or 320 East 185th St, mtg $14,500, April 2; attorney, Bennett E. Siegelstein, 99 Nassau St $1

141ST ST, 170 West, s s, 127.10 ft e of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; John J. Connolly to David Schwartz, 107 6th Av, Brooklyn, mtg $19,500, all liens, April 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

Bronx.

ALBANY CRESCENT, s s, 331 ft n of 231st St, runs s 33.6 x e 102.4 x n 19.4 x w 100.2; Edw. D. Dowling, referee, to Burfeindt Bros., Inc., 5,588 Broadway, April 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $525

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 161st St, 75x21; Sophie Jaffe to Solomon Weissman, 1,109 Hoe Av, mtg $4,750, April 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOTS 41 to 43, Block C, Map of Lester Park; Theresa V. K. Bourke to Angela K. Tyne, 81 Rhode Island Av, Orangeburg, N. Y., Oct. 29; attorney, A. K. Tyne, 83 Rhode Island Av, East Orange, N. J. $1

MACY PLACE, 2d, s s, 208.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x94.9; Mayme D. Waguette and another, Verona, N. Y., to Gude Brothers & Kieffer Co., mtg $6,500, March 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

PEROT ST, s e corner of Armand Place, 22x80; Jennie Smadbeck to William J. Chestnut, 3,133 Sedgwick Av, April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

PEROT ST, s w side, 22 ft s e of Armand Place, 42x80; also, Bast St, s e corner of Armand Place, 22x80; Edward D. Dowling, referee, to William J. Chestnut, 3,133 Sedgwick Av, April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

PLOT begins at n w corner of Lot 54, runs s 25x e 28x n 25 to n s Lot 54, w 28, part Lot 54, Map of Melrose; William Sherwood to William Sherwood Realty Co., Inc., 1,045 Bay Av, April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

ROAD from Westchester and Eastchester, w s, adjoining land now or formerly of Dennis Heady, contains about nine acres; James C. Brady, referee, to Clinton T. Roe, trustee, 18th St, near 5th Av, Whitestone, L. I., mtg $21,000, Feb. 16; attorneys, Roe & Ir., 44 Pine St $5,000

ROBBINS AV, w s, 276.11 ft s of Bater St, 25x146.11x25.11x150.7; also Jackson Av, w s, 376.11 ft s of 147th St, strip, 0.10x150.41x0.9x150.11; Giuseppe Natale to Teresa Di Verdi, 2,008 Hughes Av, mtg $20,122, March 1; attorney, H. W. Kiralfy, 391 East 149th St $100

TRINITY AV, 760-762, e s, 50x98.5x50x98.4; Jonas Weil et al. to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, April 2; attorney, B. J. Weil, 5 Beekman St $100

TRINITY AV, e s, 252 ft n of 156th St, 50x98.4; Bertha Kahn to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, April 2; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St $100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,163, w s, 25x100; Anna C. Stephens to Thomas C. Stephens, 410 Riverside Drive, March 28; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,161, w s, 25x100; also Washington Av, 1,165, w s, 25x100; Thomas C. Stephens to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, March 29; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,217, s w corner of 168th St, 42.7x91.1x42.7x91.3; Anna Wachsman to Putnam Realty Company, 391 East 149th St, mtg $43,750, April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

18TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Willard S. Waite to Milligan Co., 134 East 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $250, April 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

18TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x114, Wakefield; same to Charles A. Tier, 211 Primrose Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $230, April 3; attorney, same $1

145TH ST, 615 East, n s, 27x100; Reder Co., Inc., to Ernst Bieckmann, 1,831 Southern Boulevard, mtg $19,000, March 30; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 36 Av and 148th St $100

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 24.1x100; Martin H. Meyerhoff to Paul Schnizle, 401 East 139th St, April 3; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway $1

163D ST, w s, 107.1 ft n from w s of 162d St, runs w 67.8 x n 20.3 x e 58 to w s of 163d St x s 22.9; Louis Gordon et al. to Clara Eisenberg, 700 Tinton Av, mtg $7,000, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

167TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Union Av, old line, 50x127.6; Cedar Construction Co., Inc., to Adelyn Molyneaux, 306 West 106th St, mtg $5,000, March 30; attorneys, Chedsey & R., 329 Broadway $100

182D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Vyse Av, 25x99.8; also 181st st, s s, 100 ft e of Vyse Av, 25x97.3; also 181st St, s s, 125 ft e of Vyse Av, 25x94.7; Max Brill to John F. W. Mangels, 624 11th St, Brooklyn, mtg $7,000, April 4; attorney, Henry Farsons, 140 Nassau St..$1

232D ST, n s, 285 ft e of Paulding Av, 50x89.11; Bronx Board of Brokers, Inc., to Anna Viscount, 324 Leonard St, Brooklyn, April 4; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

MUST PAY FOR HIS MISTAKE.

Newsdealer Who "Rented" Sidewalk Loses the Money.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that a newsdealer who paid ernt to the owner of a liquor store for the use of sidewalk space in front of his place of business could not recover the money paid on the contention that the charge was illegal, because the payment was a voluntary act and the saloon keeper had no right to collect. The case before the court was an appeal from a decision of the Appellate Term that Benjamin Kaminitsky, newsdealer, could collect $1,780 he had paid to Thomas Corcoran, saloon keeper. Kaminitsky sued after he concluded that he had paid $15 a month rent for the sidewalk long enough.

In reversing the lower court the Appellate Division said:

"It is like the case of the janitor of an apartment house demanding a commission of a coal dealer under threat of turning his tenants' custom elsewhere, or a cook getting a present from the butcher and grocer under threat of making trouble for them with their customers. Such payments are illegal, but they are not involuntary in the sense of being made under duress."

Anxious Over Wool Situation.

In the local woolen trade the chief topic of discussion at the present time is the threatened scarcity of wool. It seems to be the general opinion among the mill men that if the Government decides to take all the wool it needs the situation from the standpoint of materials required for civilian trade will be most serious. In addition to the half a million more men that the country will call upon, there is a very large number of members of the Home Defense League that will have to be clothed and equipped. Where all the wool needed is coming from mill representatives are puzzled to know. Estimates that 12,000,000 pounds of wool must be devoted to war needs are now regarded as low compared to the quantity that will actually be required.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WOLF KAMMERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Wolf Kammerman, retail furniture dealer, 76 Avenue A, by these creditors: Imber & Deiner, $250; Adolph Elsenberg, $210, and the New York Bedding Co., $140. Liabilities are stated to be $12,000 and assets from $4,000 to $5,000. Judge Mayer appointed Harry A. Goldel receiver under bond of $1,000.

HYMAN EISEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Eisen, grocer, 347 East 173d St. and 2,195 Amsterdam Av., by these creditors: Politzner Bros., $153; Isaac Schvitzsky, $104, and Max Block Co., Inc., $113.

CHARLES S. WHELPLEY, dealer in novelties, 22 East 21st St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,526 and assets of $804.

BERNARDO OLSHANSKY, 200 West 113th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,344 and no assets.

R. E. TAYLOR CORPORATION.—Judge Manton has vacated the appointment of Stephen A. Machinski as receiver for the R. E. Taylor Corporation, dealer in automobiles, 1,457 Broadway. It was stated that there is no danger of the assets being dissipated, the company is negotiating with creditors with the view of putting it on a solvent basis in business, and creditors at a meeting voted that no receiver be appointed. The company in its answer denied the acts of bankruptcy and asked that the petition be dismissed.

RINKEL & KETIVE, trading as the Eagle Dairy Co., grocers, 991 Simpson St., have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,272 and assets of $677, made up of accounts. The stock has been turned over to an assignee.

A. L. ALGER CO., INC., manufacturers of pianos, 125 Christopher St., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,458, nominal assets of $1,157, and actual assets of $747.

JULIUS S. ROSENTHAL.—At a meeting of creditors held yesterday at the office of Samuan Miller, referee in bankruptcy at 2 Rector St., of Julius Rosenthal, clothing manufacturer, 720 Broadway, John S. Sheppard, jr., was elected trustee. The liabilities were $107,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 5.—An involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed here today against Dennis F. Long, trading as D. F. & D. Long, in mail order whisky house, by S. R. Marks for D. Sacks & Sons of Philadelphia and other creditors.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.—Charles Lew Wallace, a salesman, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities $100,000, assets $200.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 5.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by the Overall Hawes Hat Company, wholesale hat merchants on the public square, in the office of H. M. Doak, Clerk of the Federal Court. The liabilities of the company as listed in the bankruptcy schedules aggregated about $78,000. The schedule of assets shows stock of goods valued at $30,000 and a large number of accounts aggregating about $60,000. The creditors include thirty-three hat manufacturers, most of whom are located in New York, in amounts ranging from $2,200 to small sums. There are also twenty-eight local creditors, including three local banks.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Abramowitz, Max and Samuel—J. Sternlob $1,035.04
Arnold, Hastings—T. C. Hollander et al. 264.94
Andreaccia, James G.—J. M. McCunn 145.33
Alexander, Herman—H. Weckstein et al. 116.82
Same—Same 112.10
Atlantic Garden Amusement Corp.—Manhattan Fire Alarm Co. 237.66
Bahme, William—Harrison 104.93
Bestinat, Thomas P.—B. Levy 3,000.44
Bloch, Mathilda—M. Elsman 1,335.73
Barrett, Theophilus—Empire Laundry Machinery Co. 690.16
Boln, Michael—Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., costs 117.18
Brand, Barney—Schiller Cohen Poultry Co., Inc. 154.36
Curry, Ida—M. Mandel 639.72
Conroy Bros., Inc.—Zurich General Accident and Liability Ins. Co., Ltd. 2,385.56
Diamond, Celia—Corn Products Refining Co. 147.02
Earl, Ida B., and Charles Simmonds—Marseilles Garage Co. 126.10
Ettinger, Darius—L. Simon 101.61
Fette Perfume Co., Inc.—C. W. Link, et al. 131.87
Forbes, Samuel—J. Butler 1,061.25
Franz, Peter—Travelers' Ins. Co. 146.41
Fiske & Hutwelker Co.—A. Singer 127.13
Goldfarb, Nathan—M. Drucker, costs 122.45
Gatling, Alma—H. Kahn 171.91
Graf, Samuel—S. Lechman et al. 104.89
Gilhooley, Richard C.—F. J. C. Fitzgerald 122.90
Gaunon—John J.—M. Holland, costs 125.52
Haddod, Henry—A. Lipper et al. 170.11
Hanoon, Christ—H. A. Hanson 230.05
Hirsch, Isaac—S. L. Marcus 673.33
Hand, Augustus N.—William F. Gaston, and Peter A. Smith, trustees—L. Purdy et al., costs 108.78
Hicks, Ernest L.—H. D. Levy 171.16
Hirschhorn, David—Newport Silk and Dress Goods Co. 300.60
Illinois Surety Co.—Stephen Colletti Co., costs 109.18
Judd, Charles W.—W. H. Muller 133.81
Jacob Ruppert—J. Palewitz 4,656.28
Kaltman, Max and Samuel—H. Burken 11,000.47
Kolier, Samuel—United Distillers Co. 274.28
Kouri, Machiel J.—F. Bannerman, costs 111.57
Karoff, Boris, Nathan Levy, and Samuel Simon—Berg Bros. 989.37
Lyons, Michael D. and Mary E.—H. Kappes 280.95
Levy, Isaac R.—Providence-Washington Ins. Co. 1,000.00
La Monte, Anthony—L. Billers 335.16
Liberatore, Frank—New England Equitable Ins. Co. 183.06
Leitner, Jacob—William Bartels Co. 140.01
Meyers, Joseph C.—S. L. Levin 268.10
McBride, Nathaniel A.—J. McAllister 3,184.32
Same—A. McAllister 10,196.47
MacClinton, Seth B.—W. Badt 553.45
Morse, Robert—E. V. Harman 372.42
Meyers, Joseph C.—S. L. Levin 268.01
Mackenzie School—Peckham-Little 116.73
New York Municipal Railways Corp.—L. Purdy et al., costs 105.98
Newman, Charles—N. Brennan 134.91
Oliver, Louis, and Louis Goldstein—S. Spring 226.41
Nasmyth, Charles J.—T. Miller, costs 107.49
Postal, Clara and Morris—A. Zwerdling 635.11
Baker, Max—Cross & Browne Co., costs 107.35
Pelol, William J.—F. F. Pickslay 111.76
Pignatel, Cornelia G.—A. G. Marks 2,864.78
R. E. Taylor Corp.—Stanley & Patterson, Inc. 160.66
Ratner, Julius—J. Finkelstein 185.00
Rivlin, Joseph E., and Sam Rosen—M. Margulies 451.10
Roxbury Realty Co., Inc.—L. Kashewsky 1,000.40
Reese, Harry—R. R. Millar 109.66
Reeves, Herbert, and Elizabeth G. Peyser—J. G. Grauer 950.91
Riley, Wm. A.—E. J. Cuddihy 2,022.09
Rheinfeld, Irving A.—H. Grandis 107.17
Rosenbaum, Irving—W. Greenbaum 239.35
Sieberg, Helen M. A.—A. Riordan 133.23
Schepper, Abraham—M. Schwarz 245.22
Seeley, John A.—A. T. Hill & Co. 2,099.01
Sprague, Henry L., and John M. Cranor 408.03
Schwartz, Harry and Hyman O.—H. Eliss 128.40
Swain, Carl H.—R. & McNally & Co. 611.01
Sun Waist Co.—E. Zneimer 126.58
Stetson Motor Car Co.—S. L. Reines 117.48
Stewart, Clinton D.—L. Pignatelli 180.91
Triangle Motor Sales Co.—Banks & Wildman 225.65
Taylor, Leroy M.—D. J. Taylor 1,214.91
Treuhart, Robert—W. Farrell 792.53
Thompson-Starrett Co.—M. Donohue, costs 132.15
Verstondeg, Adolph—G. A. Ferris et al. 133.82
Worth, Geo. A.—James Butler, Inc. 184.83
Weinstein, Max—H. Bernstein et al. 535.21
Weir, Claude H.—G. O'Connor 5,069.53
Zuck, Joseph, and Joseph Gordon—J. Cravis 1,605.48

In Bronx County.

Auster Samuel—W. H. Connelly $168.59
Buresch, Kurt E.—C. Mayer 127.48
Cantor, Saul—S. Jacobs et al. 480.41
Cleveland Hat Company—A. Strahl 2,057.17
Flieh & Manuel Const. Co., Inc.—L. L. Kellogg et al. 1,088.08
Jorn, Karl—O. J. Stephens, Inc. 145.33
McGoldrick, Paul and Daniel Weissman—O. J. Stephens, Inc. 115.44
Nelson, Joseph A.—J. G. Patton 983.40
New Taxicab and Auto Co.—L. Schusterman 214.72
Politschek, Jacques—S. Herzog 861.43

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Coffin, Frank J.—United Distillers Co., Nov. 13, 1915 ..... $120.49
De Nicuilo, Rosina—P. L. Levenson, Feb. 16, 1916 ..... 121.14
Gormly, Mary—E. Thompson, April 6, 1915 ..... 153.90
Gordon, Morris—S. Berenson, June 14, 1915 ..... 200.00
Levine, Sarah, and Isaac Fortman—A. H. Levy, March 18, 1909 ..... 220.76
McKenna, William A.—J. F. Wesaman, Feb. 26, 1915 ..... 219.11
Normal Construction Co.—G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., Dec. 15, 1916 ..... 731.17
Normal Construction Co.—John Brown, and Samuel Allen—Same, Jan. 17, 1917 ..... 216.91
Zachrym, James G.—J. F. Simmons, March 25, 1914 ..... 200.17
Zuckerman & Farber, Inc.—H. Linder, Jan. 30, 1917 ..... 104.48
Carey Printing Co., Inc.—Murtaugh Elevator Co., April 3, 1917, vacated 688.74
Wood, Harvey—City of New York, Oct. 3, 1916, vacated 230.34
Same—Same, Dec. 20, 1916, vacated 268.88
Ries, Elias E.—H. Held, March 28, 1917, vacated 1,060.41
Cohen, Nettie—A. A. Phyfe, Nov. 21, 1911 ..... 137.35
Same—Same, Dec. 5, 1912 ..... 131.69
Giles, Winfred S.—F. K. Kellogg et al., May 21, 1917 ..... 1,147.25
Jacobs, Joseph W.—American Play Co., et al., May 10, 1916 ..... 110.80
Same—Same, May 10, 1916 ..... 107.58
New York Mutual Gas Light Co.—S. Wissberger, Dec. 12, 1913 ..... 4,704.16

In Bronx County.

Blau, Herman—C. D. Burth, April 4, 1917 ..... $275.72
Vorndran, Christian—H. S. Sisson, Dec. 22, 1915 ..... 299.32
Same—Same, March 24, 1916 ..... 103.00
Valhalla Corp.—D. P. Conforti, Jan. 17, 1917 ..... 713.72

$10,000 TO NATIVE TOWN.

Joseph P. Davis Also Leaves Money to Yonkers Charities.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 5.—By the will of Joseph P. Davis of Yonkers of his $300,000 est

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A deal involving properties valued at over $500,000 was closed yesterday, of which the most important parcel was the two-story Subway Building on the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street, 100 feet on the avenue by 175 feet on the street. It was erected in 1911 by Klein & Jackson and has been sold by them to Melville H. Bearns, who gave in part payment eleven properties in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

The Subway Building is one of the most important business structures in the upper Heights section, being fully rented and has a connection by means of four elevators with the 181st Street subway station at that point. It is assessed at $375,000, of which $285,000 is land value.

Of the eleven parcels taken by Klein & Jackson two are in Manhattan, two in the Bronx, and seven in Brooklyn. The two Manhattan parcels are the three-story building at the northwest corner of Duane and Greenwich Streets, 20 by 50 feet, and the five-story building at the southeast corner of First Avenue and Fifth Street, 21.9 by 97.2. In the Bronx the two parcels are the one-story taxpayer at the southeast corner of Decatur Avenue and 204th Street, 50 by 100, and the five-story flat at 641 East 136th Street, 37.6 by 100. The seven Brooklyn parcels are the two-story and three-story buildings at 27 and 29 Nevins Street, 32.3 by 65,; the four-story flat at 4,425 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-fifth Street, 22.2 by 100; the four-story flat at 8,524 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 93; the three-story building at 290 Atlantic Avenue, southwest corner of Smith Street, 20.11 by 93.5; the four-story building at 69 Lafayette Street, northwest corner of South Elliott Place, 20 by 65; the dwelling at 956 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, and the two-story building at 172 Grand Street, southeast corner of Bedford Avenue, 16.10 by 37. Most of these properties are under lease to individual tenants and negotiations for resale of a number are pending.

Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the transaction.

James N. Jarvie Buys West Side Loft.

The Charles F. Noyes Company resold for Robert M. Gatts to James N. Jarvie 114-116 West Seventeenth Street, a seven-story building, with two elevators, covering a plot 75 by 92, and containing about 50,000 square feet of space.

The property is assessed by the city at $132,000, and was taken under foreclosure at $150,000 a few years ago. Mr. Jarvie pays all cash for the property. The Noyes Company has been appointed agents to manage the parcel.

Otto H. Kahn Sells East 70th Street Stable Property.

Otto H. Kahn has sold to a client of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, his stable at 165 East Seventieth Street, covering a lot 32.8 by 100.5.

Quick Resale in Midtown Loft Zone.

The 144 West Twenty-fourth Street Company, David Levy President, purchased from Walter H. Leibman the twelve-story loft building and three-story garage, on a plot 75 by 98.9, at 140 to 146 West Twenty-fourth Street. The property was sold at public auction Wednesday by Arthur C. Sheridan for $275,000.

Buyer for Avenue A Corner.

Joseph P. Day sold for the estate of Caspar A. Stock the four-story brick building, occupying a lot 23 by 85.6, on the southeast corner of Avenue A and Twentieth Street. The structure will be entirely remodeled by the buyers.

Deal on West Twenty-first Street.

James N. Wells's Sons sold for Herbert Knox Smith 457 and 459 West Twenty-first Street, a four-story business building, on a plot 50 by 100, (Moore leasehold) to Benjamin Harris, who will occupy the premises after altering same to suit the requirements of his business. It was held at $10,000.

Operators Buy West Harlem Flats.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, purchased from Hanna Fallon and Herbert J. Wells, respectively, 233 and 234 West 121st Street, two four-story flats, each occupying a lot 18 by 100.11. Leonard J. Carpenter was the broker in the transaction.

Two West Side Sales.

William Daly purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 98 and 199 Haven Avenue, a five-story flat, on a plot 50 by 103. In exchange the buyer gave the free and clear plot, 122.8 by 150 by 114 by 101.7, at the southeast corner of Shakespeare Avenue and 169th Street. The deal was negotiated by the George E. Fowler Company. Mr. Brown acquired the Haven Avenue property last week from Charles Lippmann.

A. Doyle of Pittsburgh, Penn., purchased for investment from the Fodgur Realty Company 337 Edgecombe Avenue, a five-story flat, on a plot 80 by 100, located near 150th Street. The property was held at $140,000. W. J. Huston & Co. negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Isaac Lederer purchased the one-story taxpayer, occupying a plot 52 by 102, on the northwest corner of Third Avenue and 180th Street. The property is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $57,000.

The Cedar Construction Company sold to Adeline Molyneaux the property on the north side of 167th Street, 200 feet west of Union Avenue, 50.6 by 123.

W. E. Podesta sold to an investing client of J. Irving Walsh a vacant plot, 130 by 98 feet, located on the southwest corner of 222d Street and Barnes Avenue. The plot, which is adjacent to the new White Plains Avenue subway extension, was held at $11,000.

To Foreclose $110,000 Mortgage on West 34th Street.

Suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by the Lawyers' Mortgage Company to foreclose a mortgage of $110,000 on the property 136 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9. The mortgage was executed on May 2, 1916, by the Gotham Engineering Corporation.

New Apartment Hotel for Seventh Avenue Corner.

The 201 West Fifty-fourth Street Company, Joseph L. Graf President, will erect on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, on a plot 50 by 100, a fourteen-story apartment hotel, consisting of one room and bath and two rooms and bath. The old buildings on the site will be demolished at once, and the new building ready for occupancy by Jan. 1, 1918. The land and building will cost about $650,000.

Loans Placed.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made the building loan of $175,000 to the Shelby Realty Company, Inc., on the property at the southeast corner of 162d Street and Riverside Drive, recently purchased by them from Maurice Mandelbaum. The new building is to be ready for occupancy in time for Fall renting.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has loaned $7,000 on the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, covering premises 321 West Twenty-fourth Street; $14,000 on the two three-story and basement brick dwellings, covering premises 249 and 251 West Fiftieth Street; $20,000 on a four-story and basement brick dwelling, covering premises 258 West Fifty-second Street, and $6,000 on a four-story and basement brick store and apartments, covering 209 East Twenty-eighth Street.

$546,000 for Queens Building.

Building operations in the Borough of Queens during the last week were of a total estimated cost of $546,000. There were 89 applications for new buildings, of an estimated cost of $421,000; 64 applications for alterations, of an estimaed cost of $52,000, and 85 applications for plumbing, to cost $73,000.

The applications filed with the Queens Building Bureau show a decided falling off in the number of applications for frame dwellings, but a substantial gain in the applications for brick multiple-family and semi-detached dwellings. Several important new developments will shortly be started.

Torrens Law Amendments Reported Favorably in Assembly.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly has reported favorably upon the Fertig bill to amend the Torrens law. The amendments were slightly changed, but the fundamental features, to simplify the procedure, make examinations of title exclusively official, and put the county and city back of the assurance fund, were approved. It will now go before the Assembly. Some opposition is expected, but the general sentiment is that the measure will pass.

Hearing on Union Railway Company's Bronx Extension.

A public hearing has been announced for April 20 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at the City Hall upon the proposed contract of the Union Railway Company, which has made an application for a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railway upon and along Amsterdam and Naegle Avenues and Dyckman Street. The proposed line will run from West 207th Street to the right of way of the New York Central Railroad Company at or near the foot of said Dyckman Street, Borough of Manhattan, as an extension to its existing system.

Commercial Leases.

Herbert Hecht & Co. have leased for Ashforth & Co., agents, for William Waldorf Astor, for a term of ten years, the corner store at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, formerly occupied by Hallanan & Co., to the Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Company.

Michael E. Lipset has leased for Spear & Co., as agents, the store and basement 13 and 15 West Twentieth Street, to Chuck Davis & Co.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Schulte Realty Company in the property at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street the large store 70 West Twenty-third Street to George Simon, and in the same property the store at 74 West Twenty-third Street to Carl Scurra.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for a long term of years the store and basement at 6 Stone Street for Katherine Murphy and others to John F. McClunn.

Sol Stern has leased the store 30 East 125th Street to Hahn Benjamin, novelties.

Van Vliet & Place have leased the store 641 Hudson Street to Middendorf & Rohrs and the store at the southeast corner of Barrow and Hudson Streets to Henry C. Raedel.

James N. Wells's Sons have leased the building at 546 West Twenty-ninth Street to the Talbott Auto Express Company, for a term of years.

By an arrangement consummated yesterday afternoon, James J. Mead, Brooklyn and Boston restaurateur, leased the Brighton Beach Casino from the Robinson Amusement Company for a term of years. The Casino is located at the foot of Ocean Parkway, Brighton Beach, and has a frontage of 280 feet on that thoroughfare and runs along Sea Breeze Avenue for a distance of 200 feet.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

27th St, 48 West, s s, 111.6 ft e of 6th Av, 22 x98.9, seven-story lofts; N. Y. Savings Bank against Century Holding Co. et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; due, $9,471.40; taxes, &c., $1,973.88; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

By Maximilian Morgenthau, Jr.

Ludlow St, 20, e s, 134.7 ft s of Hester St, 25.3x87, five-story tenement and stores; Minnie Aub et al. against Beni Asch et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; due, $21,234.37; taxes, &c., $300; to the plaintiff for $18,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Canal St, 67-71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x55.6, three five-story tenements and stores; prior liens, $73,205; to the plaintiff for $80,000.

65th St, 170 West, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores, prior mtg $15,500; Minnie Lieberman, individually and as administratrix, and another, against S. A. Kruhweitch; L. H. Levin, attorney; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Forsyth St, 33, w s, 25 ft n of Canal St, 25x100, six-story tenement and stores; P. H. Burns and another, administrators, against Isaac Cohen et al.; Samuel Bitterman, attorney; due, $11,120.96; taxes, &c., $1,300; prior mtg $31,000; to the plaintiff for $36,142.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Clinton St, 66, e s, 78.10 ft n of Rivington St, 21.2x75, three-story building; Adeline Borck against Solomon Henig and another; C. L. Borck, attorney; due, $16,670.63; taxes, &c., $1,000.55; to the plaintiff for $16,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Bryant Av, 1,499, w s, 120 ft s of 172d St, 20x100, three-story house; William Rand against Domenico Taurone et al.; Felt & E., attorneys; due, $1,296.72; taxes, &c., $99.27; prior mtg, $7,500; to the plaintiff for $7,525.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Allerton Av, s s, 100 ft e of Laconia Av, 260x600x irregular; adjourned to April 16.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broome St, 398, for a seven-story factory, 20x73.7; Loft, Inc., premises, owner; Foster & Gade, 15 West 38th St, architects; cost, $80,000.

Carter Av, w s, 208 ft n of Prospect Place, for a one-story brick garage, 126x100; Dochterman Realty Co., F. L. Dochterman, 457 East 10th St, Treasurer, owners; Max I. Goeltz, 50 Broad St, architect; cost, $35,000.

Lafayette Place, s s, 110 ft w of Prospect Av, for a one-story brick garage, 20x25; Abraham Weinstein, 3,814 3d Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $550.

144th St, n s, 115.88 ft w of Morris Av, for a one-story brick garage, 40.9x100; Charles McConnell, 320 East 145th St, owner; Moore & Landsledel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $15,000.

182d St, s s w corner Ryer Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 60x87.33 and 34.8x89.53; Alexander Wilson, 319 Madison Av, owner; Moore & Landsledel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $115,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, n e corner Leonard St, to a nine-story offices, &c.; F. H. Hoffstot, 180 West 59th St, owner; F. C. Brown, 209 West 102d St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Canal St, 135 and 137, to a three-story loft; J. J. Schmukler, premises, owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $15,000.

23d St, 22 to 46 West, to a fac, six, and seven story factory; Stern Brothers, 42d St and 6th Av, owners; G. Keister, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

24th St, 223 East, to a five-story storage, &c.; A. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., 205 East 24th St, owner; Joseph Reydel, Jr., 1,370 Dean St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $20,000.

80th St, 12 East, to a five-story dwelling; W. and R. Croes, 681 5th Av, owners; Croes & Cross, 681 5th Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 215 and 217, lease, chattels, &c., April 14, 1916; Progressive Wine and Liquor Co. to Bangor Trust Co., a Pennsylvania corporation, installments, $250 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 217 Broadway $10,000

SAME PROPERTY, July 20, 1916; Premium Beer Co. to same, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney same ..... Note $10,000

BROADWAY, 1,204-1,210, e s, 64.6 ft n of 29th St, 67.8x84.5x irregular, March 30; Frances D. Alvord and another to William H. L. Lee, 107 West 54th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $176,000; address 45 Pine St $2,000

RUTGERS ST, 54, w s, 17 ft s of Monroe St, 25x100.10, April 4; Desireen Realty Corporation to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 5 years $20,000

3D AV, s w corner of 80th St, 25.2x90, April 4; Stanley G. and Morris Harris to Clara Harris and another, 315 West 113th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Edmund Bittener, 277 Broadway $21,000

21ST ST, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 50x92, April 5; Jas. S. Herrman to Baker & Williams, 1,123 Washington St., due April 11, 1917; attorneys, Williams & H., 66 William St $10,000

56TH ST, 154 West, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.5, April 4; Fred E. Lord to John W. Sterling, 90 Worth St., et al., executors, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $27,500

77TH ST, 151 West, n s, 506 ft w of Columbus Av, 20.8x102.8x16x102.2, April 4; Lola M. de Agostini to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square, due Aug. 15, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $14,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

106TH ST, 149 West, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; 10th Av, 877, w s, 25.5 ft n of 57th St, 25x75; 49th St, 433 West, n s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Ellen Harlow to Keim & Dunn, Installments, 50 months; attorneys, McLaughlin & Martin, 309 Broadway $3,484

116TH ST, 118 East, s s, 155 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11, March 31; Wagner Holding Co. to Sterling Holding Corporation, 299 Broadway, due April 5, 1918, interest as per bond; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $1,500

121ST ST, 234 West, s s, 339 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11, April 5; Laura E. Walker to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond. $7,000

144TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11, March 31; the West 144th St. Realty Co. to Gussie Englander, at Edgewater, N. J., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Gates Hamburger, 220 Broadway $20,000

Bronx.

BASSETT AV, 1,559, Alfredo Tommaso to Antonio G. Iscaro, 1,559 Bassett Av, April 3, due April 3, 1920; attorneys, Greenthal & E., 490 East 161st St $500

HOLLY PL, s s, being Lots 144-146, map of Hyatt Farm, 50x100; Cath. L. Brennan to Dollar Savings Bank, 509 Third Av, April 5, due June 1, 1920; attorney, Mackeller & G., 43 Cedar St $2,500

JACKSON AV, n e c 161st St, 75x2; Solomon Welssman to Sophie Jaffe, 1,020 Rodgers Pl; prior mortgage, $4,750, April 4, due June 4, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $250

LOTS 268 to 269, map of Varian Estate; John H. Green to Emma Lomberg, 1,103 Washington St, March 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

PERRY AV, 3,053, e s, 25x100; Patrick M. Burke to Sophia Lerch (true), 152 Chester St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., April 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,500

PLOT, begins at line between land of Thomas C. Cornell and land Walter Kelly, at point 100 ft e of Forest St, runs e 100x n 50x w 100 x s 50; Mary A. Totten to Westchester Trust Co. of Yonkers, N. Y., April 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,250

SIMPSON ST, 1,075, w s, 87.6x100; Lawrence Davis to Walter C. White, Ocean Township, N. J., prior mtg $25,000, March 30, due July 1, 1920; 6 p c; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St $5,900

3D AV, w s, 125 ft n of 166th St, 26.6x201.1; Georgina Daab to Eliz. K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, April 4, 3 years, 5½ p c; attorney, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. $2,000

147TH ST, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 24.1x100; Paul Schinzler to Martin H. Meyerhoff, 913 Hudson St, Hoboken, N. J., April 3, due as per bond; attorney, Hy. Wendt, 99 Nassau St $10,000

161ST ST, s s, 172 ft w of Elton Av, 25x 88.11; William Sherwood Realty Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, April 5, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 38, store and basement; Berman Braunstein to Benjamin Teichholtz, 273 East 3d St, 4 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Samuel Lichtman, 702 East 6th St $1,375

HESTER ST, 82, all; Morris and Jacob Silberman, executors, to Rubin and Max Ellenberg, 80 Allen St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Leon Burkes, 63 Delancey St $3,120

NORTHERN AV, 31 and 33, all; Normar Real Estate Corp. to Joseph Evans, 217 West 111th St, from April 1, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1919; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St $12,000

NORTHERN AV, 27 and 29; same to same, same period; attorney, same $12,000

18T AV, s w corner of 62d St, all; The Beekman Estate to New York Linen Supply and Laundry Co., 220 East 23d St, 20 years from Feb. 1, 1917, 2 renewals of 20 years each $5,250

2D AV, 37, s w corner of 2d St, 25.6x86, all; 2d Av, 38, s s, 25.6 ft e of 2d St, 24.6x86, all; George F. Johnson to Max R. Wilner, 17 Livingston Place, 20 4-12 years from Dec. 1, 1911, to May 1, 1932; attorneys, Wahle & Kringel, 220 Broadway $6,000

30TH ST, 7 and 9 West, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 50x98.9, all; Theresa Neuman to 7 Thirtieth Street Corp., 10 years from April 1, 1917; attorney, F. Zorn, 63 Broadway $20,000

Bronx.

HOE AV, e s, 54.5 ft n of Freeman St, Model Theatre; Charles Kling to John J. Wittman, 1,178 Hoe Av, and another, 5¼ years, from July 1, 1915; attorney, I. Neustaedter, 61 Park Row ..... $1,800 and $2,400

WHITE PLAINS AV, 2,702, all; John O'Brien to William Newman, 2,030 Lexington Av, 16 years, from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, Walter H. Stewart, 1639 3d Av $200

3D AV, 3,315, store; Mary Pape to Gustav Wolf, 3,315 3d Av, 2 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Gustave Wolf, 1,064 Franklin Av $1,920

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, n s, 152 ft e of Broadway, 50x 102.1x irregular, and Howard St, 31; Charles A. Robinson against Annie B. Hyatt et al., partition; attorneys, Rollins & Rollins.

LEWIS ST, 47, Charles W. Sloane against Adelaide E. Johnston et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

34TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 21.5x98.9; Harriet A. Catlin against George M. Archer et al., partition; attorney, E. S. Clinch.

34TH ST, 136 West; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against T. W. Stemmler, Jr., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

43D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.4; Elma G. Cokefair against Lottie W. Guest et al., partition; attorney, E. S. Clinch.

57TH ST, 36 West; Joseph M. Kandel against Elizabeth L. Goodnow et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, L. Rosenberg.

102D ST, 316 and 318 East; Frederick Bertuch against Giuseppe Lovagalio et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lewis & Schaap.

163D ST, 459 and 461 West; Samuel Schenkein against Ferdinand Cahn et al., partition; attorney, L. A. Jaffer.

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 806; Harry Meyer against Wolf Burland et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swaln.

LOTS 507, 508, 509 and 600, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island; Ferdinand Rosenberg against Frederick W. Paas et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. G. K. Heath.

LOT 44, map of New Village of Jerome; Giuseppe Carlucci against Central Brewing Co. et al., action to recover possession; attorneys, Gans, Davis & O'Neill.

LOT 25, Block 2,836, Section 11, on tax map; Alfred Servida against James A. Woolf et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, H. Swaln.

LOT NO. 2, Block 2,836, Section 11, on tax map; Alfred Servida against James A. Woolf et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, H. Swaln.

LOT No. 38, Block 2,836, Section 11, on tax map; Alfred Servida against James A. Woolf et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, H. Swaln.

TINTON AV, w s, 150 ft n of 166th St, 27.2 x127.3; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Rosie Haskinsky et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

VILLA AV, w s, 409.9 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; John Twiname against Emelie Ochsner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bergman & Davis.

155TH ST, 403 East, also 405 East 155th St; C. Arthur Arnstein, as trustee, against Bernard W. Junge et al., action to set aside conveyance; attorney, S. S. Levine.

179TH ST, n w corner of Bathgate Av, 60.4 x94; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. against Oppenheim & Feldmann et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Emmet & Parish.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, 48 and 50; Isador Fader against Herman Shapiro, owner. Sam Fagen, Nathan Fagen, and Fagen Iron Works, contractors $584

178TH ST, 501 West; Nathan Fass against Adolph Behm, owner and contractor $352

179TH ST, 33 West; Jak Lukofsky against Rose Reider, owner; Betty Gluck, owner and contractor $26

CARMINE ST, 82; Jacob Raskin against Congold Realty Co., Inc., and Emeritus Realty Co., Inc., owner; Morris Rosenberg, contractor $235

Bronx.

161ST ST, 413 to 423 East; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against 837 Washington Avenue Realty Co., owners and contractors $357

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

107TH ST, 14 and 16 West; Louis Berger against Allied Investors Realty Co. et al.; March 30, 1917, by deposit $57.00

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 184.2 ft s of 180th St, 30x149.6; Richard W. Horner, as attorney, loans Wilson Bryant Co., Inc., to erect one one-story and cellar brick building, three payments $11,000

Rare Opportunity. *$3,500, Easy Terms,*
and 1st Mortgage $5,000, Buys This
New Moorish All-Year Villa, Near Water.
Ideal Commutation to N. Y. City. Express Service.
10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, LARGE GROUNDS.
After the $3,500 Is Paid,
$36.40 Monthly
Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.
A fine, well-built, livable house; Craftsman interior. Large living room with huge open fireplace. All city conveniences. Unusual facilities for outdoor sports. Beautiful country club, schools, churches, market near by. Pure water from artesian wells free from contamination. Safe in mountains, where epidemics are unknown. Send for particulars and floor plans.
F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521 Cort.

FIFTH AVENUE CORNER
A BARGAIN
at less than $1000 a front foot. Southeast corner of 103d Street facing Central Park. Size 100 x 175; vacant. Price $160,000. Suitable for dwelling, institution or an apartment house. Terms to suit.
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone Murray Hill 6200

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
ATTENTION, INVESTORS!!
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE
APRIL 10TH, 1917.
BY JOS. P. DAY, AUCTIONEER.
GREATEST BARGAIN OPPORTUNITY.
80% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
Nos. 125-135 West 111th Street
ONE BLOCK FROM CENTRAL PARK.
New Six-Story Elevator Apartments.
All Improvements. Unexcelled Location.
RENTAL $23,000. NO VACANCIES.

REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE OR LEASE
MILL BASIN factory sites; any AREA, with or without WATERFRONT
Advantages awaiting manufacturers locating at MILL BASIN are told in our booklet. Send for it.
Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.,
Park Row Building
Room 2409 New York Dept. "A"

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
BUSINESS SITE FOR SALE. 25X130
Adjacent to L. I. Freight Depot,
Atlantic Av. subway station, Brooklyn.
874 PACIFIC ST., bet. Vanderbilt & Underhill Avs.
Price $3,250, including small frame house on plot.
FRED M. AHERN, Attorney.
44 Court St., Brooklyn. 'Phone Main—3338.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway. Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7440.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
DEAL DIRECT WITH THE BUILDER.
$150 Cash
$7 Monthly
Within 27 min. to New York I have several plots suitable for small chicken farms. Will build five-room house with improvements, concrete cellars, chicken coops. Price complete: $1250. Title Guarantee policy free.
Write or call for plans.
Builder, 562 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FOR RENT OR SALE
AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL
A beautiful Estate; up-to-date 12-room house; 3 baths; large garage; other outhouses; 45 minutes from Wall St.; rent $2,500; brokers protected. S. L. PAKAS, 55 Liberty St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, April 11th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the steamboat "Canarsie," her engines, &c., on board said steamboat at Ferry Slip, Glen Island, New Rochelle, West. Co., New York, where she can now be inspected.
Dated New York, April 4, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
I will sell at public auction on Friday, April 13, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the propeller "W. A. Sherman," her engines, &c., on board said propeller at Erie Basin Breakwater, Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, where she can now be inspected.
Dated New York, April 4, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
PELHAM MANOR
On the Sound
FOR SALE Colonial, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 100 feet front, near water and station; stone garage; easy terms.
FOR RENT on Esplanade, stone and frame, 16 rooms, 4 or 5 baths; $2,000.
Also under construction 12 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2-3 baths; $1,000 upward.
A. W. COLE, owner, 114 Fifth Av.
Tel. 1991 Pelham. New York, Chelsea 720.

627 South Columbus Av.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
For Sale—Two-family frame house; each apartment 5 rooms & bath. Steam heat, gas, and electricity. Land 25x110. Building 25x42.
Price $6,000.
Address The FOLSOM CORPORATION, 14 Bible House, N. Y. City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
117½-Acre Estate
Piping Rock Section
Special price concession if sold at once.
2,700 feet on highway; 2,500 feet on beautiful improved country road. About 50 acres woodlands and valleys; balance sweeping meadows.
Perpetual springs, small lake. Improvements, new, include owner's cottage and farm buildings; every modern equipment. Adequate water supply, Kewanee system. Extensive planting, fruit and shade trees; ornamental shrubs, garden. Apply "Owner," box 189 Times Downtown.

$30 HUNTINGTON
High and dry, where you can make a little fortune, very good investment, near station, trolley, school, and churches; bathing beach; steamboat to and from New York. Buy quick. Only a limited amount of lots left.
Lots $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FOR RENT OR SALE
AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL
A beautiful Estate; up-to-date 12-room house; 3 baths; large garage; other outhouses; 45 minutes from Wall St.; rent $2,500; brokers protected. S. L. PAKAS, 55 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE.
An Opportunity Seldom Offered
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
A 16-room house, large and roomy; all city conveniences; running water, electric light, sewer to tidewater; large grounds, trees and shrubs; beautifully situated. Cranford, N. J.; 40 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; can be bought on your own terms; it will pay parties meaning business to investigate; others not wanted. Address GURNEY, 7 Pine St., New York City.

NEW ONE FAMILY HOUSE,
Seven large rooms, reception hall and bath. Large attic. Hollow tile construction with stucco exterior. Asbestos roof. Copper gutters and leaders. Hot water heating. Plot 50x100 feet. Bargain for immediate sale. Situated on Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb. Write for appointment. Owner, Charles Leeger, Grantwood, N. J. Lawton Ave. and car line.

SUMMER HOMES
Asbury Park Allenhurst
Deal Beach Interlaken
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst.

SUMMER HOMES,
HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park,
Rent or Sale. Send for Booklet "T."
ALBERT ROBBINS, Inc.
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Maplewood, N. J.
Residential section of the "Oranges."
We have a complete list of every house and plot for Sale or Rent.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
BUDAL COMPANY, at Sta., Maplewood.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Furnished Cottages FOR RENT.
Let me send you Booklet "T."
P. C. BROWN SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

LEONIA PALISADES BOGOTA TEANECK MORSEMERE
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK REBOGOTA N.J.

SPRING LAKE
SEND FOR BOOK "T" OF SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.
E. V. Patterson & Son N. J.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
KEOFFERAM PARK
with its Shore Privileges, water supply, drainage system, and electric light service. Fully restricted. A few choice shore front plots.
HOUSES and LANDS
For sale or rent with shore privileges.
Harry C. Frost, Owner, Sound Beach, Conn.

THERE'S A FOUR ACRE LAKE,
a fine, big stream and a thoroughly modernized house, three baths, vapor heat, &c.; 27 acres; garage for three cars, tennis courts, poultry houses, &c., fine big shade trees, orchard; at Westport, only $13,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
VIRGINIA.
One of the handsomest and most profitable plantations in the Warm Springs Valley; 3,300 acres. Natural Blue Grass soil, 1,000 acres in cultivation. Large, handsome Colonial Brick mansion, beautiful home and ideal stock ranch; 15,000,000 feet hardwood timber ready for market. Seven miles from Hot Springs. A bargain. Price and photographs on application to A. H. THIERMANN, Richmond, Virginia.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished
DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Connick Building,
244 5th Av. (Near 28th)
TO LET.
Large Light Lofts, 31.4x85
Fireproof Building. Steam Heat. Hot & Cold Water; Passenger Elevator. Freight Elevators. No Manufacturing.
ANDREW J. CONNICK, Owner, On Premises, or Your Own Broker.

LOFTS
TO LET
MONAHAN EXPRESS CO.
221-223-225 West 17th St.
SECOND FLOOR STORE.
Plate Glass Front.
25 x 65.
178 Madison Ave., at 34th St.
143-5 WEST 20TH ST.
STORE, BASEMENT and FIRST LOFT. Light Four Sides.
SUPT., or EUGATNOM REALTY CO., 2214 University Ave. Phone Fordham 1923. OR YOUR BROKER.

OFFICE TO SUBLET
Terms reasonable.
Brunswick Bldg., 225 5th Ave.
Apply Room 1015. Phone 784 Mad. Sq.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Ten Cents 10 cts. Per Week
(or as much more as you care to pay at your pleasure) will pay for, and $78.00, some higher, the price of absolutely high, dry, level and cleared residential and speculative investment lots at South Bound Brook, New Jersey. Bound Brook is benefited by four railroads and one hundred trains daily. Low commutation. Fourteen factories and plants; Public and High Schools, Stores, Trolleys, Board of Trade, Countless Homes and Mansions. Free Certificate of Title. Free excursion next Sunday and free trips daily.
WRITE, CALL OR PHONE FOR TICKETS.
BROOKS INTER-STATE REALTY CORPORATION,
45 West 34th Street, New York.
Phones: Greeley 186-187.

A.L.MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.
offer to rent from next October a few desirable apartments at
151 & 161 WEST 86TH ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
140 WEST 71ST ST
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, Duplex
119 WEST 71ST ST
6 Rooms and 2 Baths
Possession May 15 on one apartment.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO ABOVE ADDRESS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Morton Building
116 Nassau Street
Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevator. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

83D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; price reasonable; table guests.

72D, 265 WEST;—2d floor, front; private bath; high class table; single room.

73D, 260 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity to secure large double front room, with bath adjoining; accommodations one or two persons; cuisine a specialty; inspection invited.

75TH, 284 WEST, (The Hurlburt.)—Second floor, front; hot-water supply; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Medium size room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences, home cooking; furnished or unfurnished.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet, references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; single room; continuous hot water; excellent table; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—The Georgian; board and service on a high standard.

80TH ST., 124-128 WEST.—New, attractive, and modern; good cooking; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites; singly; private bath; special terms, permanent people; modern improvements.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

98D, 265 WEST. — High-class accommodations; real elegant home in private house; suitable couple; all modern conveniences; telephone.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; park; bell; excellent cuisine; table guests.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRICITY, BOUNTIFUL TABLE, CONGENIALITY; MODERATE TERMS.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av., "Columbia.")—Pleasant rooms; good board; telephone. 4021 Morningside.

123D, (2,053 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; hot water; phone; substantial board; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Audubon.)—Every room adjoining bath, hotel service, fine meals; single, $8; double, $16 up. Audubon 2794.

Charming Family House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.

30 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Corner 90th St.—Private family has attractively furnished large front room for party seeking home among high-class surroundings. Phone Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Exceptionally elegant rooms; superior board; $10, $15 weekly. Payne.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large rooms; all conveniences; subway; excellent service.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, desires board and room with private family, below 42d St.; conveniences; references. O 116 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE BELLEVUE.

A SUMMER COLONY ON GRYMES HILL.

Good air; good food; beautiful views; excellent tennis courts; 40 minutes from Battery; reservations now; house opens May 1 as usual. P. O. Stapleton, Staten Island. Phone 109 Tompkinsville.

Care for refined girl, 10, taking complete charge during parents' absence; country home; convenient access; English lady. 71 Harrison St., Stapleton, Staten Island. Telephone Tompkinsville 208-J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large room, suitable for two; southern exposure.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive furnished, unfurnished rooms; music allowed.

West Side.

35 WEST 10TH ST.

Large, pleasant room, with private bath.

28D, 455 WEST.—Private house, large room and private bath; three large windows; southern exposure; telephone.

50TH, 5 WEST. — NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; gentlemen; light, permanent.

62D, 21 WEST.—Room with private bath; gentleman only; references.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; reasonable.

63D, 105 WEST.—Small, bright room; running water; private family; young man; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, Apartment 7E.—Well-furnished, newly decorated; reference required. Col. 5557.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment; private family. Columbus 1265.

71ST, 133 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR EXTENSION, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE; ELECTRICITY.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, shower, elevator; $6. Columbus 3588. Debernyz.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front parlor; private bath, board; near Riverside, subway.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms with private house; medium on bath floor; electricity; $4 to $11.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Large and small rooms; conveniences; board optional; references exchanged.

78TH, 137 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms, bath, $4-$6-$14.

78TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; parquet floor; reference.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms, every comfort and convenience; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable medium size room, running water; private house; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Front basement, suitable two; bath, lavatory, continuous hot water, electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large front room, all conveniences, newly furnished, near bath, telephone; reasonable.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms, electricity; steam heat; continuous hot water; $6.50 to $11.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Second floor front room, single room, reasonable; all conveniences; references.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Attractive suite rooms; running water, electricity; elevator.

82D, 8 WEST.—Kitchenette; well appointed; southern exposure; all conveniences.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Attractive suite, bath, electric lights, telephone; medium sized room, running water; reference. Greene.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large front room, 3 windows, private bath; also front parlor, with running water, elegantly furnished, near Drive; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath, breakfast, those accustomed surroundings fine private house.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, bath; parlor floor room, private bath.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, sunny large and medium rooms, with bath; exceptional.

91ST, 130 WEST.—Furnished rooms, running water, telephone; gentleman; subway, "L." Jacobi.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; two windows; every convenience; suitable for two.

99TH, 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor; private bath; hall room; modern improvements.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Well-furnished front room, bath convenient; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

104TH, 115 WEST, (Apartment 5.)—Comfortable room, all improvements; gentleman.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, kitchen; improvements; refined; $12. Apt. 34.

109TH, 225 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, adjoining bath, one flight; near subway, 110th St.; other rooms. Write Advertiser.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Well furnished 2-room suite, facing front. Apt. 30.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Outside room, running, water, desirable Summer location. Johnston, 9A.

116TH, 406 WEST. — Pleasant, comfortable room; modern; all conveniences; $4. Apt. 24.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished large room; suitable two; elevator; reasonable. Reynolds.

121ST, 523 WEST. — Very desirable sunny front rooms; large, small. Apt. 4 R E.

123D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; scrupulously clean; southern exposure. Apt. 27.

131ST & B'WAY, (3,637.)—Elegantly furnished large front room; all conveniences; homelike comforts; private family; suitable one or two gentlemen only. 3rd. 4A.

136TH ST., 553 WEST, NEAR B'WAY SUBWAY STATION.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; LAFAYETTE INN.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Cor. 86th.)—Magnificent private apartment, 11th floor; bachelor; breakfast; exclusive. 6300 Schuyler.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Two front rooms, facing Riverside Drive; also small rooms, with kitchen privileges; high-class elevator house; night and day service; ladies only. Apt. 32.

EXCLUSIVE FAMILY offers gentleman nicely furnished room; all conveniences; close 103d subway; finest location; overlooking Hudson. Riverside 992.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful front rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Beautiful parlor overlooking Hudson; also bedroom; references. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th subway.

TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 1242.

72d, West.—Medium room; electricity; gentleman.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 60, (Brooklyn.) — High-class bachelors' quarters, 10 minutes from Wall St.; absolutely modern; delightful room; private bath; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone 7209 Main.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Large room with bath in private home on west side; no rooming or boarding house considered; state price and particulars. D 11 Times.

Gentleman from West, here at intervals, desires quiet room with congenial surroundings; private bath preferred. C 198 Times.

YOUNG Japanese gentleman wants furnished room with electricity, east side, between 63d and 72d, M., 2,586 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

REFINED GENTLEMAN, permanent, wants large room, (front or back parlor preferred;) good neighborhood; state particulars. O 110 Times.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive southwest exposure room, running water; music allowed.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL MUST GO.
1917 SCRIPPS, 8-CYLINDER.
1917 SCRIPPS COUPE.
1917 OVERLAND, 6-CYLINDER.
1917 OVERLAND, 4-CYLINDER.
GUARANTEED; BRAND NEW;
SACRIFICE; BIG DISCOUNT.
LEXINGTON USED-CAR DEPT.,
315 WEST 47TH. BRYANT 2411.

BEST CASH OFFER ACCEPTED.
White, 1913, limousine; 45 H. P.; fully equipped; perfect condition. D 5 Times.

BUICK,
BRAND NEW,
Little six Buick, brand new; fully equipped; going out of business will sell at once; sacrifice; bargain. Phone Du Charme, Room 1632, Hotel Netherland.

BUICK 1916 Sedan; excellent condition; forced to sell at once at sacrifice. Telephone 6650 Bryant.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
MARMON "34" 1916 5-PASS.
LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.
FIAT BABY IMPORTED TOURING, 1915.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
PEUGEOT 4-PASS. "SPORT."
PIERCE ARROW "38" TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
H. A. JASSEN, PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
ANCHI RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER,
1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC touring 1914, fully equipped; Westinghouse shock absorbers; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed mechanically perfect in every respect; will sacrifice. 854 West 181st, Apt. 5C.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger limousine and touring body. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1914, 7 passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5892. Rumlis.

CASE, 40, 1914, 5 passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,800; will sacrifice $800. Bryant 5892. Rumlis.

A 1916 COLE 8 TOURING, $850.
Beautiful 7-passenger, like new, equipped with electric starter, lights, victoria top, wire wheels, extra wire wheel, &c. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1808.

DE LUXE SEDAN, Series 17; Studebaker "6," wire wheels, demountable rims; listed $2,450; sacrifice. Mr. Rozelle, Bryant 2411.

Dodge 1916 touring car.
National 1916 touring.
Hudson Super-Six touring.
Rainier limousine, $800.
Pierce-Arrow limousine, $600.
Peerless Touring with limousine body complete, $400.
Twin 6 Storage Warehouse,
510 E. 73d St. Tel. Lenox 7194.

ELECTRIC USED CARS.
Mostly rebuilt and equipped with new Exide Hy Capacity Batteries, guaranteed for two years. All repainted. These cars are rare bargains.

Baker Coupe	$750.00
Rauch & Lang Town Car	1,750.00
Baker 5-6-passenger Brougham	1,200.00
Baker Five Coupe	675.00
Detroit Coupe	575.00

Telephone or write for demonstration.
BAKER, R. & L. NEW YORK CORPORATION,
17 Central Park West.
Phone 2380 Columbus.
THE ELECTRIC GARAGE,
at 62d St., facing Central Park West, assumes all care of your car, storing, oiling, charging, washing, and polishing—ALL FOR $40 PER MONTH.
For $1.50 weekly your Electric will be left at your door and called for daily.

FORD touring cars, runabouts, and commercial cars taken in trade; one look will convince you of the absolute bargains that we offer. 530 Tuxedo Annex.

LOCOMOBILE, 1913, convertible special body, Westinghouse shock absorbers; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

MARMON.—AT AUCTION, VERY FINE TOWN CAR; 1914; USED BY PRIVATE FAMILY; TO BE SOLD TODAY, (FRIDAY, APRIL 6,) BY VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

MARMON, new 1917 7-passenger touring; wire wheels; never delivered; discount. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MERCER ROADSTER.
Very smart; electric lights, starter, new khaki top; just overhauled; newly painted; shoes practically new; very fast. Can be seen at Willer's Garage, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MITCHELL, 1916, Touring, $675.
Beautiful 7-passenger; used very little; condition guaranteed; electric self-starter, lights. Mr. Fulton's car, 150 West 55th St.

NATIONAL, 1916, 6-passenger touring car; all weather top. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL, 1916, Newport runabout; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE, 8-cylinder 5-passenger touring, with extra sedan top; like new; run less than 1,500 miles; $960 cash. O 342 Times Downtown.

OVERLAND 1916 seven-passenger touring car; 1915 Stearns Knight touring with wire wheels; 1916 Overland roadster; 1915 Paige six-cylinder touring car; 1916 Dodge roadster; 1916 Overland touring car, seating five; 1915 Reo roadster; prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

PACKARD 1916 Twin six 1-35 seven-passenger touring car; 1916 Willys Knight touring car; 1915 Packard 3-38 phaeton; 1916 Willys Knight Blue Ribbon limousine; 1916 Overland touring car; one price, the lowest in each car. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

PACKARD 1917 2-35,
SEATING 4.
SPORT TYPE BY FLEETWOOD.
MILEAGE LESS THAN 300.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
605 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

PACKARD, 1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,000. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1914, 48 H. P., seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW, 66 H. P. limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

RENAULT 22-35 LANDAULET.
RENAULT 12-18 BROUGHAM.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
605 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916, LIKE NEW.
PRICE, $500.
Mechanically perfect; paint without a scratch; brand-new shoe on spare wheel; other shoes in good shape; demonstration and inspection day, evening, or Sunday. 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

SIMPLEX ladies' town car for sale; coupe body; Westinghouse shock absorbers; thoroughly overhauled by Simplex Company; both in excellent condition; demonstration given; particulars by letter only. E. K. S., 310 West 106th St.

SIMPLEX 1914, 38.
7-PASSENGER TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
605 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

A 1916 STEARNS KNIGHT, $775.
Light 5-passenger, 4-cylinder automobile, in A1 condition. 159 West 55th.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL, TOURING, 4-PASSENGER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
605 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

THE CALL OF WAR
demands men trained to repair and drive automobiles. Are YOU? Send for booklet and pass for free lesson. BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1130 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

USED CARS
THAT ARE
GUARANTEED.

PEERLESS 1916, 8-CYLINDER, GUARANTEED ONE YEAR.
CADILLAC 1914, SUMMER AND WINTER TOP; FULLY COMPLETE. $850.
PACKARD 1914, "48," 6-CYLINDER, SEVEN PASSENGER; PERFECT. $1,000.
STUDEBAKER 1917, TOURING, LIKE NEW. $850.
MERCER 1918, 4 PASSENGER, FULLY EQUIPPED; VERY FAST. $800.
PEERLESS 1915, LITTLE 6 ROADSTER; PERFECT. $750.
OVERLAND 1916, 7-PASSENGER, 6-CYLINDER. $500.
COLE 1918, 5-PASSENGER TOURING, COMPLETE. $200.
HUDSON 1918, "54," 6-CYLINDER ROADSTER. IN BEAUTIFUL CONDITION; FULLY EQUIPPED. VERY LITTLE USED. $450. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
PEERLESS,
1896 BROADWAY. 8763 COLUMBUS.

WHITE, 1916, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

WINTON six, seven-passenger limousine and touring body, capable, considerate, in good condition; private. Newman, 904 West End Av. Spring 8100.

WINTON-SIX, 1918, fully equipped, electric lights and self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway and 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

LIMOUSINE, fashionable private landaulet; special rates, hour or trip. Robinson, 10643 Audubon.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & L. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 86th. 8818 Riverside.

PACKARD limousine 18 to rent, monthly; owner drives. Tel. Schuyler 4360, 211 W. 82d St.

PACKARD or PIERCE limousine; late model; $75 weekly; $2.50 hourly. Circle 447.

RENAULT brougham, smart appearance, $2 hour; owner drives; monthly rate. Col. 2908.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
CHESTER W. LYON COMPANY,
253 W. 58th St. (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

FORD TOP ENVELOPES, BRAND NEW, $1. 20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50. Superior instructors guarantee practical knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to go and see school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

CHILD'S NURSE.—Young woman wishes position as child's nurse; sleep home. Lynch, 100 West 105th.

DAY'S WORK or half time; colored; competent; reference. 51 W. 134th. Harlem 7378.

HOUSEWORK or cook, colored; personal reference; city or country. Address Peterson, 437 West 52d St.

NEWSPAPER WOMAN (24) with six years' experience on cosmopolitan daily as reporter and feature writer desires a position in the editorial department of a newspaper, magazine, or trade journal, or in the copy writing department of an advertising agency. H 474 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; four years' experience; good penman; accurate; $10. G 369 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER. Five years' experience; excellent knowledge of advertising and publishing field; accustomed to secretarial work and responsibility; initiative and intelligence; salary, $20. D 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 12 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN CORPORATION; EXCELLENT GRAMMARIAN; RELIABLE, EFFICIENT, TRUSTWORTHY; SALARY $25. A. B., 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Exceptional ability; thoroughly experienced; educated, initiative, clean-cut appearance; $41. 341 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; capable handling busy board; $10. G 368 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN of ability and personality, college graduate, wants interesting work, preferably as substitute of man leaving for war duty. D 2 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information that will help you; develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5; monthly, quarterly; books opened, closed, systemized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements made; not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 198 Broadway, Room 306. Telephone Cortlandt 3285.

ACCOUNTANT, (33;) modern accounting, controlling system, cost accounting, trial balances, investigations, financial statements. G 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cost accounting, controlling accounts, seven years' practical experience, desires to secure position where ability, energy, and capacity for hard work will bring advancement. M 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—ACCOUNTANT. — Competent, experienced in modern accounting and auditing, well recommended, seeks permanent position; salary secondary. Prancard, 2 Columbus Circle. Telephone Columbus 5040.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and ledger clerk, 21; experienced, wishes position; attending New York University evenings; excellent references. G 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) experienced cashier, assistant to credit manager; 8 years high school; good penman. Sittinger, 177 Suffolk St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant; part time work; references; moderate salary. O 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; good education; long experience; excellent references; salary moderate. O 113 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—I must dispense with services of excellent chauffeur in every way gentlemanly, punctual, mechanic, careful driver any make car; I will personally guarantee him; can you use him? Address Private, H 468 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Any one requiring high-class chauffeur, with excellent references, may be immediately supplied by telephoning Circle 2495. Mr. Hopler, Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America, 240 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. R. McClure, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, MACHINIST.
Eight years big private cars, six years factory experience, fine references, seeks private engagement at once. J. Walter, 571 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, American, (25,) experienced high class cars, desires position with private family; best of references. C. W. Brink, 141 West 90th. Phone 2115 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (23;) married; high-power Ford; good references. Schaefer, 926 Hart St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, age 26, wants good position; 10 years' experience; any car. Lindsey, 200 West 77th St.

CHEMIST, experience as laboratory, research, and chief chemist, desires position with manufacturing chemists. O 347 Times.

COOK, &c.—Couple, experienced cook and houseman. Call between 12 and 2 or after 5. Bronner, 330 West 86th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 24 years, public school teacher 1 year, 1½ years' experience correspondent and manager of mail order department, wishes position where education, ability, and energy can be of service. G 366 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.
Scandinavian, 30, refined, perfect knowledge Russian, German, Danish languages, familiar with general office work, knowledge bookkeeping, wants position; moderate salary. C 190 Times.

INVENTOR electrical, mechanical, heating control devices, desires work for manufacturer. G 358 Times Downtown.

LAWYER-EXECUTIVE.
YOUNG LAWYER, CAPABLE OF FILLING AN EXECUTIVE POSITION OF VARIED RESPONSIBILITY; AN ADMITTED ATTORNEY WHOSE COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE HAS DEVELOPED A BUSINESS ACUMEN OF THE HIGHEST POWER; UNDERSTANDS ACCOUNTS AND COLLECTION WORK; THOROUGHLY FLUENT SPEAKER AND CORRESPONDENT. X 897 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN wants position; experienced, competent, sober, honest; splendid salesman, correspondent, executive. Winford, 68 West 71st.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Thorough knowledge bookkeeping, 1 year's experience; age 18; good education; legible penman; $10. G 362 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 31, correspondent, desires position; familiar with imports and exports; highest references. O 73 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—Eight years' experience, managerial and general office work. Secretary manufacturing corporation, American, 29, competent bookkeeper. At references, desires position with opportunity of advancement to right man. 201 Times Annex.

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CHILD'S NURSE.—Young woman wishes position as child's nurse; sleep home. Lynch, 100 West 105th.

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OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—Eight years' experience, managerial and general office work. Secretary manufacturing corporation, American, 29, competent bookkeeper. At references, desires position with opportunity of advancement to right man. 201 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

OFFICE WORKER.—Spanish young man, with some knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position for any kind of office work. O 97 Times.

ORGANIZATION ENGINEER.—I can put new life into your organization, help you to increase your business and make bigger profits; write for interview. M., Wheeler, 22 Maiden Lane. Phone Cort. 7317.

PRINTERS.—Executive, practical man, high-grade color process and halftone printing, careful estimator, ability to take entire charge of plant; references. O 109 Times.

RUSSIAN ARCHITECT returning to Russia desires position representative or agent American firm, building or engineering preferable. O 112 Times.

SALESMAN.—American, 28, drugs, chemicals, perfumery, sundries, patent medicines, desires position either abroad or any territory. D 10 Times.

SALESMAN, well known Penn. and Ohio, good following with dept. stores, jobbers, furnishers, wants line of merit. D 8 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Live wire, with five years' experience in dress and waist business, desires position. C 169 Times.

TIMEKEEPER, office clerk, (25,) desires connections; best references. Rosenbach, 386 East 166th St.

TRAFFIC ASSISTANT (31) desires position; thoroughly experienced; capable, considerate, in good condition; private. Newman, 904 West End Av. Spring 8100.

TYPIST.—Experienced filling in and addressing on Oliver; permanent position; $10. Balo, 1447 5th Av.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, with teaching and business experience, desires position where initiative and hard work are essentials. C 175 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 29 years of age, 10 years' business experience, selling, and as executive, desires position offering opportunities for advancement, manufacturing concern preferred; no objection to out-of-town position; do not reply unless you mean business. G 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, good executive and correspondent, experienced in automobile line for ten years as purchasing agent and stockkeeper, desires position with automobile or supply house; excellent references. O 104 Times.

YOUNG MAN (21) of refinement; two years' college training; one year's office experience; fine handwriting; understands Spanish; excellent references. Box 812, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 31, desires position with mercantile or financial firm where several years' experience in office and legal experience would be useful; best references. O 74 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, office and selling experience, desires position with reputable mercantile concern; unquestionable references. O 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced accounting, export, insurance, desires position where intelligence and integrity are assets; good correspondent. G 364 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) thorough knowledge women's and children's wearing apparel; can do bookkeeping; capable, conscientious worker. C 178 Times.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position; six years' experience with lace concern, shipping, stock; also inside salesman. O 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position evenings only; good address; neat appearance. C 179 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG GIRLS,
over 16 years of age, for
STOCKROOM WORK,
Permanent position.
Rapid advancement.
HEARN,
14th Street, west of Fifth Av.

YOUNG LADY for general office work; must be good at figures and write a legible hand; chance of advancement; A1 references required. M 71 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—For sample department in large silk house; must be neat and quick; experienced; address, stating salary and nationality. M 59 Times.

Employment Agencies.

WE ARE DAILY FENDING THE RIGHT JOBS FOR THE RIGHT PEOPLE.
STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, SALARIES FROM $10 TO $20 WEEKLY.
TYPISTS, SALARIES FROM $10 to $15.
OPPORTUNITIES FOR A NUMBER OF LAW STENOGRAPHERS; ALSO FOR FOREIGN STENOGR

$1,000,000 BLAZE SWEEPS ASBURY

Twenty-five Buildings, Including Seven Large Hotels and a Theatre, Destroyed.

FIREMEN USE DYNAMITE

Explosions Fail to Check Flames Driven by 60-Mile Gale Blowing In from the Sea.

15 BOARDING HOUSES BURN

Two Hundred Easter Holiday Guests Driven from the Coleman House.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, April 6.—A fire which started last night in the Natatorium on the Board Walk at Ocean Avenue swept through the hotel and cottage district, wrecking twenty-five buildings and causing damage which has been estimated at $1,000,000.

The flames were driven by a sixty-mile gale from the sea, which for hours baffled the efforts of the firemen, who finally were orced to resort to the destruction of several buildings with dynamite. The burned area covers half a dozen blocks.

Early this morning the police reported that seven of the larger hotels and at least twice that number of boarding houses, the latter built to accommodate from forty to fifty guests, had been destroyed, along with four private residences. The Sea Rest Home in Second Avenue, which accommodates 400, was burning at 1:30 o'clock this morning, and the old First Congregational Church was threatened. It is doubtful if either building will be saved.

All of these buildings were closed at the time of the fire. The Coleman House, one of the best known at the park, was the only hotel open, and the 200 guests there for the Easter holidays were ordered to move to other quarters. The building was saved by a heavy brick fire wall.

The area in which all of the buildings were destroyed is bounded by First and Second Avenues, Ocean Avenue, and Kingsley Street. Great burning embers were tossed into adjoining streets by the high winds, and several houses in Bergh, Heck, and Grant Grant Streets were damaged. The police also received reports from points in the city at some distance from the devastated section that slight fires had been caused.

The Natatorium was the first building to go, and before the firemen could do effective work the flames jumped to the Devenport Inn, built to accommodate 100 guests. Directly at the rear of this hotel was a block of smaller hotels and boarding houses, including the Grand Central and Ormond. The flames ate them up quickly, and the gale tossed great flaming embers upon the Winthrop Hotel, one of the largest in the city, which has rooms for 250. The firemen fought their hardest to save this building, and one of them fell three stories while attempting to carry a line of hose to the roof. The hotel was destroyed.

It was at this point that the firemen used dynamite to blow up a large private residence to prevent the flames from spreading to buildings in the Library Square region. A heavy rainfall, which began at 11 o'clock, also aided their efforts.

Residents of the city became panic-stricken as the flames gained headway and crept on toward the thickly populated cottage section. At least fifty families deserted their homes, moving as much valuable property as possible to distant parts of the city.

Company C of the local National Guard was ordered to aid in this work and do patrol duty, and to all outward appearances the part of the city which was swept by the flames was under martial law. A great crowd collected about the area, but was kept at a safe distance by the militia and police.

After the fire had been burning a few minutes all of the lights in the city went out and the telephone service was suspended.

The firemen were unable to determine how the fire started, but expressed the belief that it was caused by electric wires in the Natatorium.

The police reported that several firemen had sustained injuries, but as far as could be learned none was seriously hurt.

CUBA TO STAND WITH US.

Republic's News Bureau Says Government Will Back Us in War.

The Republic of Cuba News Bureau issued the following yesterday:

"The Republic of Cuba announced officially in Havana today that it would stand with the United States Government and President Wilson to the fullest extent possible in the present situation growing out of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany. Following the receipt of many inquiries in New York and Washington, directed to official agencies of the Cuban Government in these cities, Senor Eusebio S. Azpiazu, private secretary to President Menocal of Cuba, announced in Havana that the attitude of the Cuban Republic was precisely as it was expressed by Dr. Pablo Desvernine, Secretary of State of Cuba, when he was in Washington recently conferring with Secretary Lansing.

"While, according to this announcement, the Cuban Government will not break off diplomatic relations with Germany at this time, it will continue to do everything in its power to circumvent any activities of German agents who may menace the continued tranquillity of the Cuban Republic. Cuba will back up the United States both politically and, if necessary, by further means."

CENTRAL TRAIN WRECKED.

Engineer and Firemen Killed When Express Hits a Freight.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 5.—Two men were killed and several others were injured late tonight when train No. 7, The Westener, bound from New York to St. Louis on the New York Central Railroad, ran through a freight train that was taking the switch in front of it near Wayneport, about fourteen miles east of this city. The locomotive and baggage car of the passenger train were dearlied. The dead are the fireman and engineer of the passenger train.

Y. M. C. A. Open to Enlisted Men.

Burt B. Farnsworth, Secretary of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, announced last night that the branch would extend its guest privileges to all members of the National Guard and Naval Militia who have been called into the Federal service. The branch is also conducting a special three months' course in "physical training for military service."

Carrie's Monument.

Noting that women of Belton are planning to build a monument to the late Carrie Nation, saloon smasher, Lee Shippey of The Higginsville Jeffersonian observes that a fitting memorial would be a water tower.—Kansas City Times.

Church Services Today

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
SERVICE ON GOOD FRIDAY AT 11 A. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHRIST Church, Broadway at 71st Street.
11 A. M., Mr. van Etten preaches.
12-3, "The Words from the Cross," Mr. van Etten preaches.
8 P. M., Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St., Manhattan.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector
GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1917.
12-3, The Three Hours' Service, Dr. Grant.
8:15 P. M., "St. John Passion Music," Bach. Address, Dr. Grant.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH
Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector.
GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer and Ante-Communion.
12 M., Noonday Service.
5 P. M., Evening Prayer and address.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, East of 3d Avenue.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector.
GOOD FRIDAY, 12 TO 3 P. M.
Passion Service, Addresses by Dr. Reiland.
ALL WELCOME.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Ph. D., Rector.
GOOD FRIDAY.
8:00 A.M., Holy Communion.
3: 30 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Bishop Courtney.)
12-3 P. M., Three Hours' Service, (Bishop Lloyd.)
8:15 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)

REFORMED.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Service on Good Friday at 8 P. M.
Dr. Fagg will preach.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister
Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M.
The Choir will render the first part of the Oratorio, "Death and Resurrection of Christ," by Edward Scheve.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister.
Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M.
Dr. MacLeod will preach.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 17th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Service on Good Friday at 4:45 P. M.
Address by Dr. Cobb.
The Choir will render selections from Stainer's "Crucifixion."

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Service on Good Friday at 8 P. M.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS',
4th Av. and 20th St.
GOOD FRIDAY Services at 4:30 P. M.
ALL INVITED.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sapphire-diamond ring; oval sapphire in centre, with fine platinum lace work studded with small diamonds surrounding and to either side of sapphire; left in Compartment H, train from Boston, arriving New York City 7:15 A. M. Wednesday, March 22, 1917. Very liberal reward for return of ring to The Hostetter Company, 230 Pearl St., City. Telephone John 2759.

LOST—DIAMOND BAR PIN. GENEROUS REWARD FOR RETURN TO A. R. LATSON, JR., 55 JOHN ST.

LOST—At Playhouse Monday, March 19, 1917, black silk and jet bag containing small gold purse, with name and address engraved inside, Miriam G. Hostetter, Pittsburgh, Penn. Liberal reward for return to the Hostetter Co., 230 Pearl St., city. Phone John 2759.

LOST—Monday evening, portion of jeweled ornament, size and shape silver quarter, diamonds set in platinum, in neighborhood Ritz-Carlton Hotel or Park Theatre; reward. Room 1040, 33 West 42d St.

$50 REWARD for diamond spray brooch, lost April 2, between Madison Av., 43d St., and West 44th St., near Broadway. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST—Envelope containing American Sugar preferred stock and a mining prospective, between Fulton St. and Biltmore Hotel; reward. Return to Cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Wednesday evening, gold powder box, vicinity of 81st and 82d, Broadway and Amsterdam, engraved "L. T."; reward $30. George W. Welsh & Son, 213 Broadway.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch bracelet, April 3, monogram "E. A. C.," between Flatbush and Wanamaker's; reward, no questions asked. Telephone Kenmore 3700, Apt. 6.

LOST—Wednesday evening, between 59th and 64th Sts., on Park Av., box containing fur cape; liberal reward; no questions asked. Harry Fisher Pierson, 10 West 57th.

LOST—Square platinum and diamond wrist watch, 6th Av., between 34th and 59th Sts.; liberal reward. B. Frazier, 36 West 59th. Telephone Plaza 6180.

LOST.—Sunday, March 25th, on 5th Av., between 55th and 39th Sts., pearl earring, set with a small diamond. Apply at Hotel St. Regis Office.

LOST—Diamond pendant set in platinum, between McCutcheon Building and Hotel Imperial. Return 247 5th Av., Room 500. Murray Hill 2241.

LOST—Near Riversides Drive, 116th St., leather pencil case containing writing materials and change. Finder return 57 West 68th.

LOST—Silk bag, Roman stripes, containing large pocketbook and papers; reward. Return to "Woodward Hotel," 55th and B'way.

LOST—Old-fashioned diamond breastpin, between 22d and Broadway and 59th and Madison Av.; reward. D 6 Times.

LOST.—April 1, camera 27860-3A, autographic kodak, special Optima shutter; reward $15. Moschiansky, 352 West 115th.

LOST—Thursday, purse containing money and checks. Return Moroney, Hotel Grenoble. Reward.

LOST—Brooch, cluster six diamonds, black enamel, Tuesday night. W. S.; reward. Hotel Blackstone.

LOST—In Gimbels', black fur neckpiece. Reward if returned to Gimbels' Lost and Found Department.

LOST—About March 27, 22-diamond platinum bar pin; reward. Apt. 10-E, 301 W. 106th.

LOST.—Liberal reward for return of three stone diamond pendant, lost Monday. Apt. 75, 517 West 113th.

GENEROUS REWARD.—Brooch, circle diamonds, diamond V centre; Nemo Theatre, 110th, or 101st to 110th. Apt. 5B, 205 West 101st.

LIBERAL REWARD for return large diamond solitaire diamond screw earring. Rosenfield, 705 Times Building.

REWARD.—Diamond crescent pin, Wanamaker's Wednesday, 4:30 P. M., basement to subway, to 14th. J. Jackson, 41 Pinehurst Av., city.

REWARD.—Tuesday, gold filligreed bracelet; sapphires, diamonds. Knight, 123 Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

REWARD.—Carved ivory pin, 5th Av. or bus. Madison Arms, 43 West 58th.

$50 REWARD
for brooch, miniature of child surrounded with diamonds, lost Saturday evening in Barnum's Circus. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$20 REWARD for return gold bracelet chain watch, marked "J. S. S. T. W. S. Mispah," inside clasp; lost Monday evening, between Shubert Theatre, Plaza Hotel. Riddell, Plaza Hotel.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Small fox terrier, white, with two black spots on back, black head, with white part; reward if returned. 152 East 56th St.

STATE WILL MAKE ROCKAWAY INQUIRY

Attorney General's Office Contemplates an Investigation of the Fortification's Muddle.

MITCHEL HEARING'S SEQUEL

Mayor Considers the Senate's Verdict in the Contempt Proceedings a Complete Vindication.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—An investigation into the claim of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation in connection with the seizure by the State of the lands at Rockaway Point on which the Federal Government is to erect a fort, is contemplated by the Attorney General's office.

With the close of the Mitchel hearing, at which some inquiry was made into the negotiations in connection with the fortification site, it developed today that Deputy Attorney General M. E. Lewis had called on Senator Charles D. Newton, Chairman of the Board of Managers which conducted the Mitchel proceedings, for a copy of the record, as well as any documentary evidence in his possession bearing on the various land deals related to that project. A request has been made also on Senator Wagner for any evidence of a similar nature procured by his counsel.

The Attorney General intends to use this material in contesting the claim of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation in the Court of Claims.

It was a matter of speculation here today whether the investigation would be conducted by the Attorney General's office directly or whether Governor Whitman would be asked to appoint a Commissioner to take testimony.

In the injunction proceedings, sustained by the courts, the Rockaway Pacific Corporation demanded that an appropriation of at least $2,250,000 be made, asserting that the value of the property and the consequential damages resulting from the seizure would reach approximately that amount. The Attorney General is anxious to know how that claim for 34 per cent. of the land owned by the corporation at Rockaway Point can be reconciled with the sworn statement of its officials to the Tax Department in 1916, when the entire land holdings of the company were said to be $885,515.

Among the documents called for by the Attorney General's office are the three options obtained by the Federal Government from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, at which the land was valued at different times from $4,000 to $5,200 an acre.

Mayor Mitchel returned to New York yesterday feeling well satisfied with the result of the contempt proceedings before the State Senate. The Mayor did not appear at the City Hall, and to all requests for a statement he said he did not care to make any comment. It is understood that the Mayor considers the outcome of the trial, which was an indorsement by his colleagues of Senator Robert F. Wagner, with no censure of Mayor Mitchel, a complete vindication. His friends went further and said that it would have an important bearing upon the municipal election this Fall.

The Senate gave Senator Wagner a clean bill of health and ordered the proceedings discontinued, on the ground that Mayor Mitchel had entered a disclaimer of any intent to charge Senator Wagner with disloyalty. The vote stood 28 to 13 for the resolution, all the Democrats present and Senators Burlingame, Lawson, Gilchrist, and Robinson voting with the Democrats. Here is the resolution ending the proceedings:

Whereas, John Purroy Mitchel, upon his appearance and examination before the bar of the Senate, has disclaimed that he intended to impeach or assail the loyalty and patriotism of Senator Robert F. Wagner, and thereby has disposed of the questions to be determined in these proceedings, and

Whereas, The evidence shows that the negotiations by the United States Government to acquire land at Rockaway Point for fortification purposes were pending more than one year prior to the request for legislation, and

Whereas, Said land has this day been acquired by the State of New York for the benefit of the United States by legislation duly enacted,

Resolved, That the pending proceedings be terminated.

Here is the resolution indorsing Senator Wagner, adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Senate takes this occasion to again unanimously express its confidence in the honorable discharge of his duty as a Senator of Senator Wagner and in his loyalty to his country and patriotism as a citizen.

Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, after the Senate had met in the open session, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative on the first resolution on the ground that he objected to the termination of the proceedings. He demanded a full legislative investigation of the Rockaway land transactions.

"The Senate adopted the second resolution because it wanted all men to know that it has the highest confidence in the loyalty, patriotism, and high-mindedness of Senator Wagner," said Senator Brown in a speech when it was presented in the open Senate.

PHONOGRAPHIC CHURCHES.

Possibly the Future May Have Them in Store for Us.

The day may soon dawn when a congregation will purchase an entire embalmed church service as one buys a can of soup.

Hymns on the phonograph, a sermon on the same instrument, and prayers made to order! Does it sound fantastic?

Any sort of instrumental music in churches is relatively new. Even singing was taboo by many devout people in their churches for centuries, and still is by some. But now trained choirs and great organs are compelling features in nearly all churches of all denominations that can afford to pay the price.

I once heard the incomparable choir in St. Peter's at Rome on an Easter morning. Soon afterward I listened to a fine opera in the Grand Opera House in Paris. The latter showed no better training than the former.

So the world has gradually worked up from a state where it prayed and preached under a tree until now it worships in mighty temples to the accompaniment of all sorts of music.

There are, however, a great many poor churches which cannot pay for good choirs, fine organs, excellent sermons, nor eloquent prayers. That is where science steps in to aid religion.

What could be simpler than to have Caruso, McCormack, Farrar, and half a dozen other world-known vocalists each do about ten hymns for a phonograph?

If one church had to buy the instrument and purchase such records it might more cheaply hire good singers. But a thousand poor churches might use the records a la the fashion of circulating libraries. Pass them around.

Then let another Talmage do the preaching for phonograph records and a second Bishop Newman do the praying, circulating these records among the one thousand churches, and the embalmed service is complete.

In this way a cross-roads church could offer on a Sunday morning a sermon by a ten-thousand-dollar preacher, prayers by another ten-thousand-dollar preacher, and hymns sung by three or four soloists, whose combined fee for one evening of opera might exceed $5,000.—Girard in Philadelphia Ledger.

Pat's Voucher.

An Irishman was charged with a petty offense. "Have you any one in court who will vouch for your good character?" queried the Judge. "Yes, Sorr; there is the chief constable yonder," answered Pat. The chief constable was amazed. "Why, your Honor, I don't even know the man," protested he. "Now, Sorr," broke in Pat, "I have lived in the borough for nearly twenty years, and, if the chief constable doesn't know me yet, isn't that a character for yes?"—Christian Register.

HOW REICHSTAG JEERS VOICE OF DEMOCRACY

Laughter, Howls, and Gibes for Deputy Who Dared to Oppose War Credits.

An overwhelming majority of the members of the Reichstag tries to howl down the anti-war sentiments occasionally voiced by the score of Deputies belonging to an anti-Government party known as the Social Democratic Labor Group, according to the reports printed in the Berlin press of the scenes in the German Parliament on Feb. 23, when the last war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks was voted. Following a statement by Count von Roedern, the Minister of Finance, explaining the new credit and the new taxes, George Ledebour, one of the leaders of the anti-Kaiser Socialists, undertook to tell why he and his comrades were about to vote against the new credit. Brief excerpts of Deputy Ledebour's speech were cabled to this country, with the comment that at one point the speaker was interrupted by loud laughter. The following account of the incident is taken from the reports in leading Berlin newspapers.

"Deputy Ledebour, (Social Democratic Working Group): 'He who votes the credits to the Government thus gives it full authority to use these means as it pleases.' [Objections.] 'Any party that, through voting these credits, gives the Government the strongest imaginable vote of confidence, in so doing accepts responsibility for the Government's war aims and for the measures that the Government is pleased to use in attaining its war aims. Again, this time we are not in a position to give the Government this vote of confidence.

"'The Imperial Government's peace offer does not correspond to the demands that must be made of such an offer.' [Laughter.] Its emptyness diminishes in value. Indeed, the Imperial Government does demand the acquisition of territory in the East and the West, and of course that means the acquisition of districts foreign to the people. In full accord with these plans for annexation is the boasting about victory that is never missing in any speech by the Chancellor, nor in any Monarchist demonstration.' [Cries of: 'Thank God!'] 'That is not left aside even at the time of the peace offer.' [Renewed cries of: 'Thank God!'] 'The fact that the Deca-alliance, in its notes, has admitted cherishing far-reaching plans of conquest, cannot weaken our opinion regarding the attitude of our own Government.' [Boisterous laughter.] 'I earnestly hope that our Socialist friends in the countries of the Deca-alliance [Fresh storms of laughter] may follow the gratifying example already afforded everywhere by the champions of Socialism through their resolute struggle against the anti-peace machinations of their own rulers.' [Renewed laughter.] 'The reconstitution of a Polish State also is in contradiction with the principle of the right of peoples to self-government.' [Laughter.]

"'Furthermore, we cannot accept joint responsibility for the German methods of carrying on the war.' [Laughter.] 'We demand the cessation of the unrestricted U-boat warfare.' [Boisterous laughter.] 'It is as little in accord with the dictates of humanity as is the English starvation plan.' [Cries of: 'Well, then!'] 'Unfortunately, the unrestricted U-boat warfare has immediately furnished the war agitators and the war contractors in the United States with the wished-for pretext to drive their Government into a break with Germany. We exhort the afflicted peoples to cooperate with us in working for a permanent peace based upon a mutual understanding.' [Applause from the Social Democratic Working Group. Laughter in the House.]"

Deputy Ledebour's speech was sharply criticized by several of the leading reactionaries of the Reichstag, including Count von Westarp, one of the most bitter opponents of the former moderate policy of the Imperial Chancellor. Ledebour's attempt to reply to his critics, especially to Deputy von Payer, who had declared that the voting of the credit was to be taken as a matter of course that was the duty of every member of the Reichstag, is reported as follows:

"Deputy Ledebour: 'Any one who takes the position occupied by Payer sanctions the unlimited toleration of the absolutism of the Government.' [Laughter.] 'It is indeed a source of satisfaction to us if no other voice than ours is raised against this monstrous denial of the people's rights. We shall continue the battle for the people's rights.' [Cry from the right: 'You look it!' Merriment.]"

EXPECTS PRUSSIAN REFORMS.

Dutch Observer in Germany Says Tremendous Changes Are Impending

A letter which tells of the growth of social democracy in Germany, and in which the writer says that "Germany is on the eve of tremendous political changes," recently came into the possession of the British Government. The letter was written, under date of Jan. 14, by a prominent Hollander to a friend in a neutral country. The writer had just returned from a long stay in Germany and wrote on his arrival at his home in Rotterdam.

In the course of the letter, which has come to THE TIMES from official sources in London, he says:

"There is no question of enthusiasm now; the people speak of the war as a piggery and a slaughter house. Their opinions have changed greatly. As I learned from many sources, and also as I gathered from secret pamphlets which are distributed at the front, social democracy has gained a hold among the people. Germany is on the eve of tremendous political changes, especially after the reformation of the Prussian suffrage on a democratic basis, the future of which cannot any longer be doubted.

"I was pleased to hear great admiration expressed, especially by officers, at the formation of the unprepared and hastily organized English army of millions, and at the bravery and tenacity of the French, with whom there is more sympathy than is generally supposed. People agree that the conditions on the west front are now equal, is not superior, as far as material and troops are concerned. It seems that the losses on the Somme were tremendous, from the remarks of a doctor, who maintained that it was impossible that the enemy's losses could be greater than their own, as it was impossible to have had more losses than they themselves had sustained; this officer was busy for weeks with the transport of the wounded from immediately behind the front to the interior, and gave terrible descriptions thereof.

"As far as the food provision in Bremen is concerned, according to my opinion it is rather well managed, when compared to other places, especially the larger ones. This is not to be wondered at, as the town contains 25,000 inhabitants and lies in the centre of a well-to-do agricultural and cattle-breeding district, (especially Oldenburg,) through which it enjoys many advantages. Still, last month it seemed to be distinctly less so. I had a complete packet of tickets in my portfolio—bread, meat, fat, flour, potato, turnip, and soap tickets, &c.; all these were necessary to satisfy my minimum wants. But I could get a little more by being on good terms with the country people and shopkeepers. I have given much pleasure to different families where I spend an evening by giving them packages which I received through the assistance of Dutch business friends who live in Nymegen and cross the frontier daily for Cl. (probably Cleves).

GORDON—2¼ in.
an ARROW form-fit COLLAR
TOPS AND BANDS ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE SHOULDERS. 2 for 30c
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USE WAR PRISONERS IN GERMAN INDUSTRY

E. L. Fox Says the Teutons Are Prepared for Trade Strife When Peace Comes.

NEW FREIGHT FLEET BUILT

Also Denies Reports That Bankruptcy Is Imminent for the Government There.

Germany is pictured as a land systematically preparing for the post war conquests of world trade, devoting herself even in the midst of her titanic struggle to a canny preparation for the next phase of the international fight in an article by Edward Lyell Fox, who just has returned from a study of industrial conditions in the empire.

Mr. Fox asserts that Germany is not on the verge of bankruptcy; that she is making every captured resource count while saving her own, and that even her submarine campaign, though it has been given the public guise of wanton warfare, has at least a secondary purpose of destroying competing tonnage while her own shipyards busily turn out freighters against the day when German vessels again dare sail the seas. Not the least of her present industrial advantages, he says, is her use of skilled artisans among her prisoners.

"Germany is not going to be a nation unable to do business as soon as peace comes. She is preparing for this trade situation as carefully as she prepared for war," Mr. Fox will say in the current number of System. "Just as every man, factory, automobile, and horse in the empire was indexed and given place in mobilization for war, so have certain men, industries, and raw materials been indexed today and given their place in the mobilization for export trade Germany plans with the coming of peace.

"It is the general belief that German shipyards have been busy for the last two years turning out warships and submarines. On the contrary, Germany has built twenty-eight new freight steamers since the war began. These were built for one purpose—world trade. The submarine campaign is not only a war measure designed to terrify the enemy and cut off supplies. It has another purpose, and that has to do with the trade war that begins on the day peace is signed. Every ship that is sent to the bottom by German submarines means so much advantage for German export trade. And while the U-boats are whittling away Germany's merchant marine is lying safe in its own and neutral harbors and increasing in size."

"Kriegsrohstoffgesellschaft."

The writer comments on the fact that Germany has kept her steamship offices throughout the world and that in most of them the staffs recently have been restored to full pay, and asserts that all of Germany's resources are not going up in battlefield smoke, but that "there are factories today at Elberfeld, Remscheid, Frankfurt-am-Main, Düsseldorf, with smokestacks belching and warehouses filled—not with shells, but with certain articles to export."

He discusses the "imperial socialism" by which the Government controls all resources and has the advice and co-operation of all the great executive brains of the empire, points to the fact that her war loans "are secured five times over by property owned by the German state," tells how the "Kriegsrohstoffgesellschaft" controls all the war material of the country, first for war needs and second for those of industry, and reveals a prime factor in the plans for turning out low-priced goods that can compete, despite tariff walls. He says:

"In considering this question of low-priced goods, we first must consider the war conditions of labor in Germany. German labor costs less than ever before in those industries which the Government wants to turn out cheap goods.

"In the prison camps of Germany there are today nearly two million men. Among them there is much skilled labor. This skilled labor is not all being used to build roads and to dig ditches. It is being used in some cases in German factories. The average prisoner, bored with the life of the prison camp, usually welcomes a change. Naturally, there are many exceptions.

Chances to Work Are Accepted.

"The proposition of working, or doing something to relieve the monotony of prison life, and at the same time to obtain better food and some money, appeals to him in many instances. Of course there are prisoners who refuse to work, but it is reported that they are often made to work. The German Government offers a certificate saying that they work under compulsion, however.

"A factory in Solingen needed fifty men skilled in handling machines for turning out hardware, (one of the favored lines for German export trade.) It wrote to the Imperial War Ministry in Berlin. The letter was turned over to the bureau for prison camps.

"The matter was arranged, and the men secured. The result is that the favored hardware manufacturer of Solingen receives from a paternal Government skilled labor at $1.10 a day, (this including the cost of the prisoner's food,) or at a price much less than the same manufacturer was used to paying German skilled labor in peace times. Other cheap labor is furnished by dependent women, Germans from 16 to 60 years, (unfit for military service,) and Belgian civilians sent from their country because of lack of work for them there."

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Friday and Saturday only

Just in time for Easter! That's the "psychological moment" for presenting to the public these neckties.

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3d Ave., Cor 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

PASS HOME DEFENSE BILL.

Men Over 45 May Be Drafted for a Reserve Force.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Meyer bill, conferring upon the Governor the power to order any citizen not already a member of a State military force to enlist in the Home Defense Corps, was passed by the Assembly today under an emergency message from Governor Whitman. Only two votes were cast against the measure, and they were by the Socialist members. The measure in effect would empower the Executive at all times to keep a reserve militia recruited to full strength.

The bill was also passed in the Senate and was sent to the Governor for his signature.

Southern "Kunnels."

A group of Northerners at a hotel in Louisville were poking fun at the partiality of Southerners for the titles of "Colonel," "Major," and "Judge."

"What is a Colonel hereabouts?" asked one of the group, and there immediately followed a discussion. Finally a colored attendant was drawn in.

"Well gents," said the negro, "dere's lots of ways to answer dat question. I'se knowed folks what was born kunnels—it jest run in de blood fo' ginerations. An' I'se knowed folks what was jest app'inted to be kunnels. An' yit others what was made kunnels by bein' kind to niggers. Foh instance, any man dat gives me a dollah is a kunnel to me hencefo'th foreveh."—Everybody's Magazine.

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12,000 at 5%	on four-story and basement brick apartment, value	18,000
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Whatever clothes *you* need—you will find here. Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits and Overcoats—Stetson Hats—gloves, neckwear, shirts.

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